



N. Webster

WEBSTER'S
INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE

BEING THE AUTHENTIC EDITION OF WEBSTER'S
UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY, COMPRISING
THE ISSUES OF 1864, 1879 AND 1884
THOROUGHLY REVISED AND
MUCH ENLARGED UNDER
THE SUPERVISION OF

NOAH PORTER, D D, LL D

WITH A VOLUMINOUS APPENDIX

TO WHICH IS NOW ADDED
A SUPPLEMENT
OF TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND WORDS AND PHRASES

W T HARRIS PH D, LL D

Editor in Chief



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PREFACE TO THE ENGLISH EDITION.

THE first or original edition of Webster's Large or Unabridged Dictionary was published in two volumes quarto in the year 1828, and was sold largely by subscription.

The second edition, 1840 somewhat enlarged and revised by the author, was published in two volumes royal octavo to which a supplement was added in 1843.

After the death of Dr Webster in 1843, the unaltered remainder of this edition and the copyright of the work were purchased by the predecessors of the present proprietors, who immediately took measures to prepare and issue a new and revised edition in a single volume in small quarto. This edition was edited by Prof^r or Chan^{cey} A Goodrich, the son in law of Dr Webster, who had previously superintended the preparation of an abridged edition of the original quarto. Dr Goodrich had an able corps of assistants, and the new edition of 1847 was received with general favour.

In 1849 an edition was published which included important supplementary matter and a large number of pictorial illustrations. The general popularity and acknowledged excellence of this edition suggested the opportunity and enforced the duty of a thorough revision of the entire work. Arrangements were made for such a revision and the work was begun by Prof^r or Goodrich and a body of assistants. These arrangements were seriously disturbed by his death as to require important readjustments, as the result of which the writer reluctantly consented to act as editor in chief, and Mr William A Wheeler became the assistant and acting editor, having previously given abundant evidence of his pre-eminent qualifications for this office. The etymologies were all revised and recast in the light of modern philology by Dr C A F Mahn, of Berlin. The definitions were rewrought and rearranged and greatly condensed and improved by the combined efforts of Professors William D Whitney and Daniel C Gilman. Many fresh examples of the meanings and uses of words were introduced from older and more recent writers. Scientific terms were more generally recognized and carefully defined, and their meanings were often illustrated for the eye as well as for the mind. By this means the new dictionary from being the driest became the most attractive volume in multitudes of households. Valuable tables were furnished in the appendix conspicuous among which was the Explanatory Vocabulary of the Names of Noted Fictitious Persons and Places, which was prepared by Mr Wheeler.

The general excellence of this edition of 1864 was cordially and universally recognized, and both contributors and publishers owe a debt of gratitude to the many friends who have since been so just and so generous in their criticisms and praises. Their activity and care did not terminate with the origination and publication of the bulky volume for which they had become responsible. They have always held themselves ready to listen to suggestions, and to correct mistakes, whether errors of matter or errors of the press. They have been prompt to accumulate and preserve every description of material which might be available for future use. From material thus gathered they were able to publish a valuable supplement in the year 1879, which was edited by Professor Franklin B Dexter.

In the same year a more formal beginning was made in the preparation of the edition which is now completed and will be known as the Revision of 1890. It would seem on the one hand that the revision and emendation of a work so satisfactory as the edition of 1864 would be the least expensive of time and attention. And yet it has been proved on the other hand by our experience that no work may be made so expensive of both time and energy as that involved in careful verification, condensation, and adjustment. It is believed that no dictionary of the English language yet completed has cost more painstaking in these particulars than the present edition. Much of the care thus expended may leave little trace on the printed page. Indeed, no trace of any kind except of satisfaction in the mind of the critical and conscientious editor. The condensation which becomes imperative from the increase of human knowledge may often seem to shroud and contract the product in which the reader looks for amplitude of statement, proof, and illustration. And yet even an Unabridged Dictionary has its limits. The task of adjustment is often the most difficult of all, although it may show the least of the careful attention which it has cost. All the other difficulties can only be overcome by the employment for many years of a large number of trained assistants in the office who have devoted themelves to literary research and verbal criticism, and of a corps of specialists who have made original contributions in Science and the Arts. The promiscuous given to the definitions and illustrations of scientific, technological and zoological terms will attract the attention of every reader and perhaps elicit the displeasure of many critics. While we sympathize with their regret that so much space is given to explanations and illustrations that are purely technical rather than literary, we find ourselves compelled to yield to the necessity which in these days requires that the dictionary which is ever at hand should carefully define the terms that record the discoveries of Science, the triumphs of Invention, and the revolutions of Life. We have spared no pains to make this part of our book as perfect as possible in both text and illustration.

In the important department of Etymology the excellent work of the last edition has been supervised and readjusted to the demands of modern Philology and recast by Professor Edward S Sheldon of Harvard University. As a matter of course and to a few readers of instructive interest the eminent Professor August Lick, of the University of Göttingen has prepared a select table of radicals of important English words, with the various forms which they have taken in their historical development.

The important department of Pronunciation has been committed to the special direction of the Reverend Samuel W Barnum and Professor Samuel Porter of the National Deaf Mute College Washington, D C. Mr Barnum has made the study of English pronunciation almost a life work having been trained under Prof^r or Goodrich in the special and

exact knowledge of the subject in its details, and having made himself familiar with the teachings of the leading writers in English Orthoepy. Professor Porter contributes, in the Guide to Pronunciation, the result of a careful and long-continued study of Phonology in the physiological method pursued by Mr. Alexander Melville Bell, whose system in its more prominent features is accepted as scientifically true and practically useful. The history of the various methods of pronunciation has been subject to a most careful revision and rendered, if possible, more trustworthy than ever before. The Synopsis (§ 277) of words differently pronounced by different Orthoepists, and the marking of the pronunciation of the words in the vocabulary by respelling, are the work of Mr. Bannan.

The definitions in Anatomy have been revised by Professor Sidney I. Smith, of Yale University ;
 In Architecture and the Fine Arts, by Professor Russell Sturgis, of the College of New York ;
 In Biology and Physiology, by Professor Russell H. Chittenden, of Yale University ;
 In Botany, by Professor Daniel C. Eaton, of Yale University ;
 In Chaucer (*Canterbury Tales*), by Professor Thomas R. Lounsbury, of Yale University ;
 In Chemistry, by Professor Arthur W. Wright, of Yale University, assisted by Professor Charles S. Palmer, University of Colorado ;
 In Law, by Francis Wharton (deceased), of the Department of State at Washington ;
 In Mathematics and Astronomy, by Professor Hubert A. Newton, of Yale University ;
 In Mechanics and Engineering, by Professor Charles B. Richards, of Yale University, and Professor William P. Trowbridge, of Columbia College ;
 In Medicine, by Alexander Duane, M.D., New York ;
 In Mineralogy and Geology, by Professor Edward S. Dana, of Yale University ;
 In Music, by Mr. John S. Dwight, of Boston ;
 In Nautical Terms, by Mr. Charles L. Norton, of New York ;
 In Paleontology and Geology, by Professor Oscar L. Harger (deceased), of Yale University ;
 In Zoology, by Professor Addison E. Verrill, of Yale University ;

The Dictionary of Noted Names of Fiction has been carefully elaborated by Professor Henry A. Beers, of Yale University, who has also contributed many new topics and corrected some oversights, and in many ways increased its attractiveness.

The Brief History of the English Language, originally prepared by Professor James Hadley, has been carefully revised and brought down to the present time by Mr. George Lyman Kittredge, of Harvard University.

The Pictorial Illustrations have received careful attention, not only in respect to artistic excellence, but in respect to scientific exactness.

The Revision now given to the public is the fruit of over ten years of work by a large editorial staff, in which publishers and editors have spared neither expense nor pains to produce a comprehensive, accurate, and symmetrical work.

As a matter of historical interest, the prefaces of the principal earlier editions are appended in their chronological order.

NOAH PORTER.

November, 1890.

PUBLISHERS' NOTE TO THE NEW EDITION OF 1902.

THE English language is ten years older than when WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY was published. They have been years of swift movement, social, industrial, and intellectual, and there has been a corresponding growth in the language. The publishers have aimed, in the SUPPLEMENT now added, to gather the harvest which this decade has produced. The purpose has been to apply the principles which shaped the character of the original book, as stated above, to the new material brought by advancing years. There has been the same survey and scrutiny of a great mass of words, the same careful selection of such as merit a place of permanence, and the same studious and thorough explication of meanings in the forms best suited to the consulter's needs. In this continuation, as in the main work, there has been a distinct avoidance of the multiplication of word titles merely to outboast other lexicons, and the studied retention of such words only as have real use and value.

In the execution of this work the publishers have been fortunate in securing the services, as editor-in-chief, of Dr. W. T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education. It is needless to dwell on the broad and various scholarship, the exactness and lucidity of mental habit, and the strong interest in lexicography, which eminently qualify Dr. Harris for this work. The enthusiasm and devotion with which he has applied himself to the work are shown by the fact that he has not merely given his judgment and study to perfecting the main outlines, but has closely revised the whole, line by line, first in the copy and again in the proofs.

The matter of the Supplement has been prepared by a carefully chosen office staff, assisted by the contributions of a large number of experts in special fields. We invite attention to a list of these specialists in the Editor's Preface, and in their high standing in their various departments will be found a guarantee of the trustworthiness of the work on its scientific side. All of these gentlemen have not only prepared the original definitions of the terms in their respective provinces, but have examined the revision of the definitions by the office editors, in manuscript, and yet again in the proofs.

With this thorough treatment of the scientific part of the vocabulary the character of the literary element will, it is believed, be found to correspond. In the Supplement, as in the original work, the aim has been to combine the soundest scholarship with a discriminating recognition of every-day usage, and to present the whole in forms of such clearness, practicality, and convenience as shall make the book serve all purposes necessary in the best possible way.

A large number of changes and additions, made necessary by the advance in knowledge, have also been introduced in the body of the book in this edition.

January, 1902.

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a member of the council, to have "done more to allay popular discontent, and support the authority of Congress at this crisis, than any other man."

These occurrences in his native State, together with the distress and stagnation of business in the whole country, resulting from the want of power in Congress to carry its measures into effect, and to secure to the people the benefits of a stable government, convinced Mr. Webster that the old Confederation, after the dangers of the war were past, was utterly inadequate to the necessities of the people. He therefore published a pamphlet, in the winter of 1784-85, entitled "*Sketches of American Policy*," in which, after treating of the general principles of government, he endeavored to prove that it was absolutely necessary, for the welfare and safety of the United States, to establish a new system of government, which should act not on the States, but directly on individuals, and vest in Congress full power to carry its laws into effect. Being on a journey to the Southern States, in May, 1785, he went to Mount Vernon, and presented a copy of this pamphlet to General Washington. It contained, the writer believes, the first distinct proposal, made through the medium of the press, for a new Constitution of the United States.

One object of Mr. Webster's journey to the South was, to petition the State legislatures for the enactment of a law securing to authors an exclusive right to the publication of their writings. In this he succeeded to a considerable extent; and the public attention was thus called to a provision for the support of American literature, which was rendered more effectual by a general copyright law, enacted by Congress soon after the formation of our government. At a much later period (in the years 1830-31), Mr. Webster passed a winter at Washington, with the single view of endeavoring to procure an alteration of the existing law, which should extend the term of copyright, and thus give a more ample reward to the labors of our artists and literary men. In this design he succeeded, and an act was passed more liberal in its provisions than the former law, though less so than the laws of some European governments on this subject.

On his return from the South, Mr. Webster spent the summer of 1785 at Baltimore, and employed his time in preparing a course of lectures on the English language, which were delivered, during the year 1786, in the principal Atlantic cities, and were published in 1789, in an octavo volume, with the title of "*Dissertations on the English Language*."

The year 1787 was spent by Mr. Webster at Philadelphia, as superintendent of an Episcopal academy. The convention which framed the present Constitution of the United States were in session at Philadelphia during a part of this year; and when their labors were closed, Mr. Webster was solicited by Mr. Fitzsimmons, one of the members, to give the aid of his pen in recommending the new system of government to the people. He accordingly wrote a pamphlet on this subject, entitled an "*Examination of the Leading Principles of the Federal Constitution*."

In 1788, Mr. Webster attempted to establish a periodical in New York, and for one year published the "*American Magazine*," which, however, failed of success; as did also an attempt to combine the efforts of other gentlemen in a similar undertaking. The country was not yet prepared for such a work.

In 1789, when the prospects of business became more encouraging, after the adoption of the new Constitution, Mr. Webster settled himself at Hartford in the practice of the law. Here he formed or renewed an acquaintance with a number of young men just entering upon life, who were ardently devoted, like himself, to literary pursuits. Among these may be mentioned his two classmates, Barlow and Wolcott, Trumbull, author of *McFingal*, Richard Alsop; Dr. Lemuel Hopkins; and, though somewhat older, the Rev. Nathan Strong, pastor of the First Congregational Church, who, in common with the three last mentioned, was highly distinguished for the penetration of his intellect and the keenness of his wit. The incessant contact of such minds at the forming period of their progress had great influence on the literary habits of them all in after life. It gave them a solid and manly cast of thought, a simplicity of taste, a directness of statement, a freedom from all affectation and exuberance of imagery or diction, which are often best acquired by the salutary use of ridicule, in the action and reaction on each other of keen and penetrating minds. It had, likewise, a powerful influence on the social circles in which they moved; and the biographer of Governor Wolcott has justly remarked, that at this time "few cities in the Union could boast of a more cultivated or intelligent society than Hartford, whether men or women."

In the autumn of the same year, encouraged by the prospect of increasing business, Mr. Webster married the daughter of William Greenleaf, Esq., of Boston, a lady of a highly cultivated intellect, and of great elegance and grace of manner. His friend Trumbull speaks of this event in one of his letters to Wolcott, who was then at New York, in his characteristic vein of humor. "Webster has returned, and brought with him a very pretty wife. I wish him success; but I doubt, in the present decay of business in our profession, whether his profits will enable him to keep up the style he sets out with. I fear he will breakfast upon Institutes, dine upon Dissertations, and go to bed supperless." The result, however, was more favorable than it appeared in the sportive anticipations of Trumbull. Mr. Webster found his business profitable, and continually increasing, during his residence of some years in the practice of the law at Hartford.

Thus employment he was induced to relinquish, in 1793, by an interesting crisis in public affairs. General Washington's celebrated proclamation of neutrality, rendered necessary by the efforts of the French minister, Genet, to raise troops in our country for the invasion of Louisiana, and to fit out privateers against nations at peace with the United States, had called forth the most bitter reproaches of the partisans of France, and it was even doubtful, for a time, whether the unbounded popularity of the FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY could repress the public effervescence in favor of embarking in the wars of the French revolution. In this state of things, Mr. Webster was strongly solicited to give the support of his pen to the measures of the administration, by establishing a daily paper in the city of New York. Though conscious of the sacrifice of personal ease which he was called upon to make, he was so strongly impressed with the dangers of the crisis, and so entirely devoted to the principles of Washington, that he did not hesitate to accede to the proposal. Removing his family to New York, in November, 1793, he commenced a daily paper, under the title of the "*Minerva*," and afterward a semi-weekly paper, with that of the "*Herald*"—names which were subsequently changed to those of the "*Commercial Advertiser*," and "*New York Spectator*." This was the first example of a paper for the country, composed of the columns of a daily paper, without recomposition—a practice which has now become very common. In addition to his labors as sole editor of these papers, Mr. Webster published, in the year 1794, a pamphlet which had a very extensive circulation, entitled "*The Revolution in France*."

The publication of the treaty negotiated with Great Britain by Mr. Jay, in 1795, aroused an opposition to its ratification of so violent a nature as to stagger for a time the firmness of Washington, and to threaten civil commotions. Mr. Webster, in common with General Hamilton and some of the ablest men of the country, came out in vindication of the treaty. Under the signature of CURTIS, he published a series of papers, which were very extensively reprinted throughout the country, and afterward collected by a bookseller of Philadelphia in a pamphlet form. Of these, ten were contributed by himself, and two by Mr., afterward Chancellor, Kent. As an evidence of their effect, it may not be improper to state, that Mr. Rufus King expressed his opinion to Mr. Jay, that the essays of CURTIS had contributed more than any other papers of the same kind to allay the discontent and opposition to the treaty, assigning as a reason, that they were peculiarly well adapted to the understanding of the people at large.

When Mr. Webster resided in New York, the yellow fever prevailed at different times in most of our large Atlantic cities; and a controversy arose, among the physicians of Philadelphia and New York, on the question whether it was introduced by infection, or generated on the spot. The subject interested Mr. Webster deeply, and led him into a laborious investigation of the history of pestilential diseases at every period of the world. The facts which he collected, with the inferences to which he was led, were embodied in a work of two volumes, octavo, which, in 1799, was published both in this country and in England. This work has always been considered as a valuable repository of facts; and during the prevalence of the Asiatic cholera in the year 1832, the theories of the author seemed to receive so much confirmation, as to excite a more than ordinary interest in the work, both in Europe and America.

During the wars which were excited by the French revolution, the power assumed by the belligerents to blockade their enemies' ports by proclamation, and the multiplied seizures of American vessels bound to such ports, produced various discussions respecting the rights of neutral nations in time of war. These discussions induced Mr. Webster to examine the subject historically; and, in 1802, he published a treatise full of minute information and able reasoning on the subject. A gentleman of competent abilities, who said he had read all that he could find on that subject in the English, French, German, and Italian languages, declared that he considered this treatise as the best he had seen. The same year, he also published "*Historical Notices of the Origin and State of Banking Institutions and Insurance Offices*," which was republished in Philadelphia by one Humphrey, without giving credit to the author, and a part of which, taken from this reprint, was incorporated into the Philadelphia edition of Rees's Cyclopædia.

At this time, Mr. Webster resided at New Haven, to which place he had removed in the spring of 1798. For a short period after his departure from New York, he wrote for the papers mentioned above, which, although placed under the care of another editor, continued for a time to be his property. He very soon succeeded, however, in disposing of his interest in them, and from that time devoted himself entirely to literary pursuits.

In the year 1807, Mr. Webster published "*A Philosophical and Practical Grammar of the English Language*." This was a highly original work, the result of many years of diligent investigation. The author's views may be gathered from the motto on the title-page, taken from Lord Bacon's Aphorisms—"Antisthenes, being asked what learning was most necessary, replied, 'To unlearn that which is naught.'" He considered our English Grammars as objectionable in one important respect, namely, that of being too much conformed to those of the Latin and Greek languages in their nomenclature and classification. True philosophy, he maintained, requires us to arrange things, and give them

names, according to their real nature. But our language is rude and irregular in comparison with those of the ancients. It can not be reduced to the same orderly system. The several parts of it can not be brought under the same names and classifications. We need therefore a nomenclature of our own in some important particulars. Thus the word *pronoun* properly denotes a *substitute for a noun*. But in many cases, words of this class are substitutes for clauses or parts of sentences, and not for single nouns. There are also other words not ordinarily ranged among pronouns which act equally as substitutes, that is perform the office of pronouns. Mr Webster therefore proposed to lay aside the word *pronoun* and apply the term *substitute* to this whole class, as describing its true office. Other changes were proposed of the same nature and for the same reasons. No one, who examines the subject with attention, can doubt the advantages of Mr Webster's nomenclature in itself considered. It enabled him to give an analysis of sentences, and to explain constructions in a manner incomparably superior to that of the ordinary systems. His intimate acquaintance with the sources of our language prepared him to account in the most satisfactory manner for many puzzling forms of expression. Still the prejudice against a change of nomenclature is so great that this work has been far less known than it ought to be. It contains much valuable matter found in no other work, and is believed to be the most truly philosophical Grammar which we have of the English language.

After publishing his Grammar, Mr Webster entered in the same year (1807) on the great work of his life which he had contemplated for a long period—that of preparing a new and complete Dictionary of the English language. As preliminary to this he had published, in 1806, a dictionary in the octavo form containing a large number of words not to be found in any similar work with the definitions corrected throughout, though necessarily expressed in very brief terms. From this time his reading was turned more or less directly to this object. A number of years were spent in collating words which had not been introduced into the English dictionaries in discriminating with exactness the various senses of all the words in our language and adding those qualifications which they had recently received. Some estimate may be formed of the labor bestowed on this part of the work, from the fact that *The American Dictionary of the English Language* contained, in the first edition, twelve thousand words, and between thirty and forty thousand definitions which are not to be found in any preceding work. The number has been swelled by subsequent additions to about thirty thousand new words. Seventy years had elapsed since the first publication of Johnson's Dictionary, and scarcely a single improvement had been attempted in the various editions through which it had passed, or the numerous complaints to which it had given rise except by the addition of a few words to the vocabulary. Yet in this period the English mind was putting itself forth in every direction, with an accuracy of research and a fertility of invention which are without a parallel in any other stage of its history. A complete revolution had taken place in almost every branch of physical science, new departments had been created, new principles developed, new modes of classification and description adopted. The political changes which so signally marked that period, the exertions of feeling and conflict of opinion resulting from the American and French revolutions, and the numerous modifications which followed in the institutions of society had also left a deep impress on the language of politics law and general literature. Under these circumstances, to make a defining dictionary adapted to the present state of our language was to produce an entirely new work, and how well Mr Webster executed the task, will appear from the decision of men best qualified to judge both in this country and in Europe who have declared that his improvements upon Johnson are even greater than Johnson himself made on those who preceded him. Still more labor, however, was bestowed on another part of the work, viz the etymology of our leading terms. In this, Mr Webster had always felt a lively interest, as presenting one of the most curious exhibitions of the progress of the human mind. But it was not till he had advanced considerably in the work as originally commenced that he found how indispensable a knowledge of the true derivation of words is to an exact development of their various meanings. At this point, therefore, he suspended his labors on the defining part of the Dictionary and devoted a number of years to an inquiry into the origin of our language and its connection with those of other countries. In the course of these researches, he examined the vocabularies of twenty of the principal languages of the world, and made a synopsis of the most important words in each, arranging them under the same radical letters, with a translation of their significations, and references from one to another when the senses were the same or similar. He was thus enabled to discover the real or probable affinity between the different languages, and in many instances, to discover the primary physical idea of an original word with all the secondary senses have branched forth. Being thus furnished with a clue to guide him among the numerous, and often apparently incoherent significations of our most important words, he resumed his labors on the defining part of the Dictionary and was able to give order and consistency to much that had before appeared confused and contradictory. The results of his inquiries into the origin and filiation of languages were embodied in a work about half the size of the American Dictionary, entitled *A Synopsis of Words in Twenty*

Languages. This owing to the expense of the undertaking has not yet been published, though its principal results, so far as our language is concerned are briefly given in tracing the etymology of our leading terms.

During the progress of these labors Mr Webster finding his resources inadequate to the support of his family at New Haven, removed, in 1812, to Amherst, a pleasant country town within eight miles of Northampton, Massachusetts. Here he entered, with his characteristic ardor into the literary and social interests of the people among whom he was placed. His extensive library which was open to all, and his elevated tone of thought and conversation had naturally a powerful influence on the habits and feelings of a small and secluded population. It was owing in part, probably to his removal to this town that an academy was there established which is now among the most flourishing seminaries of our land. A question having soon after arisen respecting the removal of Williams College from a remote part of the State to some more central position Mr Webster entered warmly into the design of procuring its establishment at Amherst as one of the most beautiful and appropriate locations in New England. Though the removal did not take place, so strong an interest on the subject was awakened in Amherst and the neighboring towns that a new college was soon after founded there, in the establishment of which Mr Webster as president of its first board of trustees had great influence both by his direct exertions to secure its patronage and by the impulse which he had given to the cause of education in that part of the State.

In 1822 Mr Webster returned with his family to New Haven and, in 1823 received the degree of LL. D. from Yale College. Having nearly completed his Dictionary he resolved on a voyage to Europe with a view to perfect the work by consulting literary men abroad and by examining some standard authors, to which he could not gain access in this country. He accordingly sailed for France in June 1824 and spent two months at Paris in consulting several rare works in the *Bibliothèque du Roi* and then went to England where he remained till May 1825. He spent about eight months at the University of Cambridge where he had free access to the public libraries and there he finished *THE AMERICAN DICTIONARY*. He afterward visited London Oxford, and some of the other principal cities of England and in June returned to this country. This visit to England gave him an opportunity to become acquainted with literary men and literary institutions in that country and to learn the real state of the English language there.

Soon after Dr Webster returned to this country the necessary arrangements were made for the publication of the work. An edit of twenty five hundred copies was printed in this country at the close of 1828 which was followed by an edition of three thousand in England under the superintendence of L. H. Barker Esq. editor of the *Thomson's Grecian Language* of Henry Stephens. With the publication of the American Dictionary at the age of seventy Dr Webster ceased the labors of his literary life as brought to a great measure to a close. He wrote a few of his early works for publication and particularly his *History of the United States*, a book designed for the higher classes of schools, for youth who are acquiring a taste for history and for men of business who have not time to peruse law or treatises.

In 1840-41 Dr Webster published a second edition of the American Dictionary consisting of three thousand copies in two volumes, royal octavo. The improvements consisted chiefly in the addition of a number of thousand words to the vocabulary, the correction of definitions in several of the sciences in conformity with later discoveries and classifications and the introduction and explanation of many phrases from foreign languages, and of foreign terms used in books of science.

In 1843, he published *A Collection of Papers on Intellectual, Literary and Moral Subjects* in one volume octavo. This was composed chiefly of tracts and disquisitions, which had been published at an earlier epoch of his life either in the form of pamphlets, or of papers read before literary and philosophical societies, and printed among them *Transactions*. It contains his *Observations on the French Revolution* his *Essay on the Rights of Neutral Nations* and the paper mentioned CERTAINLY in the dedication of Mr Jay's treaty with Great Britain. To these is added an elaborate dissertation *On the supposed Change in the Temperature of Water* which was read before the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, in the year 1771. In this he controverts the opinion which has generally prevailed that the temperature of the winter season, in northern latitudes, has suffered a material change and becomes warmer in modern than it was in ancient times. The subject was one which required very great minuteness and extent of historical research, and this paper contains the result of a series of investigations, which had been carried on, in conjunction with the author's other pursuits for a period of more than ten years. Many of the facts which it presents are of a very curious and striking nature. There is probably no other treatise which exhibits in the historical evidence on this subject with so much fulness and accuracy. In addition to this, the volume contains a number of other papers of an interesting character, and the whole collection forms a very valuable record of the author's earlier labors.

In thus tracing the principal events of Dr Webster's life we have reached the commencement of the year 1841, he had, as it were, been prepared to pause for a moment, and breathe some of those equanimity and habits of mind which he prepared him for this long course of life.

service and literary labor. The leading traits in the character of Dr. Webster were enterprise, self-reliance, and indomitable perseverance. He was naturally of a sanguine temperament; and the circumstances under which he entered on the active duties of life were eminently suited to strengthen the original tendencies of his nature. Our country was just struggling into national existence. The public mind was full of ardor, energy, and expectation. His early associates were men of powerful intellect, who were engaged, to a great extent, in laying the foundations of our government, and who have stamped the impress of their genius on the institutions of their country. As the advocate of the Federal Constitution, and a strenuous supporter of Washington's administration, he was brought into habits of the closest intimacy with Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, Oliver Wolcott, Timothy Pickens, and the other great men on whom Washington relied for counsel and aid in organizing the new government. The journal which he established at New York was their organ of communication with the public, in the great commercial emporium of the United States. He was thus placed on terms of constant and confidential intercourse with the leading members of the cabinet, and the prominent supporters of Washington throughout the country. While he had their respect as a ready and energetic writer, he enjoyed their counsel, imparted with the utmost freedom, as to the manner in which he might best conduct the defense of their common principles. The natural result, especially on a mind constituted like his, was the formation of all his habits of thought and action into a resemblance to theirs. Energy, self-reliance, fearlessness, the resolute defense of whatever he thought right and useful, the strong hope of ultimate success, — these became the great elements of his intellectual character. He carried them with him, at a subsequent period, into all his literary pursuits, and they sustained him under the pressure of difficulties which would have crushed the spirit of almost any other man.

One of the habits which Dr. Webster formed in this early course of training, was that of arranging all his acquired knowledge in the most exact order, and keeping the elements of progressive thought continually within his reach. Although his memory was uncommonly quick and tenacious, he saw, as the editor of a daily journal, how idle and unsafe it is to rely on mere recollection for the immense mass of materials which a public writer must have ever at command. He learnt, therefore, to preserve documents of all kinds with the utmost care. All that he had ever written, all that had been written against him, everything that he met with in newspapers or periodicals which seemed likely to be of use at any future period, was carefully laid aside in its appropriate place, and was ready at a moment's warning. He had also a particular mark by which he denoted, in every work he read, all the new words, or new senses of words, which came under his observation. He filled the margin of his books with notes and comments containing corrections of errors, a comparison of dates, or references to corresponding passages in other works, until his whole library became a kind of *Index Rerum*, to which he could refer at once for everything he had read.

Another habit, which resulted in part from his early pursuits, was that of carrying on numerous and diversified employments at the same time. To men of the present generation, Dr. Webster is known chiefly as a learned philologist; and the natural inference would be, that he spent his whole life among his books, and chiefly in devotion to a single class of studies. The fact, however, was far otherwise. Though he was always a close student, — reading, thinking, and writing at every period of his life, — he never withdrew himself from the active employments of society. After his first removal to New Haven, he was for a number of years one of the aldermen of the city, and judge of one of the State courts. He also frequently represented that town in the legislature of the State. During his residence at Amherst, he was called, in repeated instances, to discharge similar duties, and spent a part of several winters at Boston as a member of the General Court. He entered with zeal into all the interests of the town and county where he lived, its schools and academies, its agriculture and mechanic arts, its advance in taste and refinement. He gave freely of his time, his counsel, and the efforts of his pen, when requested, in public addresses, or through the medium of the press, for the promotion of every kind of social improvement. Equally large and diversified was the range of his intellectual pursuits. There was hardly any department of literature which he had not explored with lively interest, at some period of his life. He wrote on a greater variety of topics than perhaps any other author of the United States; — on the foundations of government, the laws of nations, the rights of neutrals, the science of banking, the history of his country, the progress of diseases, and the variations of climate; on agriculture, commerce, education, morals, religion, and the great means of national advancement, in addition to the principal theme of his life, philology and grammar. Such was the activity of his mind, and the delight he found in new acquisitions, that a change of employment was all the relief he needed from the weariness of protracted study. The refreshment which others seek in journey, or the entire suspension of intellectual effort, he found, during most of his life, in the stimulus afforded by some new and exciting object of pursuit. Mental exertion was the native element of his soul; and it is not too much to say, that another instance of such long-continued literary toil, such steady, unflinching industry, can hardly be found in the annals of our country.

The last of those mental habits which will now be traced was that of original investigation, of thorough and penetrating research. The period at which Dr. Webster came forward in public life was one, to an uncommon extent, in which every important subject was discussed in its principles. It was a period when the foundations of our civil polity were laid, and when such men as Hamilton, Madison, and Jay became "the expounders of the Constitution," and the advocates of the new government. All things conspired to make the discussions of that day masterly exhibitions of reasoning and profound investigation, — the character of the men engaged, the conflict of great principles, and the weighty interests suspended on the issue. Dr. Webster for some years took a large share in these discussions, both in pamphlets and through the journal which he conducted. The habits which he thus formed went with him into all the literary pursuits of his subsequent life. They made him a bold, original thinker, — thorough in all his investigations, and fearless in proclaiming the results. He had no deference for authority, except as sustained by argument. He was no copyist, no mere compiler. Everything he wrote, from a chapter in "*The Prompter*," to his "*Introduction to the American Dictionary*," bore the same impress of original thought, personal observation, and independent inquiry.

It is unnecessary to say how perfectly these habits were adapted to prepare Dr. Webster for the leading employment of his life, the production of the American Dictionary. Nothing but his eager pursuit of every kind of knowledge, and his exact system in bringing all that he had ever read completely under his command, could have enabled him to give in his first edition more than twelve thousand words and forty thousand definitions, which could then be found in no other similar work. Nothing but his passion for original investigation prevented him from building, like Todd, on the foundation of Johnson, or arranging Horne Tooke's etymologies, like Richardson, with some additions and improvements, under their proper heads in a dictionary. But, commencing with the *Diversions of Purley* as the starting point of his researches, he was led by the character of his mind to widen continually the field of his inquiries. He passed from the Western languages to the Eastern, in tracing the affinities of his native tongue. He established some of those great principles which have made etymology a science, and led the way in that brilliant career of investigation by which the German philologists are throwing so clear a light on the origin and filiation of the principal languages of the globe. But into these studies he would never have entered, nor even thought of attempting such a work as an original dictionary of the English language, except under the impulse of those other traits, — that sanguine temperament, that spirit of self-reliance, that fearless determination to carry out everything that he thought useful and true, to its utmost limits, — which were spoken of above, as forming the master principle of his character. It is difficult to conceive, at the present day, how rash and hopeless such an undertaking then appeared on the part of any citizen of the United States. It was much as though we should now hear of a similar design by one of the settlers of New Holland. He was assailed with a storm of ridicule at home and abroad; and even his best friends, while they admired his constancy, and were fully convinced of his erudition, had strong fears that he was engaged in a fruitless effort, — that he would never have justice done him, in bringing his work before the world under such adverse circumstances. Nothing, plainly, but uncommon ardor, boldness, and self-confidence, could have sustained him under the pressure of these difficulties. But such qualities, it must be confessed, notwithstanding all the support they afford, are not without their disadvantages. They often lead to the adoption of hasty opinions, especially in new and intricate inquiries. Of this Dr. Webster was aware. He saw reason to change his views on many points, as he widened the sphere of his knowledge. In such cases, he retracted his former statements with the utmost frankness; for he had not a particle of that pride of opinion which makes men so often ashamed to confess an error, even when they have seen and abandoned it. This ardor of mind is apt, also, to lead men into a strength and confidence of statement which may wear at times the aspect of dogmatism. If Dr. Webster should be thought by any one to have erred in this respect, the error, it should be remembered, was one of temperament — the almost necessary result of that bold, self-relying spirit, without which no man could have undertaken, much less have carried through, the Herculean task of preparing the American Dictionary. Those, however, who knew him best, can testify that his strength of statement, however great it might be, was never the result of arrogance or presumption. He spoke from the mere frankness of his nature; he practiced no reserve; he used none of that cautious phraseology with which most men conceal their feelings, or guard against misconception. He was an ardent lover of truth, and he spoke of the discoveries which he believed himself to have made, much as he would have spoken of the same discoveries when made by others. He was aware that there must be many things in a book like this, especially on a science so imperfect in its developments as etymology, which would not stand the test of time. But he never doubted, even in the darkest seasons of discouragement and obloquy, that he could at last produce such a work, that the world "should not willingly let it die." The decision of the public verified his anticipations, and freed him from the charge of presumption. Three very large editions, at a high price, have already been exhausted in this country and England. The demand is still increasing

on both sides of the Atlantic and the author might well be gratified to learn that a gentleman who asked some years since at one of the principal book-selling establishments of London, for the best English dictionary any on their shelves had this work handed to him with the remark

That, sir is the only real dictionary which we have of our language though it was prepared by an American

In his social habits Dr Webster was distinguished by dignified ease affability and politeness He was punctilious in his observance of all the nicer proprieties of life There was nothing that annoyed him more or on which he remarked with greater keenness than any violation of the established rules of decorum any disposition to meddle with the concerns of others or to encroach on the sanctity of those rights and feelings which as they can not be protected by law must owe their security to delicacy of sentiment in an enlightened community He had an uncommon degree of refinement in all his thoughts and feelings Never in his most sportive or unguarded moments did any sentiment escape him which was coarse or vulgar He had in this respect almost a feminine purity of mind It might be truly said of him as was remarked concerning one of his distinguished contemporaries in public life that he was never known to utter an expression which might not have been used with entire freedom in the most refined female society In his pecuniary transactions he was acknowledged by all to be not only just but liberal It was a principle with him for life never to be in debt Everything was paid for at the time of purchase In all his dealings and social intercourse he was remarkably direct frank and open He had but one character and that was known and read of all men What few faults might be imputed to him no one ever suspected him of double dealing; no one ever thought he was capable of a mean or dishonorable action

In the discharge of his domestic duties Dr Webster was watchful consistent and firm Though immersed in study he kept in his hands the entire control of his family arrangements down to the minutest particulars Everything was reduced to exact system all moved on with perfect regularity and order for no other was the prevailing principle of his life In the government of his children there was but one rule and it was instantaneous and entire obedience They was instructed as right—as in the picture of things due by a child to a parent He did not rest his claim on any explanations or excuses when the time came which was reasonable but final While he endeavored to make it clear to his children that he sought their happiness as in what was the real end he commended as one living *autarky* and he enforced his commands to the utmost as a duty which he owed equally to his children and to God who had placed them under his control He felt that on this subject there had been a gradual letting down of the tone of public sentiment which was sure to be done Many in New York away from the sternness of Puritan discipline have gone to the opposite extreme They have virtually abandoned the exercise of parental authority and endeavored to regulate the conduct of their children by reasoning and persuasion—the more presentation of motives, and not by the enforcement of commands If such persons succeed as they rarely do in preserving such a state of subordination in their families as they find at least in the accomplished mind of one great end for which they are committed to their care They can not forth their children into life without any of those habits of submission to lawful authority which are essential to the character of a good citizen and a useful member of society

In the intellectual training of his children on the other hand Dr Webster had much less of system and complicated machinery than many are disposed to admit His great principle was not to overload—to let nature have its scope and to leave the development of the mind within certain limits, to the operation of awaken it earnestly direct it to its proper objects He therefore threw open his extensive library to his children at an early period of their lives, and said in the words of Cotton Mather "Read and you will know" He felt that children should learn to acquire knowledge by severe effort that the prevailing disposition to make everything easy is unphilosophical and wrong that if the great object of early training is to form the mind into a capacity of surmounting intellectual difficulties of any and every kind In his view also the young have much to learn in life the use of which they can not then comprehend They must learn it by rote particularly the spell of words of complicated languages as ours and all those systems which lead to reward children no faster than they can understand and apply every word they spell, he considered as radically erroneous He was on the contrary at this early period of ready memory and firm comprehension to store it in mind with many things which would afford reward and of indispensable use things which are sent with the utmost reluctance or rather in most cases, are not at all sent to the more advanced stages of intellectual progress He felt that to require it is necessarily a means of hindering in the formation of a thoroughly educated mind He thought it wise therefore to commit to those tasks which it involves, from the earliest period at which the youthful mind can endure them Upon these principles he constructed his spelling book and his work for the use of children He even went to make them interesting and not mere books of amusement What his views were incorrect or unphilosophical, the public will judge

In respect to religion Dr Webster was a firm believer during a large part of his life, in the great distinctive doctrine of our Puritan ancestors,

whose character he always regarded with the highest veneration There was a period however from the time of his leaving college to the age of forty when he had doubts as to some of those doctrines and rested in a different system Soon after he graduated being uncertain what business to attempt or by what means he could obtain subsistence he felt his mind greatly perplexed and almost overwhelmed with gloomy apprehensions In this state as he afterward informed a friend he read Johnson's Rambler with unusual interest and in closing the last volume he made a firm resolution to pursue a course of virtue through life and to perform every moral and social duty with scrupulous exactness To this he added a settled belief in the inspiration of the Scriptures and the governing providence of God connected with highly reverential views of the divine character and perfections Here he rested placing his chief reliance for salvation on a faithful discharge of all the relative duties of life though not to the entire exclusion of dependence on the merits of the Redeemer In this state of mind he remained, though with some wavering and frequent fluctuations of feeling to the winter of 180-8 At that time there was a season of general religious interest at New Haven, under the ministry of the Rev Moses Stuart now a professor in the Andover Theological Seminary To this Dr Webster's attention was first directed in observing an unusual degree of tenderness and solicitude of feeling in all the adult members of his family He was thus led to reconsider his former views and inquire with an earnestness which he had never felt before, into the nature of personal religion and the true ground of man's acceptance with God He had now no doubt for himself only but to a certain extent for others whose spiritual interests were committed to his charge Under a sense of this responsibility he took up the study of the Bible with painful solicitude As he advanced the objections which he had formerly entertained against the humbling doctrines of the gospel were wholly removed He felt their truth in his own experience He felt that salvation must be wholly of grace He felt constrained as he afterward told a friend to cast him self down before God confess his sins, implore pardon through the merits of the Redeemer and there to make his vows of entire obedience to the command and devotion to the service of his Maker With this characteristic promptitude he instantly made known to his family the feelings which he entertained He called them together the next morning and told them with deep emotion, that while he had hitherto in the faithful discharge of all his duties as their parent and head he had neglected one of the most important parts of family prayer After reading the Scriptures, he led them with deep solemnity to the throne of grace and from that time continued the practice with the liveliest interest, to the period of his death He made a public profession of religion in April, 1808 His two oldest daughters united with him in the act and another only twelve years of age was soon added to the number

In his religious feelings Dr Webster was remarkably equal and cheerful He had a very strong sense of the providence of God as extending to the minutest concerns of life In this belief and a sense of continual support and consolation under the severe labors and numerous trials which he had to endure To the same living habit he habitually referred all his enjoyments and it was known to his family that he rarely if ever enjoyed the slightest refreshment of any kind even between meals without a momentary pause and silent tribute to God as his Maker He made the Scriptures his daily study After the completion of his Dictionary especially they were always lying on his table and he probably read them more than all other books He felt from that time that the labors of his life were ended, and that little else remained but to prepare for death With a grateful use of past mercies, a cheerful consciousness of present support, and an animating hope of future blessedness, he waited with patience until his appointed change should come

During the spring of 1843 Dr Webster revised the Appendix of his Dictionary and added some hundred words He completed this printing of it about the middle of May It was the closing act of his life His hand rested in its last labors, on the volume which he had commenced thirty-six years before Within a few days, in calling on a number of friends in different parts of the town, he walked during one afternoon, between two and three miles The day was chilly and immediately after his return he was seized with faintness and a severe oppression on his lungs An attack of pneumonia followed which though not alarm at first took an sudden turn after four or five days, with fearful indications of a fatal result It soon became necessary to inform him that he was in imminent danger He received the communication with surprise but with entire composure His health had been so good, and he probably found it more perfect in its exercise that he undiminishedly expected to live some years longer But though only called he was completely ready He gave no characteristic directions as to the disposal of his body after death He spoke of his long life as one of unformal enjoyment being filled up at every stage with active labors for some valuable end He expressed his entire resignation to the will of God and his unshaken trust in the saving blood of the Redeemer It was an interesting colored view, that his twenty-five years before he had just arrived at New Haven on a visit to his friends He called immediately and the interview brought into affecting comparison the beginning and

the end of that long period of consecration to the service of Christ. The same hopes which had cheered the vigor of manhood were now shedding a softened light over the decay and sufferings of age. "I know whom I have believed,"—such was the solemn and affecting testimony which he gave to his friend, while the hand of death was upon him,—"I know whom I have believed, and that he is able to keep that which I have committed to him against that day." Thus, without one doubt, one fear, he resigned his soul into the hands of his Maker, and died on the 28th day of May, 1843, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

In his person, Dr Webster was tall, and somewhat slender, remarkably erect throughout life, and moving, even in his advanced years, with a light and elastic step.

Dr Webster's widow survived him more than four years, and died on the 25th day of June, 1847, in the eighty-second year of her age. He had seven children who arrived at maturity,—one son, William G Webster, Esq., who resides at New Haven, and six daughters. Of these, the oldest is married to the Hon. William W Ellsworth, of Hartford, late governor, and now judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, the second

August, 1847.

to the author of this sketch, the third, now deceased, was first married to Edward Cobb, Esq., of Portland, Maine, and afterward to the Rev. Professor Fowler, of Amherst, Mass.; the fourth, also deceased, was married to Horatio Southgate, Esq., of Portland, Maine, and left at her death a daughter, who was adopted by Dr Webster, and is now married to Henry Trowbridge, Jun., Esq., of New Haven; the fifth is married to the Rev. Henry Jones, of Bridgeport, Conn., and the sixth remains unmarried, in the family of her brother.

In conclusion, it may be said that the name of NOAH WEBSTER, from the wide circulation of some of his works, is known familiarly to a greater number of the inhabitants of the United States, than the name, probably, of any other individual except the FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY. Whatever influence he thus acquired was used at all times to promote the best interests of his fellow-men. His books, though read by millions, have made no man worse. To multitudes they have been of lasting benefit, not only by the course of early training they have furnished, but by those precepts of wisdom and virtue with which almost every page is stored.

AUTHOR'S PREFACE TO THE EDITION OF 1828.

In the year 1783, just at the close of the Revolution, I published an elementary book for facilitating the acquisition of our vernacular tongue, and for correcting a vicious pronunciation which prevailed extensively among the common people of this country. Soon after the publication of that work,—I believe in the following year,—that learned and respectable scholar, the Rev Dr GOODRICH, of Durham, one of the trustees of Yale College, suggested to me the propriety and expediency of my compiling a Dictionary which should complete a system for the instruction of the citizens of this country in the language. At that time, I could not indulge the thought, much less the hope, of undertaking such a work, as I was neither qualified by research, nor had I the means of support, during the execution of the work, had I been disposed to undertake it. For many years, therefore, though I considered such a work as very desirable, yet it appeared to me impracticable, as I was under the necessity of devoting my time to other occupations for obtaining subsistence.

About thirty-five years ago, I began to think of attempting the compilation of a Dictionary. I was induced to this undertaking, not more by the suggestion of friends, than by my own experience of the want of such a work while reading modern books of science. In this pursuit I found almost insuperable difficulties, from the want of a dictionary for explaining many new words which recent discoveries in the physical sciences had introduced into use. To remedy this defect in part, I published my *Compendious Dictionary* in 1806, and soon after made preparations for undertaking a larger work.

My original design did not extend to an investigation of the origin and progress of our language, much less of other languages. I limited my views to the correcting of certain errors in the best English dictionaries, and to the supplying of words in which they are deficient. But after writing through two letters of the alphabet, I determined to change my plan. I found myself embarrassed, at every step, for want of a knowledge of the origin of words, which JOHNSON, BAILEY, JUNIUS, SKINNER, and some other authors, do not afford the means of obtaining. Then, laying aside my manuscripts, and all books treating of language, except lexicons and dictionaries, I endeavored, by a diligent comparison of words having the same or cognate radical letters, in about twenty languages, to obtain a more correct knowledge of the primary sense of original words, of the affinities between the English and many other languages, and thus to enable myself to trace words to their source.

I had not pursued this course more than three or four years before I discovered that I had to unlearn a great deal that I had spent years in learning, and that it was necessary for me to go back to the first rudiments of a branch of erudition which I had before cultivated, as I had supposed, with success.

I spent ten years in this comparison of radical words, and in forming a *Synopsis of the principal Words in twenty Languages, arranged in Classes under their primary Elements or Letters*. The result has been to open what are to me new views of language, and to unfold what appear to be the genuine principles on which these languages are constructed.

After completing this *Synopsis*, I proceeded to correct what I had written of the Dictionary, and to complete the remaining part of the work. But before I had finished it, I determined on a voyage to Europe, with the view of obtaining some books and some assistance which I wanted, of learning the real state of the pronunciation of our language in England, as well as the general state of philology in that country, and of attempting to bring about some agreement or coincidence of opinions in regard to unsettled points in pronunciation and grammatical

construction. In some of these objects, I failed; in others, my designs were answered.

It is not only important, but in a degree necessary, that the people of this country should have an *American Dictionary of the English Language*, for, although the body of the language is the same as in England, and it is desirable to perpetuate that sameness, yet some differences must exist. Language is the expression of ideas; and if the people of one country can not preserve an identity of ideas, they can not retain an identity of language. Now, an identity of ideas depends materially upon a sameness of things or objects with which the people of the two countries are conversant. But in no two portions of the earth, remote from each other, can such identity be found. Even physical objects must be different. But the principal differences between the people of this country and of all others arise from different forms of government, different laws, institutions, and customs. Thus the practice of *hawking and hunting*, the institution of *heraldry* and the *feudal system* of England, originated terms which formed, and some of which now form, a necessary part of the language of that country; but, in the United States, many of these terms are no part of our present language, and they can not be, for the things which they express do not exist in this country. They can be known to us only as obsolete or as foreign words. On the other hand, the institutions in this country which are new and peculiar give rise to new terms, or to new applications of old terms, unknown to the people of England, which can not be explained by them, and which will not be inserted in their dictionaries, unless copied from ours. Thus the terms *land-office*, *land-warrant*, *location of land*, *consociation of churches*, *regent of a university*, *intendant of a city*, *plantation*, *selectmen*, *senate*, *congress*, *court*, *assembly*, *escheat*, etc., are either words not belonging to the language of England, or they are applied to things in this country which do not exist in that. No person in this country will be satisfied with the English definitions of the words *congress*, *senate*, and *assembly*, *court*, etc., for although these are words used in England, yet they are applied in this country to express ideas which they do not express in that country. With our present constitutions of government, *escheat* can never have its feudal sense in the United States.

But this is not all. In many cases, the nature of our governments and of our civil institutions requires an appropriate language in the definition of words, even when the words express the same thing as in England. Thus the English dictionaries inform us that a *justice* is one deputed by the king to do right by way of judgment; he is a *lord* by his office; justices of the peace are appointed by the *king's commission*—language which is inaccurate in respect to this officer in the United States. So *constitutionally* is defined, by CHALMERS, *legally*; but in this country the distinction between *constitution* and *law* requires a different definition. In the United States, a *plantation* is a very different thing from what it is in England. The word *marshal*, in this country, has one important application unknown in England, or in Europe.

A great number of words in our language require to be defined in a phraseology accommodated to the condition and institutions of the people in these States, and the people of England must look to an *American Dictionary* for a correct understanding of such terms.

The necessity, therefore, of a dictionary suited to the people of the United States is obvious; and I should suppose that, this fact being admitted, there could be no difference of opinion as to the time when such a work ought to be substituted for English dictionaries.

There are many other considerations of a public nature which serve to justify this attempt to furnish an American work which shall be a guide

in its various applications, has been diligently examined and compared with the statements made on each topic, by the latest and most approved authorities. *Smar's English Dictionary*, in the edition of 1846, has been carefully collated with this work, and also the unfinished one [Craig's], in a course of publication by Gilbert, so far as the numbers have appeared. Reference has likewise constantly been made to *Richardson's Dictionary*,—although this had been previously examined by Dr Webster,—and also to the *Analytical Dictionary* of Booth. Each of the articles in *Brande's Encyclopedia of Science, Literature, and Art*, has been collated with the corresponding portions of this Dictionary, as the starting-point, when necessary, of investigation in larger treatises. The *Penny Cyclopædia* has been consulted at every step, especially in matters of science; and the *Encyclopedia Americana* (based on the German *Conversations-Lexikon*) has been relied upon, particularly on subjects of Continental literature, philosophy, history, art, &c. In order to secure greater accuracy, numerous special dictionaries, or vocabularies, confined to some single department, have also been collated with this work; and the ablest treatises on important branches of science and art have been diligently examined. In architecture, the chief reliance has been placed on the *Oxford Glossary of Architecture* (1845), and the *Encyclopedia of Architecture* (1842), by Gwilt, author of the articles on this subject in *Brande's Encyclopedia*. In agriculture, *Johnson's Farmer's Encyclopedia* (1844), and *Gardner's Farmer's Dictionary* (1846) have been chiefly used. In general antiquities, the large treatise of Fossbrooke has been frequently consulted, while in classical antiquities, the principal reliance has been placed on the recent *Dictionary of Smith* (1846), as a work of the highest authority. In respect to the antiquities of the church, the elaborate work of Coleman (1841) has been frequently consulted; and *Hook's Church Dictionary* (1844) has been collated throughout, with reference to the rites, ceremonies, vestments, &c., of the Church of England, and also of the Roman Catholic and Greek churches. In botany, use has principally been made of the writings of Landley and Loudon. In Natural History, *Partington's British Cyclopædia of Natural History* (1835-37), and *Jardine's Naturalist's Library* (1831-43), have been much consulted, in connection with the articles on these subjects in the *Penny Cyclopædia* and similar works. In geology, mineralogy, and some associated branches of natural history, *Humble's Dictionary of terms in these departments* (1840) has been compared with this work throughout. In respect to mercantile subjects, banking, coins, weights, measures, &c., *McCalloch's Commercial Dictionary* (1845) has been collated at every step, as the standard work on these subjects. In manufactures and the arts, *Dr Ure's Dictionary of Manufactures, Arts, and Mines*, with its Supplement (1845), has been relied upon as of the highest authority. In engineering and mechanical philosophy, *Hebert's Engineer's and Mechanic's Cyclopædia* (1842) has been carefully collated, with a constant reference to the more popular and recent *Dictionaries* of Francis, Grier, and Buchanan, in the editions of 1846. In seamanship, the *Dictionary of Marine Terms*, in *Lieutenant Totten's Naval Text-Book* (1841), has been taken as a guide. In military affairs, the *Dictionary of Campbell* (1844) has been followed, in connection with the more extended articles contained in *Brande and the Penny Cyclopædia*, on the kindred topics. In the fine arts, much use has been made of the *Dictionary of Elmes* in domestic economy, the *Encyclopedia of Webster and Parkes* on this subject (1844) has furnished many important statements, on a great variety of topics, presented for the first time in a scientific form; and to this has been added *Cooley's Cyclopædia of Practical Receipts* (1846), as exhibiting much collateral information in respect to the arts, manufactures, and trades. Such, in general, are the authorities which have been relied on in this revision.

But it is obviously impossible for any one mind to embrace with accuracy all the various departments of knowledge which are now brought within the compass of a dictionary. Hence arise most of the errors and inconsistencies which abound in works of this kind. To avoid these as far as possible, especially in matters of science, the Editor at first made an arrangement with Dr JAMES G. PERCIVAL, who had rendered important assistance to Dr Webster in the edition of 1828, to take the entire charge of revising the scientific articles embraced in this work. This revision, however, owing to causes beyond the control of either party, was extended to but little more than two letters of the alphabet; and the Editor then obtained the assistance of his associates in office, and of other gentlemen in various professional employments. To these he would now return his acknowledgments for the aid they have afforded. The articles on law have been collated with *Blackstone*, and with *Bouvier's Law Dictionary*, by the Hon ELIZUR GOODRICH, formerly Professor of Law in Yale College, and the errors discovered, which were few in number, have been carefully corrected. The departments of ecclesiastical history and ancient philosophy have been thoroughly revised by the Rev JAMES MURDOCK, D. D., late Professor in the Andover Theological Seminary, who has furnished, in many instances, new and valuable definitions. The terms in chemistry have been submitted to Professor SILLIMAN, of Yale College, and whatever changes were requisite in the explanations have been made under his direction. In the departments of botany, anatomy, physiology, medicine, and some branches of natural history, Dr Webster received assistance, in the revision of 1840, as mentioned above, from Dr WILLIAM TULLY, late Professor in the Medical

Institution of Yale College. Still further aid has been received from the same source in the present revision, and much of the accuracy of this work, in these branches, will be found owing to the valuable assistance he has thus afforded. On topics connected with Oriental literature, and has frequently been obtained from Professor GRUBS, of Yale College. A part of the articles on astronomy, meteorology, and natural philosophy, in the edition of 1828, passed under the revision of Professor OLNEY, of Yale College. This revision has now been extended to all the articles on these subjects throughout the work, and new definitions have been furnished in numerous instances. The definitions in mathematics, after having been compared with those given in the *Dictionaries* of Hutton and of Barlow, have been submitted to Professor STANLEY, of Yale College, and the alterations have, in all cases, been made under his direction. In the sciences of geology and mineralogy, a thorough revision of the whole volume has been made by JAMES D. DANA, Esq., Geologist and Mineralogist of the United States Exploring Expedition, and associate editor of the *American Journal of Science and Arts*, to whom the editor is likewise indebted for assistance on various other subjects, which has greatly enhanced the value of the work. In practical astronomy, and the science of entomology, aid has been frequently received from EDWARD C. HERRICK, Esq., Librarian of Yale College. The articles on painting and the fine arts have, to a great extent, passed under the inspection of NATHANIEL JOOLLYN, Esq., Painter, of New Haven, and new definitions have in many cases been furnished.

A correspondence has likewise been carried on with literary friends in England, and especially with one of the contributors to the *Penny Cyclopædia*, with a view to obtain information on certain points in respect to which nothing definite could be learned from any books within the reach of the Editor. Extended lists of words have been transmitted for examination, and returned with ample notes and explanations. Much obscurity has thus been removed in respect to the use of terms which have a peculiar sense in England, especially some of frequent occurrence at the universities, in the circles of trade, and in the familiar intercourse of life. To the friends who have given their assistance in these various departments the Editor would return his cordial thanks. Whatever improvement the work may have gained from this revision, in respect to clearness, accuracy, and fullness of definition, will be found owing, in a great degree, to the aid which they have thus afforded.

With regard to the insertion of new words, the Editor has felt much hesitation and embarrassment. Some thousands have been added in the course of this revision, and the number might have been swelled to many thousands more, without the slightest difficulty. There is, at the present day, especially in England, a boldness of innovation on this subject which amounts to absolute licentiousness. A hasty introduction into our dictionaries, of new terms, under such circumstances, is greatly to be deprecated. Our vocabulary is already encumbered with a multitude of words, which have never formed a permanent part of English literature, and it is a serious evil to add to their number. Nothing, on the contrary, is so much needed as a thorough expurgation of our dictionaries in this respect—the rejection of many thousands of words, which may properly find a place in the glossaries of antiquarians, as a curious exhibition of what has been proposed, but never adopted, as a part of our language, but which, for that reason, can have no claim to stand in a dictionary designed for general use. All words, indeed, which are necessary to an understanding of our great writers, such as Bacon, Spenser, Shakespeare, &c., ought, though now obsolete, to be carefully retained, and in the present revision a considerable number of this class have been introduced for the first time. Other words have likewise been admitted, to a limited extent, namely, the familiar terms of common life in England, which have been much used of late by popular writers in Great Britain. Many of these need to be explained for the benefit of the readers in this country, and, if marked as “familiar,” “colloquial,” or “low,” according to their true character, they may be safely inserted in our dictionaries, and are entitled to a place there, as forming a constituent part of our written and spoken language. One of the most difficult questions on this subject relates to the introduction of technical and scientific terms. Most of our general dictionaries are, at present, without any plan as to the extent and proportion in which such words should be inserted; nor can they ever be reduced to order until each department is revised by men of science who are intimately acquainted with the subjects, and who are competent to decide what terms ought to be admitted into a general dictionary, and what terms should be reserved for special dictionaries devoted to distinct branches of science. Something of this kind, on a limited scale, has been attempted in the progress of this revision. Lists of words have been obtained from the gentlemen mentioned above which might properly be inserted in this volume; and very few terms of this class have been admitted except under their direction. In accordance with their advice, a small number have been excluded; but in this respect the Editor has not felt at liberty to carry out his views in their full extent.

In respect to *Americanisms*, properly so called, it is known to those who are conversant with the subject, that they are less numerous than has been generally supposed. Most of those familiar words, especially of our older States, which have been considered as peculiar to our country, were brought by our ancestors from Great Britain, and are still in constant use there as local terms. The recent investigations of Forby,

instance carefully reviewed and expressly sanctioned his work. The terms pertaining to Musical Science and Art were chiefly prepared or revised by **LOWELL MASON Esq** of New York but many of the articles were written by **JOHN S DWIGHT Esq** of Boston. In Physiology and Medical Science, Professor **R. CRESSON STILES M D** has furnished many carefully considered definitions and emendations. The Hon J C L ENKINS of Salem Massachusetts who has had long experience as editor of various law publications has with great labor and care revised the terms of Law and Jurisprudence. He has aimed to phrase these definitions in the more exact language which is required by the advance of Legal Science and to support them by copious references to legal authorities. **L R O'CALLAGHAN LL D** of Albany has revised and rewritten the definitions of such terms as have special meaning in the Roman Catholic Church. It having been deemed desirable slightly to condense some of the etymological articles furnished by Dr Mahu and to translate portions of them into English, this work was committed to the care of Mr **ELEVE SCUTLER** under the direction of Professor **JAMES HADLEY** of Yale College. The derivation of a number of words of Indian origin has been furnished by the Hon J HAMMOND TRUMBULL of Hartford well known as a learned and accurate student of the aboriginal languages of America.

To the Rev **CHAUNCEY GOODRICH** was committed the very important duty of receiving the mass of material furnished by the most of the assistants who have been named, verifying its accuracy and then incorporating it into the final copy for the printer. In this work he was assisted for several months by the Rev **PISK P BREWER** and the Rev **JOHN M NOBBS**. Mr Goodrich has also revised or prepared many of the definitions in Agriculture and Horticulture in Antiquities and Architecture in Biblical matters and in Ecclesiastical History in Commerce Domestic Economy and the Fine Arts, making use of the best authorities in each of these departments. He has also brought to the service the results of his own experience while laboring under his father's guidance and the remembrance of his father's views and wishes in respect to many important details.

It was thought desirable, in order to secure the greatest possible accuracy and perfection to the copy to place it for further revision in the hands of some scholar of critical habits and approved experience who had not been concerned in its earlier preparation. Accordingly Mr **WILLIAM A. WHEELER** was employed for this service and also to correct the proof sheets and with him was associated, at a later period Mr **ARTHUR W WRIGHT**. Mr Wheeler was also employed in various other services hereafter to be named and he has furnished especially valuable contributions from his ample literary stores and given the work throughout the benefit of his exact learning and his nice discrimination. Mr William C Webster shared with Mr Wheeler and Mr Wright the responsibility of correcting the proofs. Mr **SAMUEL PORTER** of Hartford besides reading a portion of the first proofs, has examined with great care the final or plate proofs and the Dictionary is much the better for his detection of oversight, and for the alterations he has suggested. Valuable assistance has been received from various persons connected with the Boston Stereotype Foundry especially from Mr **THOMAS HOLZ** the Reader of the establishment whose taste experience conscientious fidelity and accurate but unpretending scholarship have materially benefited the work.

The preparation of the Appendix was intrusted almost entirely to the supervision of Mr Wheeler who has read every page of it with critical care. The Pronouncing Vocabulary of Scripture Names was wholly prepared by him, and he constructed the very interesting and valuable Vocabulary of the Names of Noted Fictions Persons Places, etc. The full and accurate "Pronouncing Vocabulary of Greek and Latin Proper Names" was prepared with much labor and care by Professor **THOMAS A. THACHER**, of Yale College. The Pronouncing Vocabulary of Modern Geographical and Biographical Names are the work of Dr **JOSEPH THOMAS** of Philadelphia, the well known editor of Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World and his name will be a sufficient guaranty for their trustworthiness and value. The Etymological Vocabulary of Modern Geographical Names was prepared by the Rev **CHARLES H WHEELER** of Cambridge Massachusetts who also prepared the Explanatory Vocabulary of Christ an Names from materials furnished in part by **CHARLES J LUCKEN Esq** of Philadelphia. The Table of Abbreviations used in Writing and Printing was originally prepared by Professor Lyman and has been revised for this edition by Mr Wright and Mr Wheeler. Mr William C Webster, with the assistance of several of the other collaborators, has revised and greatly improved the list of "Abbreviations and Contractions" used in Writing and Printing and the list of "Quotations Word Phrases Proverbs" etc. from the Greek the Latin, and Modern Foreign Languages, which were originally compiled by him. A particular account of the various vocabularies will be found in the general Preface to the Appendix and in the special Prefaces to the Vocabularies themselves.

The elaborate and learned Introduction to the present edition has been omitted. It is not without regret that this venerable memorial of the enterprise the sagacity and the admirable plan of Dr Webster has been displaced to make room for new matter more in accordance with

the advance of Philological Science and the wants of the present generation. To supply its place Professor **JAMES HADLEY** has contributed A Brief History of the English Language designed to show its philological relations, and to trace the progress and influence of the causes which have brought it to its present condition. Professor Hadley has also contributed his advice in respect to numerous questions philological and general, which were constantly arising and has given his sanction to the principles and aims that have guided the Editor and his collaborators in the changes which have been adopted in this edition.

The Principles of Pronunciation originally prepared by Professor Goodrich for the edition of 1840 have been carefully revised and much expanded by Mr Wheeler whose attention had been previously directed to this subject in the preparation of A Manual of English Pronunciation and Spelling (Boston 1851). Mr Wheeler has also revised and much enlarged the Synopsis of Words Differently Pronounced by Different Orthoepists which was originally prepared by Dr **JOSEPH F WORTENBERRY** and inserted in the Octavo Abridgment of Webster's "American Dictionary" and which was afterward revised by Professor Goodrich.

The features of the present edition which deserve to be specially enumerated are the following:—

I. *The Revised Etymology.* This feature has already been noticed. It is believed that critical readers will acknowledge the learning the brevity the sound judgment, the self-explaining order and the minutely traced ramifications which characterize these etymologies and it is hoped that they will attract the attention and stimulate the studies of all who desire to know more of the varied history of their mother tongue.

II. *The Revised Definitions.* The definitions of the principal words not scientific or technical have been carefully elaborated by Professors Whitney and Gilman each possessing peculiar qualifications and each performing his work as thoroughly as was possible within the limits prescribed. Their work was carefully reviewed by the Editor before it was admitted into the copy. The rule which he adopted for his own guidance was freely to accept and make any change in the matter and the language of the previous edition which he had reason to suppose would be desired by Dr Webster himself were he now living and fully possessed of the principles which have been universally accepted by modern philologists and lexicographers or which Professor Goodrich would have sanctioned had he been able to give to the work of revision the full measure of his well known energy and sagacious judgment. In accordance with this rule great pains have been taken to contract and condense the definitions into as few general heads or numbered divisions, as was practicable. In this the example of Dr Goodrich, in his expert manual work, was followed and the Editors have sought to avoid all redundancy and tautology to strike out all re-enumerations of particular applications of meanings and to reduce the number of illustrative phrases to the actual wants of the reader. While they have been thus bold on the one hand they have been studiously careful on the other to retain the exact language of the earlier edition in every case possible esteem very highly Dr Webster's plain and clearly expressed definitions for their own sake as well as for that of the author and desiring to err on the side of cautious reverence rather than on that of thoughtless innovation. In many cases in which the numbered articles and a word have been diminished, it will be found that the number of real definitions has been materially increased and that the gathering of them into few groups has controlled to their more easy comprehension and more ready use. A single article often includes a group of kindred meanings, and thus enables the reader to view at a glance their close relation and similarity and to trace out the subtle movement of thought by which one was evolved from another. Often too a well-chosen citation from a good author has been preferred, as a means of definition, to an explanatory circumlocution. 2. An effort has been constantly made to develop and arrange the several meanings and groups of meanings in the order of their actual growth and history beginning if possible with the primitive signification as indicated by the etymology. As this for many reasons has now become a feasible in numerous cases in which it was impossible in the time of Dr Webster and as, in many instances, Dr Webster did not perfect this order within the materials were within his reach it has been often found necessary in the present edition, to change the arrangement of the definitions. Special consideration has been given to this point in view of the fact that the study or even the casual notice of the order of growth in the meanings of single words, is an aid to the habit of thought, and the habitual attention to it is of itself an education. 3. Many new meanings have been added either as they have been brought to light by an extended examination of authors in the earlier and later periods of English literature or as they have occurred to the Editors in performing their work or have been suggested by the kind and

III. *The Illustrative Citations.* Special effort has been made to obtain illustrative passages from classical English writers, both old and new. In order to collect such passages and also to discover words and meanings that had been omitted in other English Dictionaries a systematic

plan was devised by which a large number of works in all departments of literature were carefully read by many competent persons, and a copious collection of illustrative passages was placed at the disposal of the Revisers. The principal dramatic authors, and various prose writers, of the age of Queen Elizabeth, were read with care by Mr H S DANA. The plays of Shakespeare and the poetry of Milton were carefully studied by the aid of the excellent Concordances of Mrs. Mary Cowden Clarke and Mr Guy Lushington Prendergast, with particular reference to any special usage which these poets have sanctioned. The most prominent in the long series of English writers, down to the latest, have been read for the purpose of selecting illustrations, especially those writers whose use of language is particularly idiomatic or classical. Sir Walter Scott, Southey, Coleridge, Lamb, Byron, Washington Irving, De Quincey, Macaulay, Tennyson, Hawthorne, and many others, have received as much attention as the older writers. A comparatively small portion only of the passages which were marked and copied has been actually used, it being thought undesirable to multiply such passages when they were required for no valuable end. In cases where to cite a passage would serve no purpose in illustrating a meaning or justifying the use of a word, the name only of the author has been given, provided, as in the case of words obsolete or not now approved, the authority of some writer was deemed desirable. The free use of this large and varied collection of citations will, it is thought, add greatly to the value and interest of this edition. It is believed that no other dictionary of the language contains so many apt illustrations from so large a variety of writers. The citations which have been retained from the preceding editions, as well as those introduced for the first time, have, as far as possible, been verified and copied with scrupulous care. Such passages were preferred as would throw additional light upon the definitions, or as possessed any interest of thought or of language.

IV *The Vocabulary* No pains have been spared to introduce additional words, provided they were of such a character as to deserve insertion. At the same time, the Revisers have been actuated by no desire to swell the list to the greatest possible number. Words which were the offspring of the individual conceit of a whimsical or lawless writer, which did not conform to the analogies of the language, and which were never accepted or approved by good writers, of their own or a subsequent generation, have not been admitted. On the other hand, new words which have been acknowledged and approved as good have been carefully garnered, whether used by old authors or new. A great number of obsolete or obsolescent words, which were once accepted and freely used, have been recovered by the readings and researches that were directed in part to this end. Self-explaining compounds have been designedly omitted by hundreds, if not by thousands, while care has been taken to introduce and explain all those which need to be defined. It will be observed, however, that this edition differs from the former editions in following a strictly alphabetical arrangement of all such words. The participles, participial adjectives, and verbal nouns in most cases do not appear in the vocabulary as separate words, but are given under the verbs from which they are formed, and which explain their meaning. But the participial adjectives and verbal nouns have a separate place and treatment, in those cases in which they have obtained a meaning different from that which they derive from the verbs to which they belong. The principal parts of the verbs, regular and irregular, are given together, within brackets, under the verb, instead of being entered and defined separately. But the principal parts of the irregular verbs are usually inserted in their proper alphabetical places, with a simple cross reference to the verbs themselves. A similar course has been pursued in regard to the comparative and superlative degrees of many adjectives, and the irregular plurals of nouns. The vocabulary, as a whole, though not constructed for any display of enumerated titles, will be found to be greatly increased and enriched. It comprises an aggregate of upward of 114,000 words.

V *The Scientific and Technical Definitions* have been carefully revised and elaborated by very able gentlemen, and with the aid of the best authorities. Many of the articles, it is believed, will command confidence and elicit commendation for their scientific value, while their brevity and plain language fit them for the use and instruction of all classes.

VI *The Collection of Synonyms*, so carefully prepared by Professor Goodrich, has, with a few slight changes, been incorporated into the body of the work for greater facility of reference. The number of the words thus defined and distinguished is far greater than the number of separate articles would seem to indicate. The meanings are thoroughly distinguished in every case the words being traced from their etymology, and explained by formal definitions, as well as illustrated by contrived examples of their various use. In addition, copious lists of synonyms or interchangeable terms have been attached to most of the important words, for the convenience of teachers and inexperienced writers.

VII *The Pictorial Illustrations*, more than three thousand in number, have been inserted in the body of the work; in the previous edition they were printed as an appendix to the volume, but it was thought it would be an improvement to place them under the words which they illustrate,

so as to avoid the necessity of any further reference, and it is hoped that the advantages of the present arrangement will be appreciated. It will be observed that an entirely new selection of illustrations has been made for this edition, many being taken from original drawings, and the remainder chiefly from works of high authority in their respective departments. For the artistic beauty of these cuts, the work is indebted to Mr JOHN ANDREW, of Boston, who has a distinguished reputation as an engraver on wood. It will be remembered that only a partial selection could be made of objects to be illustrated. Even in illustrated works on Natural History, it is customary to represent only a limited number of objects, and, in a work like the present, a still smaller number of such illustrations could be admitted. The general aim has been to illustrate those objects of which a drawing would convey a better conception than a mere verbal description. Those who use the Dictionary will not fail to observe that, to many words which are not themselves illustrated, there are subjoined references to illustrations given in connection with other words, as, under *Withers*, it is said, "[See *Illust. of Horse*]"

VIII *The Vocabularies in the Appendix* have been reedited, or expressly prepared for this edition by able scholars, as will appear from the full account of the Vocabularies themselves, and of the researches and aims of the authors in the special Introductions which accompany them. The first and most prominent, the "Vocabulary of the Names of Noted Fictitious Persons, Places, etc," by Mr. Wheeler, is a novel and appropriate accompaniment of an English Dictionary. It is the first attempt of the kind, at least in our language, and is valuable for its interesting gleanings from history and biography, as well as for its explanations of many obscure allusions in the best and most popular writers. The remaining Vocabularies are all the products of original and laborious research, or are trustworthy compilations from the best sources.

IX *The Pronunciation* of English words has been carefully attended to in this edition. The principles adopted are stated at length and fully illustrated in the article on the Principles of Pronunciation, which was originally prepared by Professor Goodrich, and has been elaborated by Mr. Wheeler, with suggestions from able scholars, who, as well as himself, have made a special study of English orthoepy and the science of phonology. A more thoroughly practical and satisfactory treatment of the subject, the Editor confidently believes, can not be found in the language. The "Synopsis of Words Differently Pronounced by Different Orthoepists" will be found to be a comprehensive, practical, and fully trustworthy exhibition of the various modes of pronunciation given in the best English Dictionaries. The pronunciation of each word in the Dictionary is indicated by the marked or figured Key which is to be found at the bottom of the page. This Key has been remodeled and arranged with special reference to this edition, and contains some few characters additional to those of the Key previously used. The number of characters now employed is thought to be as large as is desirable. To attempt more is to seem to promise more than it is practicable to perform, and is, besides, open to the objection that a complex notation would not be readily understood.

X *The Orthography* In this department no change has been made in the principles adopted and clearly set forth in the Revised Edition of 1847, and so generally accepted by the American public. In a few classes of words the Dictionary recommends and follows the peculiar modes of spelling which Dr Webster introduced for the sake of carrying out the acknowledged analogies of the language—modes of spelling, which, in every instance, had been previously suggested by distinguished English grammarians and writers on orthography, such as Lowth, Walker, etc., and the propriety of which has been recognized by Smart and other recent English lexicographers. But to remove every reasonable ground of complaint against the Dictionary in regard to this matter, an alternative orthography is now given in almost every case, the old style of spelling being subjoined to the reformed or new. In two or three instances it has been found that the forms introduced by Dr. Webster, or to which he lent his sanction, were based upon a mistaken etymology; and therefore these forms have been set aside, and the old spelling has been restored. Preceding this account are some Observations on the general subject of Orthography, with copious "Rules for Spelling Certain Classes of Words," prepared by Mr Wright, followed by "A List of Words Spelled in Two or More Ways," compiled expressly for the present edition. These new features give this edition of the Dictionary a great superiority over the former editions.

In conclusion, the Editor desires to express his thanks to all the persons who have assisted in the preparation of the present edition, for the fidelity and perseverance with which they have discharged their duties. It is to their industry, scholarship, and zeal, that the peculiar excellences of this edition are chiefly to be ascribed. Though the Editor is more sensible of its deficiencies than any other person can be, yet he does not hesitate to commend it to the public for the improvements which are due to the thorough research and careful attention which have been bestowed by his associates in preparing it. To them the public owe a debt of grateful appreciation, which, he believes, will be cheerfully discharged.

NOAH PORTER.

AS AUTHORITY FOR, OR IN ILLUSTRATION OF, THE FORMS AND USES OF
WORDS GIVEN IN THIS DICTIONARY

NOTE: The Books of the Bible, Periodicals, and some works of anonymous or doubtful authorship are cited by name only.

[illegible]

Quoted in Dict as	Names in full	Dates	Quoted in Dict as	Names in full	Dates	Quoted in Dict as	Names in full	Dates
<i>Blackwood's or Blair</i>	Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (founded 1817)		<i>W M Buchanan</i>	Buchanan, W M [Technological Dict., Lond., 1840]		<i>Cassell (Dict of Cookery)</i>	Cassell's Dictionary of Cookery, London	
<i>R Blair</i>	Blair, Hugh (Scot divine and rhetorician)	1718-1800	<i>Buck</i>	Buck, Gordon (Am surgeon)	1897-1877	<i>Dr Cassell (1673)</i>	Cassell, J. Edmund (Eng orientalist)	1673-1621
<i>Blakely</i>	Blakely, Robert (Scot clerk and poet)	1639-1747	<i>Sir O Buck</i>	Buck, Sir George (Eng historian)	-1623	<i>Caton</i>	Caton, John Duan (Am author)	1912-
<i>R Bloomfield</i>	Bloomfield, Robert (Eng poet)	1766-1823	<i>Duke of Buck</i>	Buckingham, Geo Villiers, second duke of (Eng poet)	1627-1687	<i>Caulfield & S</i>	Caulfield, S F A, & Savard, Blanche C [Dict of Needlework, Lond., 1853]	
<i>Blount</i>	Blount, Thomas (Eng legal writer)	1618-1679	<i>Buckland</i>	Buckland, William, Dean of West minster (geol and paleont)	1781-1846	<i>Cavendish</i>	Cavendish, Geo (Eng author)	1720-1787
<i>C Blount</i>	Blount, Chas (Eng deistic writer)	1644-1683	<i>Buckle</i>	Buckle, Henry Thomas (Eng histor- ian)	1821-1862	<i>Caxton</i>	Caxton, Wm (first Eng printer)	1422-1492
<i>Sir H Blount</i>	Blount, Sir Henry (Eng traveler)	1602-1652	<i>A B Buckley</i>	Buckley, Arabella Burton (Eng scientific writer)	1840-	<i>Cecil</i>	Cecil, Robert, Earl of Salisbury (Eng statesman)	1558-1612
<i>J Booden</i>	Booden James (Eng dramatist)	1763-1823	<i>Buckminster</i>	Buckminster, Joseph Stevens (Am Unitarian divine)	1781-1812	<i>Mrs. Centlivre</i>	Centlivre, Susanna (Eng drama- tist)	1697-1723
<i>W E Boardman</i>	Boardman, Wm E (Am clerg)		<i>Budgell</i>	Budgell, Eustace (Eng writer)	1683-1736	<i>The Century</i>	The Century Illustrated Monthly Mag (estab in N Y, 1841)	
<i>Bolingbroke</i>	Bolingbroke, Henry St John, Vis count (Eng statesman)	1678-1751	<i>Buffon</i>	Buffon, Georges Louis Leclerc (Fr naturalist)	1707-1788	<i>J W Chadwick</i>	Chadwick, John White (Am Unit divine)	1840-
<i>Bolton</i>	Bolton, Robert (Eng Puritan di- vine)	1572-1631	<i>Bp Bull</i>	Bull, Bp George (Eng theologian)	1644-1710	<i>Chalkhill</i>	Chalkhill, John, perhaps pseud of Isaac Walton	
<i>Book of Com Prayer</i>	Book of Common Prayer		<i>Bullinger</i>	Bullinger, Heinrich (Swiss re- former)	1504-1575	<i>Chalmers</i>	Chalmers, Thomas (Scot divine)	1759-1847
<i>Poeth</i>	Booth, David (English lexicog)	1709-1810	<i>Bullukar</i>	Bullukar, William (Eng gram)	fl 1830	<i>A Chalmers</i>	Chalmers, Alex (Brit editor) [Todd's Johnson's Dict.]	1760-1844
<i>Boswell</i>	Boswell, James (biog of Dr John- son)	1740-1795	<i>Bungay</i>	Bungay, George W (Am journalist and poet)	1825-	<i>Chambers</i>	Chambers, Ephraim (Eng editor)	-180
<i>Bosworth</i>	Bosworth, Joseph (Eng philol)	1789-1876	<i>Bunyan</i>	Bunyan, John (English preacher) [Pilgrim's Progress]	1629-1688	<i>Chambers</i>	Chambers, William and Robert (Scot compilers and publishers)	
<i>Boucher</i>	Boucher, Jonathan (Eng author in Am)	1733-1804	<i>J Burdon-San- derson</i>	Burdon Sanderson, John Scott (Eng physiologist)	1823-1893	<i>Chambers & En- cyc</i>	Chambers's Encyclopedia, 1900-1928	
<i>Bourne</i>	Bourne, Henry [Antiquities, 1725]	1690-1733	<i>Burke</i>	Burke, Edmund (Eng statesman)	1730-1797	<i>Chambers's Jour- nal</i>	Chambers's Edinburgh Journal, (estab 1821)	
<i>J Bourne</i>	Bourne, John (Eng engineer)		<i>Sir B Burke</i>	Burke, Sir Bernard (Eng antiq)	1815-1892	<i>Champer</i>	Champerness William Swain [Jana's Dict., Lond.]	
<i>Bouvier</i>	Bouvier, John (Am jurist) [Law Dict.]	1787-1831	<i>Ld Bursleigh</i>	Bursleigh or Burghley, Lord, Wm Cecil (Eng statesman)	1570-1598	<i>Channing</i>	Channing, Wm Ellery (Am Unit divine)	1780-1842
<i>H I Bowditch</i>	Bowditch, Henry Ingersoll (Am surg and physiologist)	1808-	<i>Burn</i>	Burn, Richard (Eng law writer)	1720-1788	<i>A J Chapin</i>	Chapin, Aaron Lucius (Am divine, and writer on polit. econ)	1811-
<i>F Bowen</i>	Bowen, Francis (Am philos)	1811-1890	<i>Bp Burnet</i>	Burnet, Bp Gilbert (Scot historian)	1643-1718	<i>Chapman</i>	Chapman, Geo (Eng dramatist and poet)	1557-1634
<i>Bowring</i>	Bowring, Sir John (Eng traveler and linguist)	1782-1872	<i>T Burnet</i>	Burnet, Thomas (Eng writer) [Theory of the Earth]	1633-1715	<i>Mrs Chapone</i>	Chapone, Hester (Eng author)	1727-1801
<i>A K H Boyd</i>	Boyd, Andrew Kennedy Hutchi- son (Scot clergyman)	1825-	<i>Burney</i>	Burney, Charles (Eng author)	1720-1814	<i>Charles I</i>	Chas Stuart (k of Eng, 1649-49)	1600-1649
<i>Boyle</i>	Boyle, Robert (Irish chemist)	1626-1691	<i>G P Burnham</i>	Burnham George Pickering (Am journalist)	1759-1796	<i>T Chase</i>	Chase, Thomas (Am educator)	1747-1830
<i>Boysie</i>	Boysie, Samuel (Eng poet)	1708-1743	<i>Burns</i>	Burns, Robert (Scot poet)	1759-1796	<i>Ld Chatham</i>	Chatham, Wm Pitt, Lord (Eng statesman)	1708-1779
<i>Bracton</i>	Bracton Henry de (Eng lawyer) [Laws, 1250]	1227-1267	<i>Burr</i>	Burr, Fearing, Jr [Vegetables of America Boston 1845]	1807-1880	<i>Chatterton</i>	Chatterton, Thomas (Eng poet)	1731-1740
<i>Bradford</i>	Bradford, John (Eng martyr)	1510-1533	<i>Burrill</i>	Burrill, Alexander Mansfield [Law Dict., N Y, 1839]	1807-1880	<i>Chaucer</i>	Chaucer, Geoffrey (Eng poet)	1340-1400
<i>R Brady</i>	Brady, Robert (Eng historian)	1649-1700	<i>J Burroughs</i>	Burroughs, John (Am nat. and es- sayist)	1837-	<i>Chaucer's Dream</i>	(poem formerly attrib to Chaucer)	
<i>Abp Bramhall</i>	Bramhall, Abp John (Eng author)	1589-1623	<i>Burrow</i>	Burrow, Sir James. [Reports in King's Bench, 1766-72]	1701-1782	<i>Chauncy</i>	Chauncy, Chas (Am Unit. divine)	1788-1847
<i>Bramston</i>	Bramston James (Eng vicar)	-1741	<i>Burt</i>	Burt, Captain Edward [Letters, Lond., 1754]	-1753	<i>Chaucer</i>	Chaucer, Wm (Am math)	1790-1840
<i>J Brand</i>	Brand, John [Description of Ork- ney, Edin., 1701]	1683-1750	<i>Burton</i>	Burton, Robert (Eng philos) [Anat of Melancholy]	1777-1840	<i>Cheever</i>	Cheever, Geo Barrell (Am clerg)	1745-1830
<i>Brande</i>	Brande, William Thomas (Eng chemist)	1788-1896	<i>I H Burton</i>	Burton, John Hill (Scot advocate)	1807-1882	<i>Sir J Cheke</i>	Cheke, Sir John (Eng scholar)	1547-1613
<i>Brande & C</i>	Brande, Wm Thos, and Cox Geo Wm [Dict of Sci., Lit., and Art, Lond., 1871]		<i>R F Burton</i>	Burton, Sir Richard Francis (Eng traveler)	1821-1890	<i>Chenier</i>	Chenier, Richard (Irish writer)	1774-1836
<i>Brathwaite</i>	Brathwaite, Richard (Eng poet)	1589-1673	<i>Bushy</i>	Bushy, Thomas (Eng mus writer)	1755-1808	<i>Ld Chesterfield</i>	Chesterfield, Philip Dormer Stan- hope, Lord [Letters]	1694-1773
<i>T Bray</i>	Bray, Thomas (Eng clerg and philol)	1656-1730	<i>Bushnell</i>	Bushnell Horace (Am clergyman)	1802-1876	<i>Chery Chase</i>	(Eng ballad, in Percy's Reliques)	
<i>Brende</i>	Brende, John [Quantus Curtius, Lond., 1833]	1635-1615	<i>Bp Butler</i>	Butler Bp Joseph (Eng theol)	1672-1742	<i>Cheyne</i>	Cheyne, Geo (Scot phys. and phil)	1671-1710
<i>Bretton</i>	Bretton, Nicholas (Eng poet)	1542-1627	<i>S Butler</i>	Butler, Charles (Eng clergyman)	1634-1687	<i>Sir J Child</i>	Child, Sir Josiah (Eng economist)	1670-1629
<i>Brevint</i>	Brevint, Daniel (Eng divine)	1616-1620	<i>Byles</i>	Byles, Sir John Barnard (Eng writer on commercial law)	1612-1800	<i>Chillingworth</i>	Chillingworth, Wm (Eng divine and controversialist)	1602-1644
<i>Brewer</i>	Brewer, Edward Cobham (Eng compiler)	1810-1897	<i>Byrd</i>	Byrd, Wm (Eng musician)	1801-1884	<i>Chipman</i>	Chipman, Nathaniel (Am jurist)	1772-1841
<i>A Brewer</i>	Brewer, Anthony (Eng dram, time of Charles I)		<i>James Byrne</i>	Byrne, James [Eng Language, Lond., 1835]	1838-1623	<i>Chitty</i>	Chitty, Joseph (Eng jurist)	1772-1841
<i>Sir D Brewster</i>	Brewster, David Sir (Brit physicist)	1781-1868	<i>Byron</i>	Byron, John (Eng poet)	1691-1763	<i>R Choate</i>	Choate, Rufus (Am orat and jur)	1794-1858
<i>Brieger</i>	Brieger, Ludwig (Ger physiol chemist)	1819-	<i>Byron</i>	Byron, George Noel Gordon, Ld (Eng poet)	1788-1824	<i>W D Christie</i>	Christie, Wm Douglas (Eng dip.)	1810-1874
<i>J Bright</i>	Bright, John (Eng statesman)	1811-1889	<i>G W Cable</i>	Cable, Geo W (Am writer)	1944-	<i>Churchill</i>	Churchill, Chas. (Eng poet and sat)	1731-1744
<i>Brimley</i>	Brimley, George (Eng critic)	1819-1887	<i>Caird</i>	Caird, John (Scot clergyman)	1920-	<i>Churton</i>	Churton, Ralph (Eng divine)	1734-1820
<i>Brinton</i>	Brinton, Dan Garrison (Am ethnol)	1837-1890	<i>Cairnes</i>	Cairnes, John Elliot (Eng polit. economist)	1822-1875	<i>Cibber</i>	Cibber, Colley (Eng dramatist and actor)	1671-1757
<i>C A Bruted</i>	Bristed Charles Astor (Am writer)	1820-1874	<i>Calamy</i>	Calamy, Fdm (Eng divine)	1590-1666	<i>Circular of Mass</i>	Representatives (1768)	
<i>Brit Critic</i>	British Critic (Eng review, organ of High Church party, 1793-1813)		<i>Calderwood</i>	Calderwood, David (Scot. author)	1575-1640	<i>Clarendon</i>	Clarendon, Edward Hyde, first earl of (Eng historian)	1608-1671
<i>British Pharm</i>	British Pharmacopoeia		<i>Calderwood</i>	Calderwood, Henry (Scot philos)	1830-	<i>D A Clark</i>	Clark, Daniel A (Am divine)	1779-1810
<i>Brit Quartier</i>	British Quarterly Review (estab Lond., 1814)		<i>Callander</i>	Callander, John (Scot lawyer and editor)	-1789	<i>W S Clark</i>	Clark, Wm Smith (pres Amherst Agricultural College)	1822-1890
<i>Britton</i>	Britton, John (Eng antiquary)	1771-1837	<i>Calhoun</i>	Calhoun, John (Scot poet)	1777-1824	<i>Clarke</i>	Clarke, Henry Hyde (Eng philol and commentator)	1782-1853
<i>Brockett</i>	Brockett, John Trotter (Brit an- tiquary)	1788-1842	<i>F C Calvert</i>	Calvert, Fred Grace (Eng chem)	1819-1873	<i>Cocaden Clarke</i>	Clarke, Charles C (Eng writer)	1803-1866
<i>Brome (1657)</i>	Brome, Richard (Eng dramatist)	-1652	<i>G H Calvert</i>	Calvert, Geo H (Am misc writer)	1803-	<i>John Clarke</i>	Clarke, John (Eng phys & writer)	1803-1866
<i>C Bronte</i>	Brontë, Charlotte (Eng novelist)	1816-1850	<i>Camden</i>	Camden, Wm (Eng antiquarian)	1631-1621	<i>Mary Cowden</i>	Clarke, Mary Victoria Cowden (Eng author)	1803-1866
<i>Brooke (East- ford)</i>	Brooke, Wesley [Fastford, or Household Sketches, Bo ton, 1855]		<i>Campbell</i>	Campbell, Thomas (Brit poet)	1777-1814	<i>S Clarke</i>	Clarke, Samuel (Eng philosopher)	1673-1729
<i>H Broole</i>	Brooke, Henry (Eng poet)	1701-1783	<i>Campbell (Dict</i>	Campbell, E S N [Dict Mil Sci ence, Lond., 1830]		<i>Clau & Sedg</i>	Clarus, Adam (Brit philol and commentator)	1782-1853
<i>W K Broole</i>	Brooke Wm Keith (Am biologist)	1849-	<i>Dr J Campbell</i>	Campbell, John (Scot polit. hist)	1708-1775	<i>Clavus</i>	Clausius, Rudolf Julius Emanuel (Ger physicist)	1822-
<i>Broom</i>	Broom, Herbert (Eng legal writer)	1818-1882	<i>G Campbell</i>	Campbell, Geo (Scot divine)	1719-1790	<i>P Cleveland</i>	Cleveland, Parker (Am geologist)	1730-1830
<i>Broome</i>	Broome, Wm (Fn., translator)	1689-1740	<i>Lord Campbell</i>	Campbell, Lord, John [Lives of Ld Chancellors]	1770-1861	<i>Oleland</i>	Oleland, John (Eng writer)	1703-1780
<i>Brougham</i>	Brougham, Lord Henry (British statesman)	1778-1868	<i>J V Cane</i>	Cane, John Vincent (Eng friar)	1672	<i>Dr R Clerke</i>	Clerke, Richard (Eng wine)	1613-1741
<i>Dr J Brown</i>	Brown, John (Scot preacher)	1810-1882	<i>Canning</i>	Canning, Geo (Eng statesman)	1770-1827	<i>Clelland</i>	Clelland, John (Eng poet)	1843-1879
<i>G Brown</i>	Brown, Gould (Am grammarian)	1791-1857	<i>Cappraie</i>	Cappraie, John (Eng historian)	1300-1401	<i>W K Clifford</i>	Clifford, Wm Kingdon (Eng phil)	1772-1879
<i>R Brown</i>	Brown, Robert (Scot botanist)	1773-1868	<i>Carew</i>	Carew, Richard (Eng antiq) [Survey of Cornwall, Lond., 1672]	1535-1620	<i>Clifton</i>	Clifton, William (Am statesman)	1773-1823
<i>T Brown</i>	Brown, Tom (Eng author)	1623-1704	<i>T Carew</i>	Carew, Thomas (Eng poet)	1538-1630	<i>De Witt Clinton</i>	Clinton, De Witt (Am statesman)	1819-1811
<i>J Browne</i>	Browne, Edward (Eng physician)	1644-1708	<i>Carlisle</i>	Carlisle, Harvey Goodwin, Bp of Hall (Am writer)	1818-	<i>A H Clough</i>	Clough, Arthur Hugh (Eng poet)	1822-
<i>P Browne</i>	Browne, Peter (Eng bishop)	-1735	<i>Carlton</i>	Carlton, Robert, pseud of B R. Hall (Am writer)	1708-1863	<i>F Cobbe</i>	Cobbe, Frances Power (Brit. writer)	1762-1830
<i>Sir T Browne</i>	Browne, Sir Thomas (Eng phys- ician)	1605-1682	<i>Carlyle</i>	Carlyle, Thomas (Brit essayist and historian)	1795-1881	<i>Cobbett</i>	Cobbett, Wm. (Eng polit writer)	1762-1830
<i>W Browne</i>	Browne, William (Eng poet)	1600-1645	<i>Dr A Carlyle</i>	Carlyle, Alexander (Scot divine)	1722-1803	<i>R Cobden</i>	Cobden, Richard (Eng economist)	1794-1865
<i>Mrs Browning</i>	Browning, Eliz Barrett (Eng poet)	1800-1861	<i>Carver</i>	Carver, Wm Ben (Eng physiol)	1813-1883	<i>Cochran</i>	Cochran, Sir John Oldcastle, Ld (Eng martyr)	1400-1417
<i>R Browning</i>	Browning, Robert (Eng poet)	1812-1889	<i>Bp of Carlisle</i>	Carlisle, Robert, pseud of B R. Hall (Am writer)	1708-1863	<i>Cockeram</i>	Cockeram, Henry (Eng Dict., 1632)	1631-1663
<i>O A Brownson</i>	Brownson, Orestes Augustus (Am journalist and theologian)	1803-1876	<i>Carlyle</i>	Carlyle, Thomas (Brit essayist and historian)	1795-1881	<i>Codrington</i>	Codrington, Robt (Eng misc writ- er)	1602-1650
<i>James Bruce</i>	Bruce, James (Scot. traveler)	1730-1791	<i>Dr A Carlyle</i>	Carlyle, Alexander (Scot divine)	1722-1803	<i>Cogan</i>	Cogan, Thomas (Eng physician and divine) [The Passions]	1706-1815
<i>Robert of Brunne</i>	Manning, Robert, called R of B (Eng chrg and poet. trans)	1200-1210	<i>Carroll</i>	Carroll, Lewis, pseud of C L Dodgson (Eng writer)	1832-1898	<i>Cogan (1835)</i>	Cogan, Thomas (Eng physician)	1647-1677
<i>Lawler Brunton</i>	Brunton, Thomas Lauder (Scot. physician)	1844-	<i>Cartwright</i>	Cartwright, Thomas (Eng Puritan divine)	1633-1693	<i>Coke</i>	Coke, Sir Edward. [Laws of Eng, including Coke on Littleton]	1552-1634
<i>Bryant</i>	Bryant, William Cullen (Am poet)	1774-1863	<i>W Cartwright</i>	Cartwright, Wm (Eng poet and dramatist)	1611-1613	<i>Colebrook</i>	Colebrook, Hen T (Eng orient)	1710-1852
<i>J Bryant</i>	Bryant, Jacob (Eng theol and mythol. writer)	1715-1804	<i>Dr A Cary</i>	Cary, Henry F (English poet and translator)	1772-1844	<i>Coleman</i>	Coleman, Lyman (Am scholar)	1772-1841
<i>Brydges</i>	Brydges, Sir Samuel Egerton (Eng bibliographer)	1702-1827	<i>Sir L Cary</i>	Cary, Sir Lucius (Brit. political writer)	1619-1643	<i>Coldridge</i>	Coldridge, Samuel T (Eng poet)	1772-1841
<i>Brykett</i>	Brykett, Ledowick (Brit poet and translator)	fl 1571-1611				<i>H Coleridge</i>	Coleridge, Hartley (Eng poet)	1772-1819
<i>Bueanan</i>	Buchanan, James. [Dict., 1877]					<i>Coles</i>	Coles, Elihu (Eng lexicographer)	1607-1680
<i>C Buchanan</i>	Buchanan, Claudius (Scot. divine)	1767-1815				<i>Collection of Rec- ords (1641)</i>	Title to a Collection of Records (edited from Latham's Dict.)	1640-1720
<i>J Buchanan</i>	Buchanan James (Pres. U S.)	1791-1893				<i>Collier</i>	Collier, Jeremy (Eng divine)	1720-1858

Quoted in Dict as	Names in full	Dates	Quoted in Dict as	Names in full	Dates
<i>Encyclopædia Dom</i>	Encyclopædia of Domestic Econ omy (ed by Thomas Webster, 1846)		<i>Golden Bole</i>	<i>Golden Bole (Life of Marcus Aure- lius, tr by L. H. Berneri, L.C.)</i>	
<i>Encyclopædia of Rural Econ</i>	(ed by J H Walsh, 1st Am ed tion)		<i>Goldring</i>	Goldring, Arthur (Eng poet and translator)	1853-1870?
<i>English Cyclopædia</i>	English Cyclopædia (1793-1801)		<i>Goldsmith</i>	Goldsmith, Oliver (Ir poet, hist, and nov)	1728-1774
<i>Act of Henry VIII</i>	Act of Henry VIII (edited fr John son's Dict)		<i>Good</i>	Good, John Mason (Eng physician)	1716-1727
<i>Enfield</i>	Enfield, Wm (Eng divine)	1741-1777	<i>Goodale</i>	Goodale, Geo Brown (Am bot)	1820
<i>Enfield, John</i>	Enfield, John (Eng misc writer)	1713-1773	<i>G. B. Goodie</i>	Goodie, Geo Lincoln (Am fctch)	1801-1809
<i>Erskine, John</i>	Erskine, John (Scott prof of law)	1675-1765	<i>J Goodman</i>	Goodman, John (Eng elerz) [<i>Hun- ter's Lecturing Conferences</i> , 1871]	1800?
<i>Erskine, Thomas</i>	Erskine, Thomas (Scott chanceller of Eng)	1720-1823	<i>S O Goodrich</i>	Goodrich, Samuel G (Am misc writer, pseud Peter Parley)	1793-1820
<i>Erskine, Wm</i>	Erskine, Wm (Eng writer in Turkey)	1800	<i>Goodwin</i>	Goodwin, Wm W. (Am scholar)	1831
<i>Faellid of Alexandria</i>	Faellid of Alexandria (geom)	1800	<i>J Goodwin</i>	Goodwin, John (Eng divine)	1833-1855
<i>Faellid, Lawrence</i>	Faellid, Lawrence (Eng poet and transl)	1700	<i>Goodwin, Thomas</i>	Goodwin, Thomas (Eng divine)	1800-1807
<i>Faustine, John Chetwode</i>	Faustine, John Chetwode (R C di- vine)	1763-1811	<i>Goose</i>	Goose, Barnabé (Eng poet)	1853
<i>Faustine, John</i>	Faustine, John (Brit antiquary)	1820	<i>Gordon</i>	Gordon, Thomas (Scott relig and polit writer)	1654-1770
<i>Faustine, Jeremiah</i>	Faustine, Jeremiah (Am writer)	1751-1831	<i>Gore</i>	Gore, Catharine Grace (Fr rev)	1792-1801
<i>Faustine, John</i>	Faustine, John (Am diarist)	1630-1700	<i>Gorges</i>	Gorges, Sir Arthur [<i>Transcriptum of His Majesty's letters patent</i> , Lond, 1611]	1625
<i>Faustine, Chas Wm</i>	Faustine, Chas Wm (Am clerg and poet)	1814-1877	<i>Gosse</i>	Gosse, Edmund Wm (Eng poet)	1840
<i>Faustine, Edward</i>	Faustine, Edward (Am orator)	1794-1865	<i>Gosse, Philip Henry</i>	Gosse, Philip Henry (Eng nat)	1810-1833
<i>Faustine, Joseph D</i>	Faustine, Joseph D (Eng physicist)	1831	<i>Goston</i>	Goston, Stephen (Eng divine and poet)	1554-1623
<i>Faustine, Juliana</i>	Faustine, Juliana Horatia Orr (Eng nov)	1812-1860	<i>Gotwick</i>	Gotwick, Joseph [Eng Grammar, 1875]	1887
<i>Examiner</i>	Examiner the (Lond weekly jour- nal, 1808-1891)		<i>Gould</i>	Gould, John (Eng ornithologist)	1841-1861
<i>Faber, George Stanley</i>	Faber, George Stanley (Eng theol)	1771-1851	<i>B A Gould</i>	Gould, Benj A Jr (Am astron)	1824-1896
<i>Fabian, Robert</i>	Fabian, Robert (Eng chorist)	1409-1813	<i>N D Gould</i>	Gould, Nath Duran (Am musician)	1781-1864
<i>Fairbairn, Patrick</i>	Fairbairn, Patrick (Scott clerg)	1803-1871	<i>Gor of Tongue</i>	John Ball, 1845-1847	
<i>Fairfax, Edward</i>	Fairfax, Edward (Eng poet trans)	1409-1675	<i>Gower</i>	Gower John (Eng poet)	1370-1403
<i>Fairfax, Ld Thos</i>	Fairfax, Ld Thos (Eng general)	1611-1671	<i>Grafton</i>	Grafton, Richard (Eng chronicler)	1457
<i>Fairfax, Nathaniel</i>	Fairfax, Nathaniel (Eng author)	1637-1690	<i>Graham</i>	Graham, Thos (Scott chemist)	1845-1860
<i>Fairholt, Fred Wm</i>	Fairholt, Fred Wm (Eng art vtr er)	1814-1866	<i>Graham</i>	Graham, James (Scott physician and poet)	1731-1767
<i>Falconer William</i>	Falconer William (Scott poet)	1772-1760	<i>T Granger</i>	Granger, Thomas [<i>Frz action on Lect</i> , 1821]	1822-1835
<i>Fallows, Samuel</i>	Fallows, Samuel (Am lexicon)	1835	<i>U S Grant</i>	Grant, Ulysses Simpson (Am gen eral and president)	1822-1885
<i>Fallows, Sir Richard</i>	Fallows, Sir Richard (Eng states man and poet)	1603-1626	<i>Granville</i>	Granville, George, Viscount Downe (Eng poet)	1677-1735
<i>Faraday, Michael</i>	Faraday, Michael (Eng chem and nat)	1791-1867	<i>Grant</i>	Grant John (Eng tradesman)	1620-1674
<i>Faraday, John</i>	Faraday, John (Eng divine)	1816-1838	<i>Graves</i>	Graves, Richard (Eng divine and satirist)	1715-1804
<i>Farley, Jno Lewis</i>	Farley, Jno Lewis (Ir journalist)	1820	<i>Gray</i>	Gray, Asa (Am botanist)	1810-1884
<i>Farmer's Dictionary</i>	Farmer's Dictionary (ed by D P Gardner 1846)		<i>T Gray</i>	Gray, Thomas (Eng poet)	1716-1771
<i>Farmer's Encyclopedia</i>	Farmer's Encyclopedia (ed by C W Johnson, 1844)		<i>C J Green</i>	Green, Clair James (translator of Mactzner's Gram)	1877-1882
<i>Farmer, Hugh</i>	Farmer, Hugh (Eng divine)	1714-1757	<i>J P Green</i>	Green, John Richard (Eng hist)	1807-1882
<i>Farrington Encyclopedia</i>	Farrington Encyclopedia (edited from P Edwards's <i>Worlds</i> , etc)		<i>M Green</i>	Green, Matthew (Eng poet)	1697-1737
<i>Farrington, George</i>	Farrington, George (Irish dramatist)	1678-1707	<i>Pobert Greene</i>	Greene, Robert (Eng dramatist)	1607-1822
<i>Farrington, Frank Wm</i>	Farrington, Frank Wm (Eng divine)	1831	<i>Greenhill</i>	Greenhill, Thos [<i>Sermon Leia</i> , <i>Art of Emulating</i> , Lond, 1703]	
<i>Farrington's Dictionary</i>	Farrington's Dictionary (edited from Johnson's Dict)		<i>Greenleaf</i>	Greenleaf, Simon (Am jurist)	1783-1853
<i>Farrow, Edward S</i>	Farrow, Edward S (Am mil officer) [<i>Mid. Eng.</i> , N 1, 1875]		<i>B Greenleaf</i>	Greenleaf, Benjamin (Am math)	1791-1854
<i>Favours, John</i>	Favours, John (Eng divine)	1520?-1623	<i>Gregory</i>	Gregory, Wm (Scott chemist)	1803-1853
<i>Fawcett, Henry</i>	Fawcett, Henry (En, pol sci)	1803-1844	<i>G Gregory</i>	Gregory, George (Eng physician)	1700-1837
<i>Fawkes, Fr</i>	Fawkes, Fr (Eng poet and trans)	1721-1777	<i>J Gregory</i>	Gregory, John (Eng divine)	1607-1681
<i>Fawley, Daniel</i>	Fawley, Daniel (Eng divine)	1721-1644	<i>James Gregory</i>	Gregory, James (Scott physician)	1731-1821
<i>Fell, Bp John</i>	Fell, Bp John (of Oxford)	1625-1658	<i>John Gregory</i>	Gregory, John (Scott physician)	1724-1773
<i>Felltham</i>	Felltham Owen (Eng moralist)	1610?-1678	<i>Gregory A I</i>	Gregory, A I (Pope 1831-1840)	1763-1840
<i>Fellton</i>	Fellton, Henry (Eng divine)	1679-1740	<i>Greenway</i>	Greenway, Richard (class trans)	1834
<i>C C Felton</i>	Felton, Cornelius C (Am author)	1807-1862	<i>Grew</i>	Grew, Nehemiah (first veg anat and physiol of Eng)	1623-1711
<i>Female Quixote</i>	Female Quixote 1732 (by Mrs Charlotte Lennox 1720-1741)		<i>Z Grey</i>	Grey, Zachary (Eng divine, ed <i>Hebidas</i>)	1657-1766
<i>Fenton</i>	Fenton, J high (Eng poet)	1673-1700	<i>Grier</i>	Grier, Wm (Scott civil engineer)	
<i>G Fenton</i>	Fenton, Geoffrey (Eng writer)	1803	<i>F D Griffin</i>	Griffin, Edward Dorr (Am divine)	1770-1837
<i>T Fenton</i>	Fenton, Thomas. [<i>Sermon before Univ of Oxford</i> 1721]	1603	<i>S B Griffin</i>	Griffin, Solomon B (Am journalist)	1832
<i>Ferguson</i>	Ferguson, James (Scott astronomer)	1710-1770	<i>W E Griffin</i>	Griffin Wm Elliot (Am writer)	1843
<i>Sir Samuel Fer- guson</i>	Ferguson, Sir Samuel (Irish poet and novelist)	1810-1886	<i>Griffith (Cuvier)</i>	Griffith Edw (trans of Cuvier's <i>Animal Kingdom</i> , 1827-1828)	
<i>J Ferguson</i>	Ferguson, James (Scott architect)	1808-1864	<i>M Griffith</i>	Griffith Matthew (Eng divine)	1632-1695
<i>Ferr Perme</i>	Ferre, Bp Henry (Eng divine)	1622-1661	<i>Abp Grindal</i>	Grindal Abp Edm (Eng divine)	1519-1583
<i>Ferrand</i>	Ferrand, Jas (Fr phys) [<i>Loir of Veaucluse</i> , trans. by E Chil- mead, 1640]		<i>Gros</i>	Gros, Francis (Eng antiquary)	1731-1791
<i>Mrs Ferrier</i>	Ferrier, Susan E (Scott novelist)	1782-1854	<i>Gross</i>	Gross, Samuel David (Am surgeon)	1818-1884
<i>Fitz</i>	Fiddes, Richard (Eng divine)	1671-1723	<i>Grote</i>	Grote, Geo (Eng hist and philos)	1794-1871
<i>R Field</i>	Field, Richard (Eng divine)	1701-1616	<i>J Grote</i>	Grote, John (Eng philos)	1812-1869
<i>Fielding</i>	Fielding, Henry (Eng novelist)	1707-1751	<i>Grove</i>	Grove, Sir Geo (ed of <i>Vox Diet</i>)	1820
<i>J B Finch</i>	Finch, John B (Am prohibitionist)	1822-1887	<i>W R Grove</i>	Grove, Wm R (Eng physicist)	1811-1896
<i>Bp Fitcher</i>	Fisher, Bp John (Eng divine)	1847-1835	<i>Guardian</i>	Guardian, The (Eng period, March to Oct, 1713)	
<i>Fiske</i>	Fiske, John (Am philos and hist)	1842	<i>Dr Guest</i>	Guest, Edwin (Eng philologist)	1800-1880
<i>Fisheries of U S</i>	Fisheries of the United States (1884)		<i>Edmond Gurney</i>	Gurney Edmond (Eng writer)	1847-1883
<i>J G Fit h</i>	Fitch, J G (Eng educ writer)	1824	<i>F Guthrie</i>	Guthrie, Frederick (Eng physicist)	1823-1886
<i>Fitz Goff v</i>	Fitz-Geffry, Charles (Eng poet)	1676-1636	<i>T Guthrie</i>	Guthrie, Thomas (Scott divine and philanthropist)	1803-1873
<i>Fitzpatrick</i>	Fitzpatrick, John Bernard (R C bp of Boston)	1812-1896	<i>W Guthrie</i>	Guthrie, Wm (Scott historian)	1708-1770
<i>Flatman</i>	Flatman Thomas (Eng poet)	1673-1672	<i>Guy of Harveyl</i>	Guyot, Arnold Henry (Swiss Am geog)	1807-1884
<i>Flavel</i>	Flavel, John (Eng noncom divine)	1690-1631	<i>Gwill</i>	Gwill, Joseph (Eng architect)	1784-1835
<i>Flaxwood</i>	Flaxwood William (Eng bishop)	1659-1723	<i>Habington</i>	Habington, Wm (Eng poet)	1605-1645
<i>Fleming</i>	Fleming, William (Scott divine and scholar) [<i>Treatise of Philosophy</i> , 2d ed, 1701]		<i>Hackett</i>	Hackett Horatio B (Am. biblic commentator)	1808-1853
<i>J Fleming</i>	Fleming, John (Scott nat philos)	1702?-1826	<i>Bp Hackett</i>	Hackett, Bp John (Eng divine)	1792-1769
<i>W Flemming</i>	Flemming, Walter (Ger biologist)	1834-1823	<i>Hadley</i>	Hadley, James (Am philologist)	1821-1867
<i>G Fletcher</i>	Fletcher, Giles (Eng poet)	1834-1823	<i>A T Hadley</i>	Hadley, Arthur T (Am econ)	1807
<i>J Fletcher</i>	Fletcher, John (Eng dramatist and poet)	1670-1723	<i>Haeckel</i>	Haeckel, Ernst Heinrich (Ger nat)	1834
<i>P Fletcher</i>	Fletcher, Phineas (Eng poet)	1843-1805	<i>H P Haggard</i>	Haggard, Henry Rider (Eng nov)	1840
<i>Flint</i>	Flint, An-elin (Am med. writer)	1812-1888	<i>Hakewell</i>	Hakewell, Geo (Eng abp)	1879-1643
<i>C Flint</i>	Flint, Chas. Lewis (Am agr writer)	1824	<i>Hakluyt</i>	Hakluyt, Richard (Eng geog)	1553-1616
<i>Prof P Flint</i>	Flint, Robert (Scott theol and phi- losopher)	1824	<i>Haldeman</i>	Haldeman, S S (Am misc writer)	1812-1880
<i>T Flint</i>	Flint, Timothy (Am author)	1780-1840	<i>E E Hale</i>	Hale, Edward Everett (Am clerg and author)	1822
<i>Florio</i>	Florio, John (Eng lexicon and translator)	1537-1623	<i>Sir M Hale</i>	Hale, Sir Matt (Eng ld chief just, relig and legal writer)	1609-1676
<i>Flower</i>	Flower, Wm Henry (Eng zoologist)	1821	<i>Hales</i>	Hales, John (Eng divine and critic)	1844-1840
			<i>W. Hales</i>	Hales, Wm. (Brit misc author)	1747-1821

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Quoted in Dict as	Names in full	Dates	Quoted in Dict as	Names in full	Dates	Quoted in Dict as	Names in full	Dates
<i>B Jonson</i>	Jonson, Ben (Eng dramatist)	1574-1637	<i>Jardine</i>	Jardine, Dionysius (Brit sci writer)	1731-1809	<i>London Sat Per</i>	London Saturday Review, The (weekly journal, estab 1853)	
<i>Jordan</i>	Jordan, Thos (Eng poet and actor)	1688-7	<i>La Roche-foucauld</i>	La Roche-foucauld, François, duc de (French author)	1613-1680	<i>London Spectator</i>	London Spectator (weekly journal, estab 1825)	
<i>Jortin</i>	Jortin, John (Eng div line and essayist)	1698-1770	<i>Latham</i>	Latham, Robert Gordon (Eng philol and lexicog) [Johnson's Dict.]	1712-1788	<i>London Standard</i>	London Standard (daily journal, estab 1827)	
<i>Journal of R. U. S.</i>	Journal of the U. S. House of Representatives		<i>Lattimer</i>	Lattimer, Hugh (Eng reformer)	1672-1740	<i>London Telegraph</i>	London Telegraph (daily journal, estab 1858)	
<i>Journal of the Senate U. S.</i>	Journal of the U. S. Senate		<i>Laurens</i>	Laurens, Henry (Am statesman)	1734-1792	<i>London Times</i>	London Times (daily journal, estab 1788)	
<i>Jowett (Thucyd)</i>	Jowett Benjamin (Eng scholar)	1817-1893	<i>Laws</i>	Laws, William [Comments on <i>Secrets of Angling</i> , 1553]		<i>London Truth</i>	London Truth (daily journal, estab 1877)	
<i>Joye</i>	Joye, or Gee, George (Eng reformer and printer)	1402?-1553	<i>Leavington</i>	Leavington, Bp Geo (Eng divine)	1683-1772	<i>Long</i>	Long, George (Eng scholar)	1600-1772
<i>Judd</i>	Judd, Sylvester (Am novelist)	1813-1853	<i>Laurels</i>	Laurels, Ant Laurent (Fr chem)	1741-1794	<i>Long Ranger</i>	Long, Roger (Eng astronomer)	1680-1770
<i>Jukes</i>	Jukes, Joseph Beete (Eng geol)	1811-1863	<i>Law</i>	Law, Wm (Eng divine and author)	1684-1761	<i>Longfellow</i>	Longfellow Henry W. (Am poet)	1807-1882
<i>Junius</i>	Junius, Franciscus (Fr philol)	1589-1677	<i>Law</i>	Law, Bp Edmund (Eng divine)	1703-1787	<i>Longfellow</i>	Longfellow, Samuel (Am poet and essayist)	1812-1882
<i>Junius</i>	Junius Letters (issued in <i>Public Advertiser</i> , 1769-1772, and attributed to Sir Philip Francis)		<i>Law</i>	Law, Jas (Scott Am vet sci) [Farmer's 1ster Edition 7th ed., 1880]		<i>Lord (1830)</i>	Lord Henry (Eng traveler) [Notes of the <i>Leicester</i> Lord, 1830]	
<i>Kames</i>	Kames, Hen Home, Ld (Scott phil)	1686-1752	<i>A Lawrence</i>	Lawrence, Geo Alf (Eng nov)	1827-1870	<i>Lowder</i>	Lowder John Claudius (Scott bot)	1793-1843
<i>Kane</i>	Kane, Eliza Kent (Am explorer)	1820-1837	<i>Laws of Massachusetts</i>	Laws of Massachusetts, Layamon's Brut (a poetical chronicle of Britain, 1210?)		<i>Lowney</i>	Lowney, Thomas Raynesford (Am scholar and author)	1784
<i>Karslake</i>	Karslake, William Henry (Eng divine, and writer on logic)	1822-	<i>Layman</i>	Layman, Bp Geo (Eng archael)	1817-1893	<i>Love</i>	Love, Robert [Chapman, 1671]	
<i>Keary</i>	Keary, Charles Francis [Dawn of History, 1874]		<i>Laycock</i>	Laycock Thomas (Eng physician)	1812-1870	<i>Loveless</i>	Loveless Richard (Eng poet)	1718-1755
<i>Kears</i>	Kears, John (Eng poet)	1705-1821	<i>Leake</i>	Leake, Stephen M (Eng writer)	1702-1773	<i>Lover</i>	Lover, Samuel (Irish nov and song writer)	1757-1819
<i>Keeble</i>	Keeble, John (Eng divine and poet)	1722-1793	<i>Lecky</i>	Lecky, Wm Edw Hartpole (Brit hist)	1827-	<i>Lowell</i>	Lowell, James Russell (Am poet and essayist)	1819-1881
<i>Keightley</i>	Keightley, Thomas (Brit author)	1784-1872	<i>Le Conte</i>	Le Conte, Joseph (Am geologist)	1825-1891	<i>Lower</i>	Lower, Mark Antony (U. S. antiq)	1813-1875
<i>Keith</i>	Keith, John (Scott math and phil)	1671-1721	<i>Le Conte</i>	Le Conte, John (Am traveler)	1731-1791	<i>Lowndes</i>	Lowndes, Wm Thos (U. S. librar)	1805-1883
<i>Keith</i>	Keith, Rev Patrick [Physiology Botany Land, 1811]		<i>Lee</i>	Lee Nathaniel (Eng dramatist)	1717-1792	<i>Louth</i>	Louth Bp Robert (Eng writer)	1710-1757
<i>J P Kemble</i>	Kemble John P. (Eng tragedian)	1757-1823	<i>Lee</i>	Lee Frederick Geo (Eng divine)	1825-	<i>Lubbock</i>	Lubbock, Sir John (Eng scientist)	1824-
<i>Kemp</i>	Kemp, Dixon (Eng, naut writer)		<i>Lee</i>	Lee, James (Eng botanist)	1770-	<i>Luce</i>	Luce, Cyprian (Eng trans) [Life of <i>Shooting</i> 1801, 1811]	
<i>Ken</i>	Ken Bp Thomas (English hymn writer)	1637-1710	<i>Lee</i>	Lee, William (Irish clergyman) (poem formerly attrib to Chaucer)	1815-1883	<i>Luce</i>	Luce, Stephen Blecker [First book of <i>Shooting</i> , rev ed, 1881]	1827-
<i>T Kendall</i>	Kendall, Timothy (English poet) [Poems of <i>Shooting</i> , 1811]		<i>Leibnitz</i>	Leibnitz, von, Gottfried Wilh. Baron (Ger philos and math)	1646-1716	<i>Ludden</i>	Ludden, Wm (Am nat. writer)	1801-1883
<i>Kennan</i>	Kennan, George (Am traveler)	1845-	<i>Leigh</i>	Leigh, Joseph (Am naturalist)	1823-1891	<i>Ludlow</i>	Ludlow, Edmund (Eng republican leader)	1617-1682
<i>Kennet</i>	Kennet, Basil (Eng class writer)	1724-1747	<i>Leigh</i>	Leigh, Sir Edward (Eng, theologian and linguist)	1622-1711	<i>Lupton</i>	Lupton, Thomas [A <i>Thousand</i> of <i>Shooting</i> , 1801, 1811]	
<i>Kennet</i>	Kennet Bp White (Eng, historian)	1609-1728	<i>Leighton</i>	Leighton, Bp Robt (Scott divine)	1711-1811	<i>Lydgate</i>	Lydgate John (Eng poet)	1370-1431
<i>Kenny</i>	Kenny, James (Irish dramatist)	1770-1807	<i>Leigh</i>	Leigh, John (Eng antiquary)	1697-1752	<i>Lyle</i>	Lyle, Sir Charles (Brit geologist)	1757-1817
<i>Kerrick</i>	Kerrick, William (Eng critic)	1720-1770	<i>Leigh</i>	Leigh, Chas Godfrey (Am author)	1824-	<i>Lyell</i>	Lyell John (Eng dramatist)	1833-1897
<i>Kent</i>	Kent James (Am jurist)	1753-1847	<i>Leigh</i>	Leigh, Charles (Brit author)	1820-1722	<i>Lyman</i>	Lyman, Chester Smith (Am physicist and astron)	1814-1880
<i>Kepler</i>	Kepler, Johann (Ger astron)	1571-1630	<i>Leigh</i>	Leigh, Sir Roger (Eng polit writer)	1616-1704	<i>Lytell</i>	Lytell, Jd Geo (Eng writer)	1700-1773
<i>Kerr</i>	Kerr, Robert (Scott historian)	1753-1813	<i>Letter dated</i>	Letter dated Sept. 1542 (cited from <i>Nares</i>)		<i>Lytell</i>	Lytell, Richard Hen [Cricket, <i>Washington</i> 1811]	1831-
<i>Kersey</i>	Kersey, John (Eng math and philol) [Eng Dict. 1768]	1616-1709	<i>Letter dated</i>	Letter dated Sept. 1542 (cited from <i>Nares</i>)		<i>Lytell</i>	Lytell, Richard Hen [Cricket, <i>Washington</i> 1811]	1831-
<i>Kettlewell</i>	Kettlewell, John (Eng divine)	1613-1683	<i>Letter dated</i>	Letter dated Sept. 1542 (cited from <i>Nares</i>)		<i>Lytell</i>	Lytell, Richard Hen [Cricket, <i>Washington</i> 1811]	1831-
<i>F S Key</i>	Key, Francis (Scott Am poet)	1760-1843	<i>Letter dated</i>	Letter dated Sept. 1542 (cited from <i>Nares</i>)		<i>Lytell</i>	Lytell, Richard Hen [Cricket, <i>Washington</i> 1811]	1831-
<i>Killingbeck</i>	Killingbeck, John (Eng prebendary)	1172-1225	<i>Letter dated</i>	Letter dated Sept. 1542 (cited from <i>Nares</i>)		<i>Lytell</i>	Lytell, Richard Hen [Cricket, <i>Washington</i> 1811]	1831-
<i>R B Kimball</i>	Kimball, Richd Burleigh (Am nov)	1816-1892	<i>Letter dated</i>	Letter dated Sept. 1542 (cited from <i>Nares</i>)		<i>Lytell</i>	Lytell, Richard Hen [Cricket, <i>Washington</i> 1811]	1831-
<i>King</i>	King, William (Eng author)	1677-1712	<i>Letter dated</i>	Letter dated Sept. 1542 (cited from <i>Nares</i>)		<i>Lytell</i>	Lytell, Richard Hen [Cricket, <i>Washington</i> 1811]	1831-
<i>Bp King</i>	King, Bp Henry (Eng divine)	1591-1621	<i>Letter dated</i>	Letter dated Sept. 1542 (cited from <i>Nares</i>)		<i>Lytell</i>	Lytell, Richard Hen [Cricket, <i>Washington</i> 1811]	1831-
<i>Bp J King</i>	King, Bp John (Eng divine)	1529-1621	<i>Letter dated</i>	Letter dated Sept. 1542 (cited from <i>Nares</i>)		<i>Lytell</i>	Lytell, Richard Hen [Cricket, <i>Washington</i> 1811]	1831-
<i>King Alisaunder</i>	King Alisaunder (a trans from Latin of a part of the Romance of Alexander, ab 1340) (prob a trans of Fr romance of Horn & Richd, before 1700)		<i>Letter dated</i>	Letter dated Sept. 1542 (cited from <i>Nares</i>)		<i>Lytell</i>	Lytell, Richard Hen [Cricket, <i>Washington</i> 1811]	1831-
<i>King Horn</i>	King Horn (a trans of Fr romance of Horn & Richd, before 1700)		<i>Letter dated</i>	Letter dated Sept. 1542 (cited from <i>Nares</i>)		<i>Lytell</i>	Lytell, Richard Hen [Cricket, <i>Washington</i> 1811]	1831-
<i>C Kingsley</i>	Kingsley Chas (Eng nov and poet)	1819-1875	<i>Letter dated</i>	Letter dated Sept. 1542 (cited from <i>Nares</i>)		<i>Lytell</i>	Lytell, Richard Hen [Cricket, <i>Washington</i> 1811]	1831-
<i>H Kingsley</i>	Kingsley Henry (Eng novelist)	1821-1870	<i>Letter dated</i>	Letter dated Sept. 1542 (cited from <i>Nares</i>)		<i>Lytell</i>	Lytell, Richard Hen [Cricket, <i>Washington</i> 1811]	1831-
<i>Kirby</i>	Kirby, William (Eng entomologist)	1753-1820	<i>Letter dated</i>	Letter dated Sept. 1542 (cited from <i>Nares</i>)		<i>Lytell</i>	Lytell, Richard Hen [Cricket, <i>Washington</i> 1811]	1831-
<i>Kirby & Spence</i>	Kirby, William, and Spence, W [Int to <i>Entomol</i> , 7th ed., 1883]		<i>Letter dated</i>	Letter dated Sept. 1542 (cited from <i>Nares</i>)		<i>Lytell</i>	Lytell, Richard Hen [Cricket, <i>Washington</i> 1811]	1831-
<i>Kirwan</i>	Kirwan Richard (Irish phys. ent)	1750-1812	<i>Letter dated</i>	Letter dated Sept. 1542 (cited from <i>Nares</i>)		<i>Lytell</i>	Lytell, Richard Hen [Cricket, <i>Washington</i> 1811]	1831-
<i>Kitto</i>	Kitto, John (Eng biblical writer)	1804-1831	<i>Letter dated</i>	Letter dated Sept. 1542 (cited from <i>Nares</i>)		<i>Lytell</i>	Lytell, Richard Hen [Cricket, <i>Washington</i> 1811]	1831-
<i>Kittredge</i>	Kittredge, Walter (Am song writer)	1822-	<i>Letter dated</i>	Letter dated Sept. 1542 (cited from <i>Nares</i>)		<i>Lytell</i>	Lytell, Richard Hen [Cricket, <i>Washington</i> 1811]	1831-
<i>Kitchbull</i>	Kitchbull, Sir Norton (Eng author)	1601-1634	<i>Letter dated</i>	Letter dated Sept. 1542 (cited from <i>Nares</i>)		<i>Lytell</i>	Lytell, Richard Hen [Cricket, <i>Washington</i> 1811]	1831-
<i>Knight</i>	Knight, Edward Henry (Am engraver) [Mechanic's Dict.]	1820-1883	<i>Letter dated</i>	Letter dated Sept. 1542 (cited from <i>Nares</i>)		<i>Lytell</i>	Lytell, Richard Hen [Cricket, <i>Washington</i> 1811]	1831-
<i>C Knight</i>	Knight, Chas (Eng ed and author)	1791-1871	<i>Letter dated</i>	Letter dated Sept. 1542 (cited from <i>Nares</i>)		<i>Lytell</i>	Lytell, Richard Hen [Cricket, <i>Washington</i> 1811]	1831-
<i>Knolles</i>	Knolles Richard (Eng author)	1542-1610	<i>Letter dated</i>	Letter dated Sept. 1542 (cited from <i>Nares</i>)		<i>Lytell</i>	Lytell, Richard Hen [Cricket, <i>Washington</i> 1811]	1831-
<i>Knolles</i>	Knolles, James (Brit educator, revised Walker's Dict, 1817)	1703-1840	<i>Letter dated</i>	Letter dated Sept. 1542 (cited from <i>Nares</i>)		<i>Lytell</i>	Lytell, Richard Hen [Cricket, <i>Washington</i> 1811]	1831-
<i>J Knowles</i>	Knowles, John [Elem and Prac of Marine Architecture 1822]		<i>Letter dated</i>	Letter dated Sept. 1542 (cited from <i>Nares</i>)		<i>Lytell</i>	Lytell, Richard Hen [Cricket, <i>Washington</i> 1811]	1831-
<i>Sheridan Knowles</i>	Knowles, Jas Sheridan (Fr dram)	1784-1832	<i>Letter dated</i>	Letter dated Sept. 1542 (cited from <i>Nares</i>)		<i>Lytell</i>	Lytell, Richard Hen [Cricket, <i>Washington</i> 1811]	1831-
<i>Bp Knox</i>	Knox, Bp William (Fr divine)	1700-1801	<i>Letter dated</i>	Letter dated Sept. 1542 (cited from <i>Nares</i>)		<i>Lytell</i>	Lytell, Richard Hen [Cricket, <i>Washington</i> 1811]	1831-
<i>John Knox</i>	Knox, John (Scott reformer)	1505-1572	<i>Letter dated</i>	Letter dated Sept. 1542 (cited from <i>Nares</i>)		<i>Lytell</i>	Lytell, Richard Hen [Cricket, <i>Washington</i> 1811]	1831-
<i>V Knox</i>	Knox, Vicesimus (Eng divine and essayist)	1712-1821	<i>Letter dated</i>	Letter dated Sept. 1542 (cited from <i>Nares</i>)		<i>Lytell</i>	Lytell, Richard Hen [Cricket, <i>Washington</i> 1811]	1831-
<i>Kollock</i>	Kollock, Henry (Am clergyman)	1778-1819	<i>Letter dated</i>	Letter dated Sept. 1542 (cited from <i>Nares</i>)		<i>Lytell</i>	Lytell, Richard Hen [Cricket, <i>Washington</i> 1811]	1831-
<i>J Köstlin</i>	Köstlin, Julius (German theologian, writer in <i>Schaff Herzog Encyc</i>)	1820-	<i>Letter dated</i>	Letter dated Sept. 1542 (cited from <i>Nares</i>)		<i>Lytell</i>	Lytell, Richard Hen [Cricket, <i>Washington</i> 1811]	1831-
<i>Krauth</i>	Krauth, Charles Porterfield (Am divine and philosophical writer) [Festschrift of Philo Soc 1885]	1823-1883	<i>Letter dated</i>	Letter dated Sept. 1542 (cited from <i>Nares</i>)		<i>Lytell</i>	Lytell, Richard Hen [Cricket, <i>Washington</i> 1811]	1831-
<i>Krauth Fleming</i>	Krauth, C P., and Fleming Wm [Festschrift of Philo Soc 1885]		<i>Letter dated</i>	Letter dated Sept. 1542 (cited from <i>Nares</i>)		<i>Lytell</i>	Lytell, Richard Hen [Cricket, <i>Washington</i> 1811]	1831-
<i>Kühne</i>	Kühne, W (Ger physiologist)		<i>Letter dated</i>	Letter dated Sept. 1542 (cited from <i>Nares</i>)		<i>Lytell</i>	Lytell, Richard Hen [Cricket, <i>Washington</i> 1811]	1831-
<i>Kyd</i>	Kyd, Thomas (Eng, dramatist)	1130	<i>Letter dated</i>	Letter dated Sept. 1542 (cited from <i>Nares</i>)		<i>Lytell</i>	Lytell, Richard Hen [Cricket, <i>Washington</i> 1811]	1831-
<i>Laing</i>	Laing, Samuel (Eng traveler)	1780-1863	<i>Letter dated</i>	Letter dated Sept. 1542 (cited from <i>Nares</i>)		<i>Lytell</i>	Lytell, Richard Hen [Cricket, <i>Washington</i> 1811]	1831-
<i>Lamb</i>	Lamb Charles (Eng essayist)	1775-1834	<i>Letter dated</i>	Letter dated Sept. 1542 (cited from <i>Nares</i>)		<i>Lytell</i>	Lytell, Richard Hen [Cricket, <i>Washington</i> 1811]	1831-
<i>Lambarde</i>	Lambarde, William (Eng author)	1532-1601	<i>Letter dated</i>	Letter dated Sept. 1542 (cited from <i>Nares</i>)		<i>Lytell</i>	Lytell, Richard Hen [Cricket, <i>Washington</i> 1811]	1831-
<i>Lambert</i>	Lambert, John (Eng traveler)	1775-	<i>Letter dated</i>	Letter dated Sept. 1542 (cited from <i>Nares</i>)		<i>Lytell</i>	Lytell, Richard Hen [Cricket, <i>Washington</i> 1811]	1831-
<i>Lament of Mary Magdalene</i>	Lamentation of Mary Magdalene (poem occurs aser to Chaucer)		<i>Letter dated</i>	Letter dated Sept. 1542 (cited from <i>Nares</i>)		<i>Lytell</i>	Lytell, Richard Hen [Cricket, <i>Washington</i> 1811]	1831-
<i>M S Lamson</i>	Lamson, Mary Swift [Life of <i>Shooting</i> , 1801, 1811]		<i>Letter dated</i>	Letter dated Sept. 1542 (cited from <i>Nares</i>)		<i>Lytell</i>	Lytell, Richard Hen [Cricket, <i>Washington</i> 1811]	1831-
<i>Lamson</i>	Lamson, John (Eng divine)	1857-	<i>Letter dated</i>	Letter dated Sept. 1542 (cited from <i>Nares</i>)		<i>Lytell</i>	Lytell, Richard Hen [Cricket, <i>Washington</i> 1811]	1831-
<i>Landon</i>	Landon, Walter S (Eng physiologist)	1775-1824	<i>Letter dated</i>	Letter dated Sept. 1542 (cited from <i>Nares</i>)		<i>Lytell</i>	Lytell, Richard Hen [Cricket, <i>Washington</i> 1811]	1831-
<i>P W Lane</i>	Lane, Edw Wm (Eng orientalist)	1801-1876	<i>Letter dated</i>	Letter dated Sept. 1542 (cited from <i>Nares</i>)		<i>Lytell</i>	Lytell, Richard Hen [Cricket, <i>Washington</i> 1811]	1831-
<i>Laneham</i>	Laneham, Robert [Poems to <i>Shooting</i> , 1801, 1811]		<i>Letter dated</i>	Letter dated Sept. 1542 (cited from <i>Nares</i>)		<i>Lytell</i>	Lytell, Richard Hen [Cricket, <i>Washington</i> 1811]	1831-
<i>A Lang</i>	Lang, Andrew (Eng writer)	1814-	<i>Letter dated</i>	Letter dated Sept. 1542 (cited from <i>Nares</i>)		<i>Lytell</i>	Lytell, Richard Hen [Cricket, <i>Washington</i> 1811]	1831-
<i>Langham</i>	Langham, William (Eng phys. elan) [Garden of Health, 1870]		<i>Letter dated</i>	Letter dated Sept. 1542 (cited from <i>Nares</i>)		<i>Lytell</i>	Lytell, Richard Hen [Cricket, <i>Washington</i> 1811]	1831-
<i>Langhorne</i>	Langhorne, John (Eng divine)	1755-1773	<i>Letter dated</i>	Letter dated Sept. 1542 (cited from <i>Nares</i>)		<i>Lytell</i>	Lytell, Richard Hen [Cricket, <i>Washington</i> 1811]	1831-
<i>J Langley</i>	Langley, John [Sermons 1644]		<i>Letter dated</i>	Letter dated Sept. 1542 (cited from <i>Nares</i>)		<i>Lytell</i>	Lytell, Richard Hen [Cricket, <i>Washington</i> 1811]	1831-
<i>S P Langley</i>	Langley, Samuel P (Am astron)	1814-	<i>Letter dated</i>	Letter dated Sept. 1542 (cited from <i>Nares</i>)		<i>Lytell</i>	Lytell, Richard Hen [Cricket, <i>Washington</i> 1811]	1831-
<i>Ray Lankester</i>	Lankester Edwin Ray (Eng geol)	1847-	<i>Letter dated</i>	Letter dated Sept. 1542 (cited from <i>Nares</i>)		<i>Lytell</i>	Lytell, Richard Hen [Cricket, <i>Washington</i> 1811]	1831-
<i>Lansdowne Ms</i>	Lansdowne Ms (public records, state papers, correspondence, etc in Brit Museum formerly belonging to the Marq of Lansdowne, 1733-1805)		<i>Letter dated</i>	Letter dated Sept. 1542 (cited from <i>Nares</i>)		<i>Lytell</i>	Lytell, Richard Hen [Cricket, <i>Washington</i> 1811]	1831-

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Quoted in Dict as	Names in full.	Dates	Quoted in Dict as	Names in full	Dates	Quoted in Dict as	Names in full	Dates
S Turner .	Turner Sharon (Eng historian and philologist)	1768-1847	F Waterhouse	Waterhouse, Edward (Eng author)	1619-1670	G H Williams	Williams George Huntington (Am mineralogist)	1867-
Tusser .	Tusser, Ilos (Eng poet and agricultural writer)	1515?-1550?	Waterland	Waterland, Daniel (Eng author)	1685-1740	H M Williams	Williams, Helen Maria (Eng author) [Letters from France]	1762-1821
Prof H Tuttle	Tuttle Herbert (Am hist writer)	1816-	Waterton	Waterton, Charles (Eng naturalist)	1782-1855	M Williams	Williams, Monier (Eng orientalist)	1814-
Sir R Tuxenden	Tuxenden, Sir Roger (Eng antiquary)	1597-1672	Waton	Waton, Bp Richard (Eng divine)	1737-1916	Sir R Williams	Williams, Sir Roger (Eng mil hist)	-1835
Two N Kins	Two Noble Kinsmen (play ascribed to Shakespeare and Fletcher)		Sir T Watson	Watson, Sir Thomas (Eng phys)	1702-1802	S H Williams	Williams, Samuel Wells (Am Chinese scholar)	1812-1894
Taylor	Taylor, Edward Burnett (Eng archaeologist and ethnologist)	1832-	Watts	Watts, Isaac (Eng divine and poet)	1674-1748	Willis	Willis, Nathaniel Parker (Am poet and journalist)	1800-1857
Tyndale	Tyndale, William (Eng reformer, and translator of the Bible)	1484-1536	Watts	Watts, Robert (Am anatomist)	1812-1867	Willis & Clements	Willis, W. Jr [The Platynotype, Clements] 1883	
Tyndall	Tyndall, John (Brit physicist)	1820-1893	Wayland	Wayland, Francis (Amer moral philosopher)	1706-1863	Wilson	Wilson, Erasmus (English medical writer)	1809-1834
D A Tyng	Tyng, Dudley A (Am lawyer)	1769-1821	Weale	Weale, John (Eng editor and publisher)	1791-1862	Arthur Wilson	Wilson, Arthur (Eng historian)	1836-1892
Tyrwhitt	Tyrwhitt, Thomas (Eng critic)	1759-1766	D Webster	Webster, Daniel (Amer statesman and orator)	1782-1852	D Wilson	Wilson, Daniel (Brit archaeologist)	1816-1892
Udall	Udall, Nicholas (Eng teacher and dramatist)	1506-1544	J Webster	Webster, John (Eng dramatist)	1616-1716	G Wilson	Wilson, George (Scottish chemist and physician)	1819-1899
Upton (Tactics)	Upton, Emory (Am major general)	1823-1891	Wedgwood	Wedgwood, Hensleigh (Eng philol)	1805-	H B Wilson	Wilson, Henry Bristow (Eng divine and author)	1833-1883
Ure	Ure, Andrew (Scottish chemist)	1778-1857	Weaver	Weaver John (Eng antiquarian)	1570-1622	J. L. Wilson	Wilson, John Leighton (Am mislary)	1809-1836
Urquhart	Urquhart, Sir Thomas (Scottish politician) [Trans of Robt's]	1603?-1609	Weisbach	Weisbach, Julius (Ger math)	1806-1871	John Wilson	Wilson, John (Am printer and author) [Punctuation, 1800]	1802-1888
U S Census	United States Census, 1880		Sir A Weldon	Weldon, Sir Anthony (Eng author)	1500?-1650?	Prof Wilson	Wilson, John (Scottish author, pseud Christopher North)	1785-1854
U S Const	United States Constitution See Constitution		J S Wells	Wells, John Soelberg (Eng ophthalmologist)		Sir T Wilson	Wilson, Sir Thomas (English statesman)	1520?-1551
U S Disp	United States Dispensary		Welford	Welford, Henry (Eng author)	1810-	Gov Winthrop	Winthrop, John (Governor of Mass Colony)	1583-1649
U S Int Rev	United States Internal Revenue		Wesley	Wesley, John (Eng founder of Methodism)	1703-1791	Sir R Winwood	Winwood Ralph (Eng statesman)	1564-1617
U S Pharm	United States Pharmacopœia		West	West, Richard (Eng poet)	-1742	Wirt	Wirt, William (Am lawyer)	1772-1834
U S Statutes	United States Statutes		G West	West, Gilbert (English poet and translator)	1706?-1756	Wiseman	Wiseman, Richard (Eng surgeon) [Treatment of Wounds, 1672]	1717-1834
Usher	Usher, James (Eng archbishop)	1580-1656	D F Westcott	Westcott, Brooke Foss (Eng biblical scholar)	1822-	Card Wiseman	Wiseman, Nicholas Patrick Stephen (Eng cardinal)	1802-1850
Vanbrugh	Vanbrugh, Sir John (Eng dram)	1668-1726	Westminster	Westminster Shorter Catechism		Withals (1698)	Withals, John [Diet, 1698 1698]	1558-1667
Van Laun	Van Laun, Henri (Fr tr in Eng)		Westminster	Westminster Review (a Lond quarterly, founded 1824)	1820-1889	Withering	Withering, William (Eng writer on natural science)	1740-1799
Vattel (Trans)	Vattel, de, Emmeric (Swiss publicist)	1714-1767	Wharton	Wharton, Francis (Am jurist)	1820-1889	W Withington	Withington William (Am clergyman and writer)	
E Vaughan	Vaughan, Edmund (Eng divine)	1611-1679	Wharton (Law Dict)	Wharton, John J S (Eng barrister and legal writer)	1616?-1667	Wit's Recreations (1654)	(a compilation of poems and epigrams attrib to George Herbert)	1740-1816
H Vaughan	Vaughan, Henry (Brit poet)	1621-1695	H Wharton	Wharton, Henry (Eng divine)	1661-1675	Wolcott	Wolcott John (Eng satirist)	1758-1819
R A Vaughan	Vaughan, Rowland (Brit trans)	17th c	Whately	Whately, Richard (bap of Dublin)	1767-1825	O Wolcott	Wolcott, Oliver (Am statesman)	1769-1831
Vegetius (Trans)	Vegetius, Flavius Renatus (Lat military writer)	1823-1837	Wheaton	Whately, William (Eng divine)	1584-1639	C Wolfe	Wolfe, Charles (Irish poet)	1791-1823
Venner	Venner, Tobias (Eng physician)	1577-1640	Whetstone	Wheaton, Henry (Am publicist and diplomatist)	1785-1818	Wollaston	Wollaston William (Eng divine and author)	1630-1724
A F Verrill	Verrill Addi on Emory (Am zool)	1830-	Whewell	Whewell, William (Eng philol and scholar)	1794-1866	T F Wollaston	Wollaston Thomas Vernon [Variation of Specie, 1836]	1827-1889
Versagan	Versagan, Richard (Eng antiq)	-1623?	Whicheote	Whicheote Benj (Eng divine)	1610?-1685	W H Wollaston	Wollaston William Hyde (Eng naturalist and philosopher)	1766-1823
Vices	Vices John (Eng divine and trans)	1589-1632	L P Whipple	Whipple, Edwin Percy (Am essayist and critic)	1819-1886	Wolsey	Wolsey, Thomas (Eng cardinal and statesman)	1471-1530
Vichow	Vichow, Rudolf (Ger physiol)	1821-	Whitaker	Whitaker, Tobias (Eng phys) [Blood of Graye Lond, 1685]	1620-1671	Wood	Wood, Alphonsus (Am botanist)	1810-1881
Vives	Vives, Juan Luis (Sp scholar)	1462-1540	J Whitaker	Whitaker, John (Eng divine and antiq)	1725-1808	Wood	Wood Anthony [Hist of Oxford Univ]	1623-1645
Waddell	Waddell, John Alex Low (civil engineer)	1854-	Whitby	Whitby, Daniel (Eng divine)	1638-1726	J G Wood	Wood, Horatio C (Am physician)	1841-
D F Wade	Wade Benjamin Franklin (Am statesman)	1800-1878	Gilbert White	White, Gilbert (Eng divine and naturalist)	1739-1733	Wood & Bache	Wood, John George (English naturalist)	1767-1879
Wagner	Wagner, Rudolf Johannes (Ger chemist)	1829-1880	James White	White, Jas (Brit divine and hist)	1806-1862	J Woodbridge	Woodbridge John (Eng clergyman in America)	1614-1681
H Wagstaffe	Wagstaffe, William (Eng phys)	1635-1725	James White	White, James (Eng veterinary surgeon) [Farriery, 1816]	1821-1885	Woodward	Woodward, John (Eng geologist)	1655-1728
Wake	Wake, William (Eng archbishop)	1679-1727	R G White	White, Richard Grant (Am author)	1821-1885	S Woodworth	Woodworth, Samuel (Am poet)	1783-1842
Wakefield	Wakefield, Gilbert (Eng theol)	1760-1801	Whitefoot	Whitefoot (Minutes in posth works of Sir Thomas Browne)	1715-1725	Woolsey	Woolsey, Theodore Dwight (Am clergyman and author)	1801-1889
Walker	Walker, John (Eng lexicographer)	1722-1807	Whitehead	Whitehead, William (Eng poet and satirist)	1709?-1774	Bp Woolton	Woolton Bp John [Christian Manual, 1576]	1537?-1637
Dr Walker (1678)	Walker, Anthony (Eng, Irish divine)	1623?-1700?	P Whitehead	Whitehead, Paul (Eng poet and satirist)	1709?-1774	Wordsworth	Wordsworth, William (Eng poet)	1770-1850
F A Walker	Walker, Francis Amasa (Am political economist)	1849-1897	Whitelocke	Whitelocke, Bulstrode (Eng statesman)	1605-1676	Wordsworth	Wordsworth, Christopher (Eng divine)	1807-1885
A P Wallace	Wallace, Alfred Russel (Eng traveler and ornithologist)	1822-	Whitlock	Whitlock, Richard (Eng phys)	1616?-1773?	John Worthington	Worthington John (Eng writer)	1618-1671
D M Wallace	Wallace Donald Mackenzie (Scottish author) [Rivins]	1841-	J D Whitney	Whitney, Josiah Dwight (Am geol)	1819-1896	Sir H Wotton	Wotton, Sir Henry (Eng diplomatist and author)	1563-1623
L Wallace	Wallace, Lewis (Am author) [Ben-Hur]	1827-	M D Whitney	Whitney, William Dwight (Am philologist)	1827-1894	Wotton	Wotton, William (Eng divine, critic and historian)	1606-1726
Waller	Waller, Edmund (Eng poet)	1605-1657	Whitworth	Whitworth, George Clifford [Anglo Indian Dict, Lond, 1855]	1807-1892	Woty	Woty, William (Eng poet) [Muses Advice, Biorsons of Helicon]	-1701
Wallis	Wallis John (Eng mathematician and grammarian)	1610-1700	Whitworth	Whitworth, Joseph (Eng mechanician)	1805?-1887	Wrazall	Wrazall, Sir Nathaniel Wm (Eng author)	1751-1851
Walpole	Walpole, Horace (Eng author)	1717-1797	Whole Duty of Man	(author unknown)		Bp Wren	Wren, Bp Matthew (Eng divine)	1595-1667
Walsh	Walsh, Robert (Am author and journalist)	1784-1850	Wiedersheim	Wiedersheim Robert Ernest Eduard (Ger anatomist)	1845-	Wright	Wright Thomas (Eng antiquary)	1910-1877
J H Walsh	Walsh, John Henry (Eng writer on sports pseud Stonehenge)	1810-1888	Wilberforce	Wilberforce, Wm (Eng philanthropist and statesman)	1759-1833	Wyatt	Wyatt, Thomas (Eng poet)	1525-1512
H Walsh	Walsh, William (Eng poet)	1667-1707	B G Wilder	Wilder, Burt Green (Am anatomist and physiologist)	1841-	Wycherley	Wycherley, William (Eng dramatist)	1640?-1715
Warton	Warton, Isaac (Eng writer) [Complete Angler]	1594-1663	Wilhelm	Wilhelm, Thomas [Mil Diet, Phila, 1881]		Wyclif	Wyclif John (Eng reformer, and translator of the Bible)	1324?-1384
Ward	Ward, John (Eng writer)	1679-1738	H Wilde	Wilde William (Scottish epic poet)	1721-1772	Sir J Wynne	Wynne, Sir John (Brit writer)	1553-1626
A W. Ward	Ward Adolphus William (Eng writer)	1877-	Bp Wilkins	Wilkins, Bp John (Eng divine)	1614-1672	Yarrell	Yarrell, William (Brit naturalist)	1781-1857
Bp Ward	Ward, Bp Seth (Eng divine)	1617?-1679	D Wilkins	Wilkins, David (Eng author)	1635-1675	Felberton	Felberton Sir Henry (Eng writer)	1567-1630
F Ward	Ward, Edward (Eng poet)	1600?-1711	Wilkinson	Wilkinson, Sir John Gardner (Eng physiologist)	1707-1870	Miss Yonge	Yonge Charlotte Mary (Eng novelist)	1827-
L F Ward	Ward, Lester Frank (Am scientific writer) [Dynamic Sociology]	1841-	Williams of Palerme	(a poem in the Middle-d dialect, partly trans. from the French, about 1300)		Yonatt	Yonatt, Wm (Eng veterinary surgeon)	1777-1847
Mrs Humphry Ward	Ward, Mrs. Humphry (Eng author)	1851-				Young	Young Edward (Eng poet)	1684-1755
R P. Ward	Ward, Robert Plumer (Eng statesman and jurist)	1765-1816				C A Young	Young, Charles Augustus (Am astronomer)	1821-
Samuel Ward	Ward, Samuel (Eng theologian)	-1643				J Young	Young, John (Scottish divine)	1807-1880
T Ward	Ward, Thomas (Eng writer)	1622-1708				Yule	Yule, Henry (Brit geographer)	1850-1890
H H Ward	Ward, William Hayes (Am Assyriologist)	1855-						
W. Ward	Ward, William [Secrets of Physics trans from Fr., Lond, 1595]	1595-						
Warner	Warner, William (Eng poet)	1539?-1605?						
C. D. Warner	Warner, Charles Dudley (Am author)	1829-						
Warren	Warren, Samuel (Brit author)	1807-1877						
J Warren	Warren, Joseph (Eng poet)	1722-1801						
T Warren	Warren Thomas (Eng poet)	1725-1780						
Ware	Ware, Christopher (Eng classical scholar)	-1870						
J. Warren	Warren, Emma (Am lawyer)	1804-1877						
Washington	Washington, George (Pres. U. S.)	1732-1799						

Quoted in Dict as	Names in full	Dates	Quoted in Dict as	Names in full	Dates	Quoted in Dict as	Names in full	Dates
<i>S Turner</i>	Turner, Sharon (Eng historian and philologist)	1763-1847	<i>F Waterhouse</i>	Waterhouse, Edward (Eng author)	1619-1670	<i>G H Williams</i>	Williams, George Huntington (Am mineralogist)	1836-?
<i>Tusser</i>	Tusser, Thos (Eng poet and agri cultural writer)	1515?-1580?	<i>Waterland</i>	Waterland, Daniel (Eng author)	1785-1740	<i>H M Williams</i>	Williams, Helen Maria (Eng au thor) [Letter from France]	1762-1827
<i>Prof H Tattle</i>	Tattle, Herbert (Am hist writer)	1846-	<i>Waterton</i>	Waterton, Charles (Eng naturalist)	1782-1843	<i>M Williams</i>	Williams, Monier (Eng orientalist)	1814-
<i>Sir P Tawden</i>	Tawden, Sir Roger (Eng antiqu)	1537-1672	<i>Watson</i>	Watson, Bp Richard (Eng divine)	1775-1816	<i>Sir R Williams</i>	Williams, Sir Roger (Eng mil hist)	1625
<i>Two N Kings</i>	Two Noble Kinsmen (a play ascrib to Shakespeare and Fletcher)		<i>Watson</i>	Watson, Sir Thomas (Eng phys)	1792-1882	<i>S H Williams</i>	Williams, Samuel Wells (Am Chiese scholar)	1812-1897
<i>Taylor</i>	Taylor, Edward Burnett (Eng archaeologist and ethnologist)	1832-	<i>Watts</i>	Watts, Henry (Eng chemist)	1823-1884	<i>Willis</i>	Willis, Nathaniel Parker (Am poet and journalist)	1806-1867
<i>Tyndale</i>	Tyndale, William (Eng reformer, and translator of the Bible)	1484-1537	<i>Wayland</i>	Wayland, Francis (Amer moral philosopher)	1796-1866	<i>Willis & Clements (The Platinotype)</i>	{ Willis, W. Jr } [The Platinotype, Clements] 1835	
<i>Tyndall</i>	Tyndall, John (Brit physicist)	1820-1893	<i>Webster</i>	Webster, Daniel (Amer statesman and orator)	1782-1852	<i>Arthur Wilson</i>	Wilson, Arthur (Eng historian)	1809-1884
<i>D A Tynno</i>	Tynno, Dudley A (Am lawyer)	1709-1829	<i>Webster</i>	Webster, John (Eng dramatist)	16th-17th c	<i>D Wilson</i>	Wilson, Daniel (Brit archaeologist)	1816-1893
<i>Tyrwhitt</i>	Tyrwhitt, Thomas (Eng critic)	1700-1768	<i>Weisbach</i>	Weisbach, Julius (Ger math)	1806-1871	<i>G Wilson</i>	Wilson, George (Scotch chemist and physician)	1818-1880
<i>Udall</i>	Udall, Nicholas (Eng teacher and dramatist)	1502-1554	<i>Weldon</i>	Weldon, Sir Anthony (Eng au thor)	1600?-1660?	<i>H B Wilson</i>	Wilson, Henry Bristow (Eng di vine and author)	1803-1885
<i>Upton (Tacties)</i>	Upton, Emory (Am major general)	1874-1881	<i>J S Wells</i>	Wells, John Soelberg (Eng ophthalmologist)	1810-	<i>J L Wilson</i>	Wilson, John (Am printer and au thor) [Punctuation, 1840]	1802-1896
<i>Ure</i>	Ure, Andrew (Scotch chemist)	1778-1857	<i>Welford</i>	Welford, Henry (Eng author)	1610-	<i>John Wilson</i>	Wilson, John (Scotch author, pseud Christopher North)	1788-1854
<i>Urquhart</i>	Urquhart, Sir Thomas (Scotch politician) [Trans of Pabais]	1603?-1609	<i>Wesley</i>	Wesley, John (Eng founder of Methodism)	1703-1791	<i>Prof Wilson</i>	Wilson, John (Scotch author, pseud Christopher North)	1788-1854
<i>U S Census</i>	United States Census, 1890		<i>West</i>	West, Richard (Eng poet)	1742	<i>Sir T Wilson</i>	Wilson, Sir Thomas (English statesman)	1530?-1581
<i>U S Cons</i>	United States Constitution See Constitution		<i>Westcott</i>	Westcott, Brooke Foss (Eng bibli cal scholar)	1825-	<i>Gor Winthrop</i>	Winthrop, John (Governor of Mass Colony)	1633-1680
<i>U S Disp</i>	United States Dispensary		<i>Westminster</i>	Westminster Shorter Catechism		<i>Sir R Winwood</i>	Winwood, Ralph (Eng statesman)	1564-1617
<i>U S Int Rev</i>	United States Internal Revenue Statutes		<i>Westminster Review</i>	Westminster Review (a Lond quarterly, founded 1824)	1820-1880	<i>Wirt</i>	Wirt, William (Am lawyer)	1772-1834
<i>U S Pharm</i>	United States Pharmacopoeia		<i>Wharton</i>	Wharton, Francis (Am jurist)	1620-1680	<i>Wiseman</i>	Wiseman, Richard (Eng surgeon) [Treatment of Wounds, 1672]	17th c
<i>U S Statutes</i>	United States Statutes		<i>Wharton (Law Dict)</i>	Wharton, John J S (Eng barrister and legal writer)	18th c-1867	<i>Card Wiseman</i>	Wiseman, Nicholas Patrick Stephen (Eng cardinal)	1802-1863
<i>U S Statutes</i>	United States Statutes		<i>Wharton (Law Dict)</i>	Wharton, Henry (Eng divine)	1664-1695	<i>Withals (1603)</i>	Withals, John [Dict, 1603, 1608]	1588-1667
<i>U S Statutes</i>	United States Statutes		<i>Whately</i>	Whately, Richard (bap of Dublin)	1787-1843	<i>Withering</i>	Withering, William (Eng writer on natural science)	1749-1790
<i>U S Statutes</i>	United States Statutes		<i>Whately</i>	Whately, William (Eng divine)	1683-1679	<i>Withington</i>	Withington, William (Am clergyman and writer)	
<i>U S Statutes</i>	United States Statutes		<i>Whately</i>	Whately, Henry (Am publicist and diplomatist)	1783-1813	<i>With's Recen tions (1634)</i>	(a compilation of poems and epi grams attrib to George Herbert)	
<i>U S Statutes</i>	United States Statutes		<i>Whately</i>	Whately, William (Eng phys and scholar)	1794-1866	<i>Withall</i>	Withall, Michael (Eng poet)	1740-1816
<i>U S Statutes</i>	United States Statutes		<i>Whately</i>	Whately, William (Eng phys and scholar)	1794-1866	<i>Withrope</i>	Withrope, John [True Marrow of French, 1623]	
<i>U S Statutes</i>	United States Statutes		<i>Whately</i>	Whately, William (Eng phys and scholar)	1794-1866	<i>Wolcott</i>	Wolcott, John (Eng satirist)	1738-1810
<i>U S Statutes</i>	United States Statutes		<i>Whately</i>	Whately, William (Eng phys and scholar)	1794-1866	<i>Wolcott</i>	Wolcott, Oliver (Am statesman)	1760-1830
<i>U S Statutes</i>	United States Statutes		<i>Whately</i>	Whately, William (Eng phys and scholar)	1794-1866	<i>Wolfe</i>	Wolfe, Charles (Irish poet)	1791-1823
<i>U S Statutes</i>	United States Statutes		<i>Whately</i>	Whately, William (Eng phys and scholar)	1794-1866	<i>Wollaston</i>	Wollaston, William (Eng divine and author)	1674-1724
<i>U S Statutes</i>	United States Statutes		<i>Whately</i>	Whately, William (Eng phys and scholar)	1794-1866	<i>T F Wollaston</i>	Wollaston, Thomas Vernon [Variation of Species, 1824]	
<i>U S Statutes</i>	United States Statutes		<i>Whately</i>	Whately, William (Eng phys and scholar)	1794-1866	<i>W W Wollaston</i>	Wollaston, William Hyde (Eng naturalist and philosopher)	1760-1823
<i>U S Statutes</i>	United States Statutes		<i>Whately</i>	Whately, William (Eng phys and scholar)	1794-1866	<i>Wolsey</i>	Wolsey, Thomas (Eng cardinal and statesman)	1471-1530
<i>U S Statutes</i>	United States Statutes		<i>Whately</i>	Whately, William (Eng phys and scholar)	1794-1866	<i>Wood</i>	Wood, Alphonso (Am botanist)	1810-1881
<i>U S Statutes</i>	United States Statutes		<i>Whately</i>	Whately, William (Eng phys and scholar)	1794-1866	<i>Wood</i>	Wood, Anthony [Hist of Oxford Univ]	1672-1676
<i>U S Statutes</i>	United States Statutes		<i>Whately</i>	Whately, William (Eng phys and scholar)	1794-1866	<i>H C Wood</i>	Wood, Horatio C (Am physician)	1841-
<i>U S Statutes</i>	United States Statutes		<i>Whately</i>	Whately, William (Eng phys and scholar)	1794-1866	<i>J G Wood</i>	Wood, John George (English naturalist)	1827-1880
<i>U S Statutes</i>	United States Statutes		<i>Whately</i>	Whately, William (Eng phys and scholar)	1794-1866	<i>Wood & Bach</i>	{ Wood, George B } [U S Dispensary, 1797-1870]	
<i>U S Statutes</i>	United States Statutes		<i>Whately</i>	Whately, William (Eng phys and scholar)	1794-1866	<i>J Woodbridge</i>	Woodbridge, John (Eng clergyman in America)	1614-1691
<i>U S Statutes</i>	United States Statutes		<i>Whately</i>	Whately, William (Eng phys and scholar)	1794-1866	<i>Woodward</i>	Woodward, John (Eng geologist)	1674-1724
<i>U S Statutes</i>	United States Statutes		<i>Whately</i>	Whately, William (Eng phys and scholar)	1794-1866	<i>S Woodworth</i>	Woodworth, Samuel (Am poet)	1760-1842
<i>U S Statutes</i>	United States Statutes		<i>Whately</i>	Whately, William (Eng phys and scholar)	1794-1866	<i>Woolery</i>	Woolery, Theodore Dwight (Am clergyman and author)	1801-1880
<i>U S Statutes</i>	United States Statutes		<i>Whately</i>	Whately, William (Eng phys and scholar)	1794-1866	<i>Woolton</i>	Woolton, Bp John [Christian Manual 1675]	1537-1593
<i>U S Statutes</i>	United States Statutes		<i>Whately</i>	Whately, William (Eng phys and scholar)	1794-1866	<i>Wordsworth</i>	Wordsworth, William (Eng poet)	1770-1850
<i>U S Statutes</i>	United States Statutes		<i>Whately</i>	Whately, William (Eng phys and scholar)	1794-1866	<i>C Wordsworth</i>	Wordsworth, Christopher (Eng di vine)	1807-1885
<i>U S Statutes</i>	United States Statutes		<i>Whately</i>	Whately, William (Eng phys and scholar)	1794-1866	<i>John Worthing ton</i>	Worthington John (Eng writer)	1618-1671
<i>U S Statutes</i>	United States Statutes		<i>Whately</i>	Whately, William (Eng phys and scholar)	1794-1866	<i>Sir H Wotton</i>	Wotton, Sir Henry (Eng diplomatist and author)	1525-1603
<i>U S Statutes</i>	United States Statutes		<i>Whately</i>	Whately, William (Eng phys and scholar)	1794-1866	<i>Wotton</i>	Wotton, William (Eng divine critic and historian)	1600-1723
<i>U S Statutes</i>	United States Statutes		<i>Whately</i>	Whately, William (Eng phys and scholar)	1794-1866	<i>Woty</i>	Woty, William (Eng poet) [Unus' Advice, 1600s of Helicon]	1791
<i>U S Statutes</i>	United States Statutes		<i>Whately</i>	Whately, William (Eng phys and scholar)	1794-1866	<i>Wrazall</i>	Wrazall, Sir Nathaniel Wm (Eng author)	1711-1811
<i>U S Statutes</i>	United States Statutes		<i>Whately</i>	Whately, William (Eng phys and scholar)	1794-1866	<i>Wren</i>	Wren, Bp Matthew (Eng divine)	1641-1697
<i>U S Statutes</i>	United States Statutes		<i>Whately</i>	Whately, William (Eng phys and scholar)	1794-1866	<i>Wright</i>	Wright, Thomas (Eng antiquary)	1810-1877
<i>U S Statutes</i>	United States Statutes		<i>Whately</i>	Whately, William (Eng phys and scholar)	1794-1866	<i>Wright</i>	Wright, Thomas (Eng poet)	1800-1842
<i>U S Statutes</i>	United States Statutes		<i>Whately</i>	Whately, William (Eng phys and scholar)	1794-1866	<i>Wycherley</i>	Wycherley, William (Eng dramatist)	1607-1715
<i>U S Statutes</i>	United States Statutes		<i>Whately</i>	Whately, William (Eng phys and scholar)	1794-1866	<i>Wychs</i>	Wychs, John (Eng reformer, and translator of the Bible)	1714-1754
<i>U S Statutes</i>	United States Statutes		<i>Whately</i>	Whately, William (Eng phys and scholar)	1794-1866	<i>Sir J Wynne</i>	Wynne, Sir John (Brit writer)	1673-1653
<i>U S Statutes</i>	United States Statutes		<i>Whately</i>	Whately, William (Eng phys and scholar)	1794-1866	<i>Yerrell</i>	Yerrell, William (Brit naturalist)	1784-1858
<i>U S Statutes</i>	United States Statutes		<i>Whately</i>	Whately, William (Eng phys and scholar)	1794-1866	<i>Yerrelton</i>	Yerrelton, Sir Henry (Eng writer)	1601-1634
<i>U S Statutes</i>	United States Statutes		<i>Whately</i>	Whately, William (Eng phys and scholar)	1794-1866	<i>Miss Yonge</i>	Yonge, Charlotte Mary (Eng novelist)	1792-
<i>U S Statutes</i>	United States Statutes		<i>Whately</i>	Whately, William (Eng phys and scholar)	1794-1866	<i>Yount</i>	Yount, Wm (Eng veterinary surgeon)	1777-1817
<i>U S Statutes</i>	United States Statutes		<i>Whately</i>	Whately, William (Eng phys and scholar)	1794-1866	<i>Yonge</i>	Yonge, Edward (Eng poet)	1674-1755
<i>U S Statutes</i>	United States Statutes		<i>Whately</i>	Whately, William (Eng phys and scholar)	1794-1866	<i>C A Young</i>	Young, Charles Augustus (Am as trologer)	1791-
<i>U S Statutes</i>	United States Statutes		<i>Whately</i>	Whately, William (Eng phys and scholar)	1794-1866	<i>J Young</i>	Young, John (Scotch divine)	1704-1804
<i>U S Statutes</i>	United States Statutes		<i>Whately</i>	Whately, William (Eng phys and scholar)	1794-1866	<i>Yule</i>	Yule, Henry (Brit geographer)	1817-1899

that the ancient Iberian did not belong to it, which was once the prevailing language of the Spanish peninsula, and which still lives, on the two sides of the Pyrenees, in the strange language called *Basque* (*Basayan*, or *Euscarrá*). Whether the Indo-European has a primitive connection with any of the adjacent families, is a question which has not been, and perhaps never will be, decided by philological evidence. At all events, it is certain that between Welsh and Sanskrit, distant as they are in space and time, there is an infinitely closer connection than between the neighboring pairs of Russian and Finnish, German and Hungarian, or Greek and Hebrew. It is true that some languages of our family have borrowed particular words from languages of other families. The English, for example, has taken from the Hebrew such words as *shekel*, *cherub*, *seraph*, *jubilee*, *pharisee*, *cabala*, etc., and from some of them has formed derivatives, such as *seraphic*, *jubilant*, *pharisaical*, *pharisaism*, *cabalist*, *cabalistical*, etc. But this borrowing can only occur where there are historical conditions that favor it: even then it has its limits and its distinctive marks, and must not be confounded with a radical affinity between two languages. All etymologizing which assumes or implies a radical affinity between English and Hebrew, English and Finnish, or the like, is, in the present state of philology, unscientific and illusory.

GENERAL FEATURES OF THE TEUTONIC LANGUAGES, PARTICULARLY THE ANGLO-SAXON

§ 14. Progression of Mutes. In examining the sounds of the Teutonic languages we find that the primitive Indo-European mutes have undergone a remarkable series of changes. The smooth mutes (*lenues*) of the parent tongue, *p, t, k* (preserved as such in Greek and Latin), appear in Gothic as *f, þ, h* (the primitive middle mutes (*medie*), *b, d, g*, as *p, t, l*, and the primitive medial aspirates (*medie aspiratae*), *dh, dh, gh* (in Greek *φ, θ, χ*), as *f, d, g*. This process, known as the Progression of Mutes, is often stated thus: the primitive smooth mutes pass in Gothic into the corresponding aspirates, the primitive middle mutes into the corresponding smooth mutes, and the primitive medial aspirates into the corresponding middle mutes. But this form of statement, though convenient as an aid to memory, is open to grave objections from a scientific point of view: for example, the letters *b, d, g*, in Gothic, do not always stand for the sounds of the middle mutes, but in certain positions represent aspirates, and Gothic *f, þ, h*, are aspirates, not aspirates. In the Progression of Mutes the other Teutonic languages agree in general with the Gothic, but the Old High German has gone one step farther, changing the Gothic *b, d, g*, into *p, t, l*, the Gothic *p, t, l*, into *f, s* (for *th*), *ch*, and the Gothic *þ* into *d*. The change from *b, d, g*, to *p, t, l*, however, is unknown to the New High German. In Old High German it was confined to certain dialects, and it had begun to lose ground before the beginning of the Middle High German period. To the rules thus roughly given, there are numerous apparent exceptions (thus after *s*, the primitive smooth mutes remain unchanged), but all of these can be shown to depend on special laws. The following examples will serve as illustrations of the Progression of Mutes —

Greek.	Latin	Gothic	Eng	O H Ger	N H Ger
πῶς (for -ὀς)	pes (for ped s)	jōtur	foot	fuoz	fuss
τρεῖς	tres	preis	three	dri	drei
καρδία	cor (d)	hailō	heart	herza	herz
καμβίς	cannabis (borrowed from Greek)	hemp	hanuf	hanf	hanf
ἄνθος	duo	htat	two	zwei	zwei
γένος	genus	luni	in	chunni	(Fn-d)
φράτηρ	frater	brōþer	brother	brōder	bruder
θύρα	foras	daur	door	tor	thor
χην (for χην-ς)	anser (for hanser)	goose	goose	gans	gans
στῆναι	sta-re	sta ndan	sta-nd	sta ndan	stehen

§ 15. Variation of Vowels. It is a thing of familiar occurrence in all the Teutonic languages, that the same root appears with a variety of vowel sounds, as in *sing, sang, sung, song, bind, bound, band, bond*. Similar variations of vowel sound are met with in other languages. What is peculiar to the Teutonic is the frequency and regularity with which they are used as a means for the inflection and formation of words. They appear thus most frequently and regularly in the earliest Teutonic idioms, many words which had them in the Anglo-Saxon have lost them in the English. Different from these variations of vowel is that attenuation, or change from a more open vowel sound to a closer, which we see in *man, men, foot, feet, mouse, mice*. This change, which is unknown to the Gothic, has arisen from the influence of a close vowel (*i*) belonging to an inflection ending, which has dropped off from the English *men, feet, mice*, but which is still heard, in a modified form, in the German plurals, *männ er, füss-er, mäuse*.

§ 16. Numbers. The Indo-European inflection distinguished three numbers, *singular, plural, and dual*. In the Teutonic languages, the dual form of the noun has wholly disappeared: that of the verb appears only in the Gothic, and there only in the first and second persons. The pronouns of the same persons show a dual form, not only in the Gothic, but also in the Anglo-Saxon: thus AS *twi*, we two, *unc*, us two, *gif*, ye two, *anc*, you two, but in the plural *us*, *us*, *ge* (ye), *eow* (you), as in English.

§ 17. Genders. The Indo-European system of gender seems to have commenced with some differences of inflection between the names of personal and those of impersonal objects. Among the first, certain forms of inflection were afterwards appropriated to the names of female persons. The result was a threefold system of gender, corresponding to the real distinctions of sex. But its character was modified, almost from the outset, in two different ways. First, many objects which are without sex were thought of as having in their attributes an analogy to male or female persons, and accordingly received masculine or feminine inflection; and second, in some cases, objects which have sex were thought of without special reference to sex, and accordingly received neuter inflection. Thus, the system of grammatical gender assumed to a great extent a fictitious, and even an arbitrary, character. This system had become fully developed before the separation of the Indo-European family; and it is found, essentially unchanged, not only in the Gothic and the Anglo-Saxon, but even in the modern German. In the English, on the contrary, it has almost entirely disappeared: the same forms of the article, the adjective, and even of the pronoun, are used for all kinds of objects. The only distinction is in the personal pronoun of the third person, where in the singular we use special forms (*he, she, his, her; him, her*) in reference to male and female objects. But in the Anglo-Saxon, *he* is used in reference to *she* when the noun of the object is feminine.

weostor, the sister; *hil* (it), in referring to *fæt heafod*, the head, but also to *fæt bearn*, the child, and even *fæt wif*, the woman, wife.

§ 18. Cases. The Indo-European had eight cases, the *nominative*, for the subject of a sentence, the *accusative*, for the direct object; the *dative*, for the indirect object (to or for which something is done), the *genitive*, or of case, the *ablative*, or from-case, the *instrumental*, or with-case (denoting either association or instrument), the *locative*, or in-case, and, finally, the *vocative*, or interjectional case, which does not enter into the construction of the sentence. Of these, the ablative and locative are nowhere found in the Teutonic languages. The vocative, which is not wanting in the Gothic, is scarcely known to the Anglo-Saxon. The instrumental, which has nearly disappeared in the Gothic, is seen in the inflection of Anglo-Saxon adjectives and demonstratives. The remaining four cases, the nominative, accusative, dative, and genitive, are common to all the older Teutonic languages, and are still distinguished in the modern German. The English distinguishes nominative and accusative in the personal pronouns only; in substantives, it has the genitive (though in the plural commonly without a distinct form), but confines it almost wholly to the possessive relation.

§ 19. Declensions. The Anglo-Saxon, like the other Teutonic languages, has two schemes of noun inflection, which may be termed the *Vowel Declension* and the *N Declension*. They are often called *strong* and *weak* declensions. The few Anglo-Saxon substantives which do not agree with either of these schemes may be treated as anomalous. But different from both is the *Pronominal Declension*, seen in the demonstrative and most other pronouns. One of the most remarkable peculiarities of the Teutonic is the fact that every adjective is inflected in two ways. It follows the pronominal declension when its substantive is *indefinite*; but if the substantive is *definite*, as when it is connected with the definite article, or with a demonstrative or possessive pronoun, the adjective follows the *N declension*. Thus the Anglo-Saxon *hwa* was *cyning*, a wise king, genitive *hwaes cyninges*, dative *hwam cyninge*, add *nama*, a good name, genitive *godes naman*, dative *godum naman*; but *hwaes cyning*, the wise king, genitive *hwaes cyninges*, dative *hwam cyninge*; *se gode nama*, the good name, genitive *hwaes gode naman*, dative *hwam gode naman*. This distinction of the definite and indefinite adjective is preserved in modern German, but is wholly lost in modern English. In substantives, the English still shows a trace of the *N declension*, in a few plurals, like *oxen, children, brethren, time*, though all of these, except *oxen*, are Old English blunders, the *n* being misapplied to words that did not have it in the Anglo-Saxon. The familiar archaic form *eyne* (eyes) shows a genuine Anglo-Saxon plural in *n* (*eygan*).

§ 20. Voices. The Teutonic verb, when compared with the Indo-European, shows extensive losses. It has but one voice, the *active*, having given up the *middle* (or reflexive) voice and the *passive*. In the Gothic, indeed, we still find the ancient middle, formed as in the Greek, and used generally in a *passive sense*, it is confined, however, to the present tense, and shows by other signs that it was beginning to disappear from the language. The Anglo-Saxon has preserved a single relic of the old medio-passive, — the form *hátte* (Goth *hailada*, is called, O Eng *high*). In the past tense of the Gothic, and in both tenses of the other old Germanic idioms, the place of a passive verb was supplied by using the passive participle, sometimes with the verb which means to be (Goth *wasan*, AS *wasan*, or *beon*, etc.), and sometimes with the verb which means to become (Goth *wasþan*, AS *weorðan*, Old Eng *worth* in *woe worth the day*). In all the modern Germanic idioms, except the English, only the latter verb (Ger *werden*, Dutch *worden*, etc.) is used to make up the passive. The English alone, doubtless under French influence, has fixed upon the verb *to be* for this purpose. The Danish and Swedish have a passive made by adding *s* to the forms of the active. But for this the Icelandic has *st*, and in the earliest manuscripts *st*, which is plainly the reflexive pronoun *st* (self, solves) shortened and added to the active verb. Here, as in many other languages, the passive was originally reflexive.

§ 21. Moods and Tenses. The Teutonic verb has three finite moods, the *indicative*, the *subjunctive* (Greek *optative*, Sanskrit *potential*), and the *imperative*: the second of these has, to a great extent, disappeared in modern English. It has also an infinitive, and a participle active and passive, which are essentially verbal nouns. Of the primitive moods, it wants only the one which is represented by the Greek *subjunctive*. Of tenses, it has lost the primitive *imperfect*, *future*, and *aorist*, retaining only the *present* and the *perfect*. The reduplication of the perfect (seen in Greek *λελυκα*, Latin *lulud-4*) is preserved by the Gothic in a few verbs, as *hathald*, held, in the other idioms we find little more than traces of its former existence.

§ 22. Persons and Numbers. There is good reason to believe that the personal endings (except perhaps that of the third person plural) were in their origin pronounced, appended to the verb, and denoting its subject. The Gothic, in general, distinguishes the three persons of the singular and those of the plural by as many different endings. The Anglo-Saxon confounds the three persons in the plural of the indicative, and in both numbers of the subjunctive, but still distinguishes between the singular and the plural. Even this last distinction is, to a great extent, lost in modern English. The Teutonic imperative has only a second person.

§ 23. Verbs of Primary and Secondary Inflection. The Teutonic verbs divide themselves into two well marked classes, which may be called verbs of *primary*, and verbs of *secondary*, inflection. They are often called verbs of *strong* and of *weak* inflection. To the first class belong words like *fall, fell, knew, knew, swear, swore; drive, drove, choose, chose, lie, lay, come, came, sing, sang*, etc. In these, the past tense adds nothing, except personal endings, after the root or stem of the verb. They are further characterized by that variation of the radical vowel (*internal inflection*), which has been already noticed as a striking peculiarity of the Teutonic. To the second class belong words like *kill, killed, lie, lied, lay, laid; lead, led (for leaded), leave, left (for leaved), hate, had (for hated), make, made (for maked)*, etc. In these, the past tense adds *d* (in High German *t*) to the root or stem. Only a few of them have also a change of radical vowel, as *sell, sold; bring, brought*, etc. In most forms of the Gothic perfect, this *d* is doubled, as in *lag-a-dēdum*, we laid, *lag-a-dēdum*, ye laid, etc. This has been thought to be the reduplicated perfect of a verb corresponding to our *do*; thus *lag-a-dēdum* = *lay-did-we*, we made a laying, but there are great difficulties in the way of such an explanation. In Gothic, this class embraces the derivative words, while nearly all primitive verbs have the inflection of the first class. But the tendency in all Teutonic languages has been to increase the second class at the expense of the first. Many Anglo-Saxon verbs of the first class belong in Old English to the second, thus AS *murnan*, to mourn, pf *mearn*, but O Eng *morned*, *bacan*, to bake, pf *bōc*, O Eng *baked* and *bol*, *bōren*, to bore, pf *lōas*, O Eng *loste*. And many Old English verbs of the first class belong in modern

§ 29. *The Scandinavian.* In the year 827, Egbert, king of the West Saxons, became the acknowledged lord of all the separate fractions into which Anglo-Saxon England had before been divided. But the united kingdom was destined to suffer severely from a cause which had begun its work with the opening of that century. Piratical rovers from the regions about the Baltic were at this period the scourge and terror of Europe. These Scandinavians—or Danes, as the Saxons named them all, whether coming from Denmark or not—infested the whole eastern coast of England, not only making occasional descents, but conquering large districts, and forming permanent settlements. Alfred the Great, though he succeeded in checking their progress and in forcing them to acknowledge his authority, allowed them to remain under their own laws in this part of England, which was thence called *Danelagh* (*Dane-law*). Under his weak successors, the Danes resumed their conquering progress, and at last became masters of the whole country. The Danish kings, Sweyn, Canute, and Hardekanute, held the English throne from 1013 to 1042. Yet the Danes do not appear to have settled in large numbers, except in the eastern part of the island. A trace of their existence here is still seen in Ashby, Rugby, Whitby, and many other places of places with the same ending, for *-by* is the Icelandic *býr*, Swedish *by*, Danish *by*, a town, village. There is no evidence that the Danes of England sought to perpetuate or to extend the use of their own language. Even under Danish kings, the Anglo-Saxon continued to be used in public acts and laws. The truth appears to be, that in England, as well as in Normandy, the Scandinavian settlers did not long retain their mother tongue, but gave it up for the more cultivated idiom of the people among whom they settled. At the same time, they did not fail to communicate some of their own words to the new speech of their adoption. The extent of the influence thus exerted by the Danes upon our language, it is very difficult to determine. English words which are found in the Scandinavian idioms, and are not found in the earlier Anglo-Saxon or other Low Germanic idioms, we may naturally suspect to have come in by this channel. But the inquiry is subject to great uncertainties. The existing monuments of the early Anglo-Saxon are evidently far from showing its complete stock of words, and the other old monuments of Low Germanic idioms are by no means copious enough to supply the deficiency. It is certain, however, that the Danish influence has been greatly overrated by those who have ascribed to it any considerable fraction of the English vocabulary. To this influence we may trace the verb *call* (Icelandic *alla*), which seems not to occur in Anglo-Saxon till 993 (*ceallian*) and for which the earlier documents use *clýpan*. So perhaps the adjective *same*, for though the Anglo-Saxon has the word as an adverb, it always uses *ylc* for the adjective (compare Scotch *of that ilk*, i. e., of the same, of a place bearing the same name as a person). Many other words (as *screech*, *grime*, *bow* of a ship), though doubtless introduced at a very early time, are not found in our monuments till after the Norman conquest, that is, till after the close of the Anglo-Saxon period.

§ 30. *The Norman-French.* The Normans (or North-men) were a body of Scandinavian adventurers, who, while their countrymen, the Danes, were making conquests in England, succeeded in establishing themselves on the opposite coast of France. In 912, King Charles the Simple ceded to Duke Rollo and his Norman followers the province which took from them its name of Normandy. Here they soon ceased to speak their own language, adopting that which was spoken by the native population. If in this they took the same course with their Danish kinsmen in England, the change was a much greater one in the case of the Normans, for the Scandinavian differed far less from the Anglo-Saxon, another member of the same Teutonic family, than from the French, which was a daughter of the Latin. The dialect which thus grew up in Normandy differed in many particulars from the other dialects of the French language, and is commonly known as Norman French. The influence of the Norman French began to be felt in England, even before the Norman conquest of the country. It seems to have been much used at the court of Edward the Confessor, who followed the Danish dynasty, and reigned from 1042 to 1065. This prince, though of Saxon birth, had spent his youth in Normandy. When he became king of England, he surrounded himself with Normans, exciting thus the jealousy of his native subjects, who in 1052 constrained him to banish the obnoxious foreigners. After his death, Duke William of Normandy laid claim to the English crown, and the hard-fought battle of Hasting, in 1066, in which Harold, the Saxon king, was slain, and his army totally defeated, established the claim of the Conqueror. This event, which has affected the whole subsequent history of England, has had the most important influence on its language. It was not, indeed, the intention of William to suppress the language of his new subjects. He is said to have made an attempt, though unsuccessful one, to acquire it himself. But the political and social conditions which followed the conquest were extremely unfavorable to the language of the conquered people. Their obstinate resistance and repeated insurrections led the Conqueror to treat them with the utmost severity. They were shut out from offices of state, they were removed from ecclesiastical positions, they were deprived of lands, and reduced to poverty and wretchedness. The court, the nobility, the landed gentry, the clergy, the army, were all Norman. The Anglo-Saxon language was banished from these circles, and the French took its place. The instruction of the schools was given in French alone. There was nothing to stimulate, there was everything to discourage, the cultivation of the native language.

TRANSITION FROM ANGLO-SAXON TO MODERN ENGLISH.

§ 31. *Periods.* For five centuries after the Norman conquest, the language of England was in a constant and rapid process of change. During the first of these centuries, we may believe that it had not yet departed very widely from the earlier type. The last monument of the old language is the concluding part of the *Saxon Chronicle*, in which the history is brought down to the death of King Stephen in 1154. We can not, however, suppose that the writer of that part has used the idiom which was spoken by the people in his own time. The change by which, in grammatical endings, the older vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, have all passed into *e*, is found in High German from the beginning of the twelfth century. It began even earlier in our language. In the second century after the conquest, the old inflection, with the change just described, is still for the most part retained, but in a state of much confusion and corruption. This is called the *Semi-Saxon period*. In the third century, a large part of the old inflection has disappeared, while no great proportion of French words has yet come into the language: this is called the *Old English period*. In the fourth and fifth centuries, we find a vast body of French words mixed with those of native stock, while the old inflection is brought down to that minimum which remains in the language at this day: this is called the *Middle English period*. It must be remembered that the process of change was gradual and incessant: the language did not remain

fixed for a time, and then on a sudden leap to a new position. Hence the periods here distinguished are in some degree arbitrary, at least as regards their boundaries, and writers may be found of the same period who are separated from each other by marked differences of language.

§ 32. *Changes.* It is implied in the foregoing statements that the changes in our language, consequent on the Norman occupation of England, were mainly of two kinds. 1. The loss of the Anglo-Saxon inflection; and, 2. The introduction of new words from the French. The latter change did not go on to any great extent until more than two centuries after the conquest, yet no one can doubt that it was caused by that event. But in regard to the earlier change,—the loss of the ancient inflection,—it is maintained by some writers that this was in no degree occasioned by the coming of the Normans. A similar change in the modern languages of Latin origin is often explained from the difficulty which the barbarian conquerors of the Roman empire must have found in mastering the complex system of Latin inflection. The explanation, whether satisfactory or not for the Romance languages, can not be applied to ours, for the change in question had nearly run its course before any large part of the Normans had begun to speak English. It is true also that changes of the same nature have been made, and not very far from the same time, in the other Germanic idioms: in each of them, the one vowel *e* has taken the place of other vowels in grammatical endings, and in each a part of the endings have been confounded with one another, or have disappeared altogether. What is peculiar to the English is the rapidity of this movement and the extent to which it was carried. No written language of Germanic stock, no unwritten dialect of any province or people, shows, even at the present day, a loss of inflection equal to what appears in the English of five hundred years ago. This striking peculiarity in the effect compels us to seek for a peculiar cause, and no cause can be found so likely to produce it, as the long subjection of the English-speaking people to a people of different race and language. The tendencies and influences which would in any case have given a new form to the English, as they have to its sister idioms, derived additional force and greater quickness of operation from the depressed circumstances of the English people. The language shared in the suffering and degradation which fell on those who spoke it. Used only by the lower classes, and regarded with contempt by the higher, shut out from the schools, from cultivated society, and, with few exceptions from works of literature, it was left without standards of correctness, it was deprived of those conservative influences which might otherwise have retarded the progress of change and disintegration.

§ 33. *Semi-Saxon Period, 1150-1250.* The Anglo-Saxon inflection is still in a great measure retained, but with *e* instead of other vowels in the endings, and with much confusion and irregularity of use. This period is represented chiefly by four works. 1. *The Brut of Layamon* (*Layamon*), a long narrative poem, which recites the early fabulous history of Britain. It is a free translation, or, more truly, a working over, of the Roman de Brut, composed in French by Wace, and finished in 1155. Layamon was a priest, who lived at Emsley, in North Worcestershire, near the close of the twelfth century. His work consists of 32,000 short lines, partly alliterative, like the Anglo-Saxon verse, partly rhymed, like the French original, both kinds being very loosely constructed and irregularly mixed together. A second manuscript of the poem affords an instructive example of the way in which older writings were wont to be modernized in successive transcriptions, it is, perhaps, half a century later than the first, and shows a text which is much altered, and decidedly more modern. 2. *The Ormulum*, as it is called by its author, an Augustinian monk, from his own name, Orm, or Orm. The poem—or what remains of it—contains nearly 20,000 short lines, and consists of thirty-two parts, founded on successive gospel selections in the daily church service, the narrative being first set forth in a loose paraphrase, and then followed by homiletic comments. The verses are arranged in couplets, with a line of eight syllables followed by one of seven: they are constructed with much regularity of accent, though without either alliteration or rhyme. The language of the poem is more like modern English than that of the contemporary Layamon, but this comes from its being written in a different dialect. Its appearance is rendered uncouth by a peculiarity of spelling, which is not without interest and value to the philologist: it carries out consistently the tendency of English orthography to double the consonant which follows a short vowel: thus, *and, this, after, under*, are spelt, *andd, thiss, afterr, underr*. 3. *The Ancien Riwle*, or rule of female anchorites, a prose work by an unknown author, containing a code of monastic regulations for a household of religious ladies. Owing, perhaps, to the nature of its subject, it shows a considerable number of words borrowed from the French and Latin, while in the works before named such words are altogether rare. 4. A metrical paraphrase of the books of Genesis and Exodus. It must not be forgotten that during this period each of the Anglo-Saxon dialects was continuing its own course of development or decay. The confusion and distress reigning in the North of England were such that we have no memorials in the Northern Dialect during most, if not the whole, of the Semi-Saxon period. The Southern Dialect, however, has come down to us in an almost unbroken series of works, including the *Ancien Riwle* and various homilies and lives of saints, while the Midland Dialect (the descendant of the ancient Mercian) is represented by the latest portion of the *Chronicle* (1124-1154), by the *Ormulum* (about 1300), and by *Genesis and Exodus* (about 1240). The great work of Layamon is referred to the West Midland Dialect.

§ 34. *Old English Period, 1250-1350.* Here the Anglo-Saxon inflection is to a great extent discarded, but only a moderate proportion of words is yet adopted from the French. The principal monuments are 1. A proclamation of King Henry III., issued in 1253, a short but highly important document. 2. A series of metrical romances,—*Kyng Alsaunder*, the *Geste of Kyng Horn*, *Havelok the Dane*, and others, which belong to the latter part of the thirteenth and the beginning of the fourteenth century. They are composed in rhymed verses, and are most of them founded on French originals. The pretty poem of the *Owl* and the *Nightingale* belongs to the first half of the same century. 3. The long rhymed chronicle by Robert of Gloucester, who flourished about 1300, and the still longer one by Robert Manning, or Robert de Brunne, who wrote some years later. Both these writers traverse the whole field of English history, mythical and veritable, from Brut and his Trojans down to Henry III. and Edward I. There is also a collection of lives and legends of the saints, which is ascribed (but on insufficient evidence) to Robert of Gloucester. 4. The *Cursor Mundi*, a rhymed series of Bible stories, legends, etc., covering the seven ages of the world, and containing about twenty-five thousand lines with some five thousand more by way of appendices. 5. *The Avenbite of Inwit* (the *Agan-bite* [i. e., *Bite-morset*] of *Conscience*), a translation by Dan Michel of Crete, preserved in an autograph manuscript of 1340.

Throughout this period English was in a state of great dialectal confusion. The

(such fellows as have seen learned men in their days), will so Latin their tongues, that the simple can not but wonder at their talk, and think surely they speak by some revelation." In like manner, an author of the next century, Sir Thomas Browne, whose own style is in a large measure Latin, remarks, "If elegance still proceedeth, and English pens maintain that stream we have of late observed to flow from many, we shall within a few years be fain to learn Latin to understand English, and a work will prove of equal facility in either." The practice of adding to the English vocabulary words adopted from the Latin and the Greek is still carried on with activity, and there is little prospect of its ceasing. It is almost necessary as a means of denoting those new objects, ideas, and relations, which are continually appearing and demanding expression. The resources of the English for the formation of new words from elements already existing in it are so limited that aid from other languages is indispensable. The new terms which are required by the progress of science are almost wholly drawn from these sources, especially from the inexhaustible storehouse of Greek expression.

THE ENGLISH A COMPOSITE LANGUAGE

§ 40. Proportion of the Elements. There is no language, probably, in which all the words are formed by its own processes from roots that originally belonged to it. What is peculiar to the English is not that it has words borrowed from other languages, but that it has so many of them, that a large part of its vocabulary is of foreign origin. In this respect it may be compared to the modern Persian and the Wallachian. The French words which have been ingrafted on the native English stock are, with few exceptions, derived from the Latin, and when added to the almost equal number which have come directly from that language, they make, perhaps, four fifths of all our borrowed words. Much smaller, though still considerable, especially in scientific use, is the number of words taken from the Greek. The remainder of our foreign words can hardly exceed a twentieth part of the whole vocabulary, and are drawn from a great variety of sources—Celtic, Danish, Dutch, Hebrew, Arabic, Turkish, etc. If all the words in a large English dictionary were classed according to their origin, it would appear that the foreign or non-Saxon words make up a decided majority of the whole number. It must be remarked, however, that in such a dictionary there are many words which, though perhaps put forward by distinguished writers, have never established themselves in general use, and also many words which belong, indeed, to the established phraseology of particular sciences and arts, but are unknown to the great majority even of educated people. In both classes the number of foreign words is disproportionately large. Hence, if we take all the distinct words used by particular writers, we shall find a different ratio between the Saxon and foreign elements. Of those used by Shakespeare, it is said that sixty per cent are of Saxon origin, and the ratio is about the same for the common version of the Bible. But in most literary works of the last two centuries, the foreign element is certainly larger in general, doubtless, it would be found, if reckoned in this way, to equal or exceed the Saxon. But if, instead of counting only distinct words as they would be given in a vocabulary, we count all the words of a writer as they stand on his pages, we shall obtain very different ratios. The Saxon words will now be found in a large majority, varying from sixty to more than ninety per cent of the whole number. The style of Johnson abounds in words of Latin origin, but in the Preface to his Dictionary there are seventy-two per cent of Saxon words. In Milton's poetical works about two thirds of the vocabulary are foreign, but in the sixth book of *Paradise Lost*, four fifths of all the words are Saxon. The explanation of these appearances lies in two facts. 1. The words which belong more to the grammar than to the lexicon—which express not so much conceptions of the mind as the relations between its conceptions—are almost wholly Saxon. To this class belong articles, pronouns, adverbs from pronominal roots, nearly all prepositions and conjunctions (only *since*, *except*, *during*, *concerning*, *because*, and a few more, are French). These are words which occur in every sentence. In a language, like ours, of scanty inflection, it is hardly possible to form two consecutive sentences without them. The substantial elements of the proposition, nouns, adjectives, verbs, may all be obtained from abroad, but the connecting links, which must unite them in the framework of sentences, can be found only at home. 2. If we turn to these substantial elements, and fix upon the objects, qualities, states, and actions which most frequently present themselves to the mind, and thus call for the most frequent expression, it will be found that a large majority of them are denoted by words of Saxon origin. We refer to objects, such as *man, horse, bird, body, flesh, blood, head, hand, heart, so, it, mind, never, wind, rain, day, summer, water, stone, gold, field, tree, apple, etc.*, to qualities such as *good, ill, long, short, cold, hot, hard, soft, white, black, etc.*; to actions, such as *lie, sit, stand, walk, run, do, say, hate, break, think, feel, love, fear, find, etc.* There are borrowed words of similar meaning, as *leopard, eagle, actor, fact, spiral, air, hour, caravan, river, gem, fruit, flower, etc.*; *large, false, tender, pure, purple, etc.*; to *to mate, enter, to ch, please, enjoy, etc.*, but they are altogether fewer, and generally of less frequent occurrence. The words for numbers lower than a million are all Saxon; among the ordinals only *second* has come in from the French.

§ 41. Fusion of the Elements. The foreign words that have come into our language do not stand by themselves as a distinct and independent class; they are Anglo-Saxons, subject to English laws and analogies, and thus assimilated to the older stock of the language. This has taken place chiefly in three ways. 1. They are in some cases absorbed according to English analogy. This assimilation of a new accented word is a gradual process. In early English poetry we find *centir* (country), *corour* (confusion), *measurour*, *long man* (London), *castill* (castle), etc., accented as in French on the vowel here marked. The usage of Chaucer is quite variable. *chastelle* (castle), *pendour* (pendent), *triquish* (manner), *consell* (counsel), *trage* (tragedy), etc., he often gives, as here marked, with the French accent; yet not infrequently he shifts their accent, according to English tendencies toward the beginning of the word. In the next century the French accent is still to be met with, but with a greater prevalence of the English. And the latter had established itself in Shakespeare's time nearly as at the present day. A number of words, however, are in the French accent, when used as nouns, and change it when used as adjectives. Thus *corset* (noun) and *corseted* (adjective) and *consell* (noun) and *conselled* (adjective). 2. The borrowed words are declined according to English analogy. It is true that some words, as *corset*, *consell*, *measurour*, and in some other words, retain in part the French inflection, but in general the French inflection is lost. 3. The borrowed words are assimilated to the Saxon words in their inflection. In general, the inflections left in English are those which are common to a French or Latin word and a Saxon one. As the Saxon

verb *loie* makes *loiest, loies, loied, loiedst, loving*, so the French verb *mote* makes *moues, moues, moued, mouedst, moving*. 3. The borrowed words are often made to receive prefixes which come from the Saxon, as in *be-sege, un-prefending, mis-conceive, under-value, over-turn, after-piece, out-lane, etc.*; or formative suffixes which come from the Saxon, as in *large-ness, duke-dom, false-hood, apprentice-ship, use-less, grate-ful, quarrel-some, fool-ish, etc.* It affords a still more striking evidence of the fusion which has taken place among the elements of our language, that the process here described is in many cases reversed, that particular endings which were found in the foreign words, have become so familiar to the English ear and mind, as to be disjoined from their connections, and applied with more or less frequency to words of native stock. Thus, we find Saxon words with Latin or French prefixes, as in *en-dear, dis-belief, re-light, inter-mingle, trans-ship, etc.*, and Saxon words with Latin or French formative suffixes, as in *forbear-ance, bond-age, atone-ment, three-ry, stream-let, en-able, bur-ri, murder-ous, etc.*

§ 42. Different Character of the Elements. It must be admitted that the fusion of which we have spoken is not a complete one. The borrowed words, taken as a class, have a peculiar character, which separates them, even to the feeling of uneducated persons, from those of native stock. There are, indeed, particular cases in which the ordinary relation does not hold, there are some in which it is actually inverted, as in *sign* and *toler*, *color* and *hue*, *power* and *might*. Here the familiar *sign, color, power*, are from the French, and the more poetical *toler, hue, might*, are from the Saxon. But in general the Saxon words are simple, homely, and substantial, fitted for every-day events and natural feelings, while the French and Latin words are elegant, dignified, and artificial, fitted for the pomp of rhetoric, the subtlety of disputation, or the courtly reserve of diplomacy. The difference arises partly from the fact already noticed, that the most familiar objects, qualities, and actions have generally retained their primitive Saxon designations. The foreign words bear an impress derived from the courtiers and scholars who introduced them. To a great extent they stand for conceptions which belong especially to disciplined thought and cultivated feeling. But the difference, no doubt, depends also, on the impression which the two classes of words make upon the ear. The Saxon are shorter, in great part monosyllabic, and often full of consonants, while the French and Latin words are longer, smoother, and have greater breadth of vowel sounds. It can not well be denied that this marked diversity of character between native and foreign words gives to our language a somewhat heterogeneous and incongruous aspect. Yet it furnishes means for great variety in the expression of the same thoughts, and serves to distinguish and individualize the styles of different authors. Among writers who in this respect occupy an extreme position, may be named, on the one side, Bunyan, De Foe, Franklin, and Cobbett, on the other, Hooker, Milton, Johnson, and Chalmers.

§ 43. It has been observed that in the Liturgy of the church of England there is a marked tendency to couple French and Saxon expressions of the same, or nearly the same, meaning—thus, "to acknowledge and confess," "by his infinite goodness and mercy," "when we assemble and meet together." A similar tendency has been pointed out elsewhere, as in the writings of Hooker.

§ 44. It was natural that when a multitude of foreign words were brought into our language, many should coincide in meaning with words that already belonged to it. In some cases, as in *will* and *testament, yearly* and *annual, begin* and *commence*, etc., the two words have continued to be used with scarcely any difference of meaning. But the tendency has been to turn the new material to good account by giving to the words of each pair senses more or less clearly distinguished from each other. In *body* and *corpse, love* and *amour, work* and *travail, sheep* and *mutton*, etc., the distinction is a broad one. In *blow* and *flower, luck* and *fortune, mild* and *gentle, iron* and *gain*, etc., it is lighter and more subtle. The discriminations thus established have added much to the resources of the language, giving it a peculiar richness and delicacy of expression.

THE ENGLISH POOR IN FORMATION AND INFLECTION.

§ 45. Power of Self-development lost. The English has lost a large part of the formative endings which belonged to the Anglo-Saxon. Many which still appear in English are confined to the particular words that now have them, and can no longer be used in the formation of new words. Only a very few (*-er, -ing, -ness*, for substantives, *-y, -th*, for adjectives, *-en* for verbs, *-ly* for adverbs) continue to be used with much freedom for this purpose. So, too, many prepositions and particles which were once freely employed as prefixes in the formation of compound verbs, are no longer used in this way. From the simple verb *to stand* the English makes *understand* and *withstand*, the Anglo-Saxon had *ystandan, bestandan, bigstandan, forstandan, forstandan, gestandan, gystandan, understandan, yristandan, ymstandan*. This deficiency in English is made up in a measure by the use of separate particles, as, *to stand up, to stand off, to stand by, to stand to, etc.* Still the formative system of the language has become greatly restricted. It no longer possesses the unlimited power of development from its own resources which we see in the Anglo-Saxon and in the modern German. If a new word is wanted, instead of producing it from elements already existing in English, we must often go to the Latin or the Greek, and find or fashion there something that will answer the purpose. By this process our language is placed in a dependent position, being reduced to supply its needs by constant borrowing. But it is a more serious disadvantage that in order to express our ideas we are obliged to translate them into dead languages. The expressiveness of the new term, that which fits it for its purpose, is hidden from those who are unacquainted with the classic tongues; that is, in many cases, from the great body of those who are to use it. To them it is a group of arbitrary syllables, and nothing more. The term thus loses its suggestiveness, and the language suffers greatly in its power of quickening and aiding thought.

§ 46. Freedom of Position restricted. It is one disadvantage arising from the loss of inflection that our language is much restricted in the position and arrangement of words. The result is unfortunate, not only as it tends to monotonous and formality of expression, but still more as it takes away the best means of representing emphasis, or the superior importance of a particular word in the sentence. The Latin *in* *interitus, dix regem decepti*, may be arranged in six different orders without doing violence to Latin idiom, the choice of one order rather than another, if partly regulated by euphony or by love of variety, is also much influenced by the relative importance of the terms. But the corresponding English sentence has its fixed, invariable order, "the general deceived the king." Transposition would give it a wholly different meaning. It is true that we are able by a change from active to

§ 63 Neuters of one syllable which have a long vowel or end in two consonants, drop -u in the nom. acc. plur., as *leaf*, leaf and leaves, *word*, word and words. Neuters of more than one syllable have sometimes -u, sometimes no ending

§ 64 Paradigms masc *oxa* (stem *oxan-*), ox, fem *lunge* (stem *'ungan-*), tongue, neut *éage* (stem *eagan-*), eye

		Masc.		Fern.		Neut.
Sing	Nom	<i>oxa</i>		<i>tunge</i>		<i>éage</i>
	Gen	<i>oxan</i>		<i>tungan</i>		<i>éagan</i>
	Dat	<i>oxar</i>		<i>tungan</i>		<i>éagan</i>
	Acc	<i>oxan</i>		<i>tungan</i>		<i>éage</i>
Plur	Nom	<i>oxan</i>		<i>tungan</i>		<i>éagan</i>
	Gen	<i>oxena</i>		<i>tungena</i>		<i>eagena</i>
	Dat.	<i>oxum</i>		<i>tungum</i>		<i>éagum</i>
	Acc	<i>oxan</i>		<i>tungan</i>		<i>éagan</i>

The masculines *fó*, foot, *lós*, tooth, *mán* (gen *mannes*), man, and the feminines (nom and acc.) *boc*, book, *bréc*, breeches, *gós*, goose, *cú*, cow, *lus*, louse, *mús*, mouse, *burg*, burgh (gen *burge*, also *byrig*), town, *fort*, *tyrf*, turf, make in the dat sing and nom. acc. plur *fel*, *teó*, *men*, *béc*, *bréc*, *ges*, *cú*, *lus*, *mys*, *byrig*, *tyrf*.

§ 67. The fem *nīht*, night, and *mēgō* or *mēgēs*, maid, make the acc sing and nom acc plur like the nom. sing. The neuters *egg*, *egg*, *cafs*, calf, and *lamb* (*lomb*), lamb, make in the nom acc plur *āgru*, *cafsru*, *lamburu* (*lomburu*), retaining an old *r*. *Child*, child, which is usually declined like *word*, has also sometimes nom acc plur *cildru*, gen. *cildra*. Feminine abstracts in *o* or *u* — *seldu*, old age — are indeclinable in the sing. The fem *sē*, pea, has some masculine forms. It is declined, nom dat acc sing *sē*, gen *sē*, or *sēs*, nom acc plur. *sēs* or *sē*, gen *sēca*, dat *sēn*. The fem *ēa*, water, is usually indeclinable in the sing (but sometimes has gen. dat *ēe*, in the plur it has generally nom gen acc *ēa*, dat *ēam*. The fem *ēy*, law, is invariable in the whole sing and the nom acc plur (gen dat. sing *dice* sometimes occur).

§ 68 Indefinite Declension Paradigm *blind, blind.*

	Maec.	Sing. Fem.	Neut.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>blind</i>	<i>blind</i>	<i>blind</i>	<i>blinde</i> (neut. <i>blind</i>)
Gen.	<i>blindes</i>	<i>blindre</i>	<i>blindes</i>	<i>blindra</i>
Dat.	<i>blindum</i>	<i>blindre</i>	<i>blindum</i>	<i>blindum</i>
Acc.	<i>blindne</i>	<i>blinde</i>	<i>blind</i>	<i>blinde</i> (neut. <i>blind</i>)
Ins.	<i>blinde</i>	—	<i>blinde</i>	—

§ 70. The following peculiarities extend also to the definite declension. Adjectives end on a diphthong, which end in a single consonant preceded by *ce*, take *a*, instead of *e*, when a vowel follows in the inflection. *an, ar, ti, emill, amirre, smolre, but, erit, de, lex, e, oken, e'e, and, del, smol, smolten, etc.* Adjectives of more than one syllable with *-i* and *-e* in the ending, *-er, -ig*, are often synecopated (when a vowel follows in the inflection) as, *an, geger, felle, fegger, fer, ferre, bittig, grau, fegge, so, gryn, del, fegge, fegge*. Adjectives of more than one syllable which end in *-e* or *-o* lose this *-e* and *-o* in all inflections. *an, l'lye, blinde, blinde, blinde, blinde, del, blinde, blinde, etc.* This last remark applies to all present participles.

§ 71. Adverbs are formed from adjectives by adding *-e*, as, *st'rongly*, from *st'rong*; *brave*, from *brave*; *wise*, from *wise*; *qui et*. Adverbs in *-ly* (Eng. *-ly*) were formerly used to compare adjectives in *-ly*, as, *holier*, *likelier*, from *holy*, *more*, *likelier*, *holy*; and declined *comparative*, like, but the adverb is often found where the adjective is used, as *st'rong*, *st'rongly*, *st'rong*, *st'rongly*, *st'rong*, *st'rongly*.

§ 74. Definite Proposition. When the subject, to which it is adjectively related, is definite, and when it is connected with the definite article, or with a demonstrative or possessive pronoun, or with a noun or name, or when it is the object of the sentence, the adjective is definite and accordingly it is definite or follows. —

		Sing		Plur.
	Ma.c.	Tem	Neut	
Nom	<i>blinda</i>	<i>blinde</i>	<i>blinde</i>	<i>blindan</i>
Gen	<i>blindan</i>	<i>blindan</i>	<i>blindan</i>	<i>blindra (-ena)</i>
Dat	<i>blindan</i>	<i>blindan</i>	<i>blindan</i>	<i>blindum</i>
Acc	<i>blindan</i>	<i>blindan</i>	<i>blinde</i>	<i>blindan</i>

§ 73. **Comparative and Superlative** The comparative takes *r*, and follows the definite declension, as, *leofra*, dearer, from *leof*, dear. The superlative takes *-ost* (or *-est*), and is declined both definitely and indefinitely. as, *leofost* (or *leofest*), dearest. Some adjectives suffer a change of vowel, in which case the superlative can not have *-ost* *lang*, long, *strang*, strong, take *e* as, *lengra*, stronger *eald*, old, *geong*, young, *feor* (fēd), far, take *ie* as, *ældra*, fiercest *hēah*, high, *nēah* (nēd), nigh, make *hierra*, *hiest* (heast, hēst), nearest, *nihest* (nīgst) Several superlatives, most of them from adverbs, take *-mest*, as, *formest* or *fyrrest*, foremost, *æftermest*, aftermost, *læremest*, last; *sīðmest*, latest, *nīðmest*, lowermost, *yfemest* (yfemest), uppermost, *ytemest* (ytemest), outmost, *innmest*, utmost, *midmest*, midmost, *hundmest*, hundmost these are really superlatives from forms in *-ma* with the definite declension, as, *forma*, *hundema*, in which *-ma* is a superlative ending Yet more irregular are—

Pos	Compar.	Superl.	
<i>god</i>	<i>betera, bettra</i>	<i>betst, beſtest, beſoſt</i>	good
<i>ufel</i>	<i>wiera</i>	<i>wierreſt, wierſt</i>	evil
<i>lytel</i>	<i>lütſa</i>	<i>lütſt</i>	little
<i>micel</i>	<i>mära</i>	<i>mäſt</i>	much

§ 74 Comparative and superlative adverbs are regularly formed from adjectives by the endings *-or* and *-ost*, as, *hvaðor*, *hvaðost*, from *hvað*, quick?

§ 75. The Personal Pronouns are declined as follows —

	First Person			Second Person		
	Sing	Dual	Plur	Sing	Dual	Plur.
Nom.	<i>te</i>	<i>uit</i>	<i>wé</i>	<i>pú</i>	<i>gú</i>	<i>gé</i>
Gen	<i>min</i>	<i>uncer</i>	<i>user</i>	<i>pln</i>	<i>uncer</i>	<i>cower</i>
Dat.	<i>me</i>	<i>unc</i>	<i>us</i>	<i>pé</i>	<i>inc</i>	<i>éow</i>
Acc.	<i>me, meec</i>	<i>unc</i>	<i>ús</i>	<i>pé, peo</i>	<i>inc</i>	<i>éow</i>

	Third Person Sing			Third Person Plur.
	Masc	Fem	Neut.	
Nom.	<i>he</i>	<i>héo, hie, hi</i>	<i>hit</i>	<i>hie, hi, héo</i>
Gen	<i>his</i>	<i>hure</i>	<i>hus</i>	<i>hiera, hira</i>
Dat.	<i>hum</i>	<i>hure</i>	<i>hum</i>	<i>hum</i>
Acc	<i>hune</i>	<i>hie, hi, héo</i>	<i>hit</i>	<i>hie, hi, héo</i>

§ 78 The Possessive Pronouns of the first and second persons are made by giving to the genitives of the personal pronouns the inflection of the indefinite adjective, as, nom. *min, mīn, mīn, mīn, mīn*, gen. *mines, mīnre, mīnes, dat minur, mīnre, minum*, etc. *Usi*, before all endings but *-ne*, becomes *iss* by assimilation of *r* thus, gen. *usess, ussi, usses* (for *us(es)*, etc.) The possessive of the third person is simply the uninflected genitive of the personal pronoun, *his, hire, his*, plur. *hira*. But *sin* is sometimes used in the reflexive sense, *his own, her own, its own, their own*.

§ 77. The Demonstrative Pronouns are declined as follows:—

1 *St, seo, bæt*, used also as a definite article, and as a relative pronoun.

	Sing	Plur
Masc	I em	Neut
Nom. <i>et</i>	<i>eo</i>	<i>et</i>
Gen <i>pes</i>	<i>pe-re</i>	<i>pes</i>
Dat <i>pam, pam</i>	<i>pe-m, pam</i>	<i>pe-m, pam</i>
Acc. <i>pone</i>	<i>pa</i>	<i>pat</i>
Ins. <i>_____</i>	<i>_____</i>	<i>pu</i>

2. *hēs, hēōs, hīs*

	Sing	Neut	Plur
Masc	Fem		
Nom	<i>his</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>his</i>
Gen	<i>histe</i>	<i>histes</i>	<i>histes</i>
Dat.	<i>hist m</i>	<i>histum</i>	<i>histum</i>
Acc	<i>histne</i>	<i>hist</i>	<i>hist</i>
Ins.	—	<i>hist, his</i>	—

Varying forms are *piasere* or *piere* (= *piisse*), *piassera* or *piarra* (= *piassa*), and *piis* (= *piis*).

§ 78. Other demonstratives are *suile*, *sucile*, or *syuile*, such, *pyulic*, *pillic*, and *puslic* (*pullic*), such, *ylc*, the same, with definite declension, *self* or *syll*, the same, with definite declension. *self*, *syll*, with indefinite declension, is emphatic; as, *self*, I *no*, self, *no* *syll* *no*, to me myself.

§ 78 The Interrogative Pronouns are *hwa*, *hwa*, and *leu*, who? what? — *hwa* *sa*, which of two? — *hwa* *or* *hwa*, of what sort? The last two are regularly declined as indefinite adjectives. The first is declined as follows. —

Mase and I em	Nent.
Nom <i>hwa</i>	<i>hwa</i>
Gen <i>hwa</i>	<i>hwa</i>
Dat <i>hwa</i> , <i>hwa</i>	<i>hwa</i> , <i>hwa</i>
Acc <i>hwa</i>	<i>hwa</i>
Inf —	<i>hwa</i>

§ 80 The Interrogos are as changed to 1 Infinitives by various additions *āhuē*
āyēt pēkōd āhēnat whoever whateve each one; *ānū āhē* and *āhē āhē*
āhē whosoever whatsoever *āhēat-āhēgō* or *āhēat-hēgō* somewhat, a little *āhē*
āhēwōt or *āhēgēs gāhēwōtēr* whence e each of two; *āhēwōt āwōt āōr*
either of two *āhēwōt āwōtēr nōllēr* neither; *āhēwōt, gāhēwōt* whichever
etc. Other Induktions are *a.le* each call all even some *āōr* other man's many
any say any one, a *nēn* none *mēny* not any wōtt thing *āwōt dīd*
dīd āwōt etc.

§ 81 A Relative Pronoun, the Anglo-Saxon *ut* uses the demonstrati
ā ēst part or employs the indeclinable *pē (ph)* and sometimes adds the latter to the
former *an, āi pē, cō pē,* etc.

VERBS.

§ 82 Verbs of Primary Inflection (*Strong Verb*) These form the perfect without any addition except the personal endings. A. T. the root stem. Those which have the vowels *e* or *o* in the perfect show traces of a primitive reduplication and are all *del* inflected into the class *con* according to their weak-*del* (or *ot* if flowed by *se*) as follows by *se*: *es* *ca* *te* *ð* (*te*)-which *th* *ya* in other parts of the verb. In the examples we give I. The infinitive ... The singular of the perfect 3. The plural of the perfect, and, 4. The passive participle

Inf	Part II g	Part II	Pass. Part	
blān	blān	blāndan	blāndan	blend
blān	blā	blā on	blāen	play
blāw	blāw	blāwan	blāwen	blow
blān	blā	blān	blān	let
blān	blān	blādan	blādan	hold
blān	blāw	blāwan	blāwen	hew
blān	blā w	blāwan	blāwen	row
blān	blān	blādan	blādan	weed

Those which do not have *r* or *s* in the perfect are divided into six classes according to the series of vowels *i* and *e* in the principal parts (*m* perf. sing. pres. pl. pass. part.) (I) *i e i e* including all we have that have *e* in the inf. (II) *o o u u*, *e e o o*, *e e u u* including those for (*a*) of the inf. (III) *y y e e*, (*e e*) *n* (*a*) *n* = *u*; — falling into three subclasses according as the vowel of the inf. is followed 1 by *l* and a consonant, 2 by *l* and a consonant, 2 by *r* or *c* and a consonant (IV) *y y e e* including those for (*a*) of the inf. (V) *e e a a* including those for (*a*) of the inf. (VI) *e e a a* including those for (*a*) of the inf. (VII) *e e a a* including those for (*a*) of the inf.

I.	Inf.	Past Sing	Past Plur	Pass. Part.	Abstr.
I.	schien	schien	schien	schien	shine
II	d'iston	d'iston	d'iston	d'iston	d'iston
II	b'worn	b'worn	b'worn	b'worn	b'worn
III	worn	worn	worn	worn	worn
III	find n	find n	find n	find n	find
III	d'elien	d'elien	d'elien	d'elien	d'elien
III	orpen	orpen	orpen	orpen	orpen
IV	en	en	en	en	en
V	enied	enied	enied	enied	enied
V	enied	enied	enied	enied	enied
VI	gol	gol	gol	gol	gol
VI	wor n	wor n	wor n	wor n	wor n

Vowel to take non nonmon numer and en an to me c(w) in c(u) non
cumen or cyman how special irregularities but may be referred to Class IV

[illegible]

<i>Helpen</i> (3d class) to help					
	Pres.				Part.
	Ind.	S bj		Ind	S bj
Sing 1	<i>helps</i>	<i>helps</i>		<i>helps</i>	<i>helps</i>
2	<i>helps</i> <i>ist</i>	<i>helps</i>		<i>helps</i>	<i>helps</i>
3	<i>helps</i> <i>ist</i>	<i>helps</i>		<i>helps</i>	<i>helps</i>
Plur 1	<i>helps</i>	<i>helpen</i>		<i>helps</i>	<i>helpen</i>
	Imp	Ind			Part.
Sing	<i>help</i>	<i>helpen</i>			<i>helpende</i>
Plur	<i>helps</i>	<i>helpen</i>		Act	<i>helpende</i>

§ 84. The form *help* *me* is a dative of the infinitive and is used with the preposition *to*.

§ 85 When the pl. of the pres. ind. and f.th. imp. is followed immediately by the direct pron. (and *gē* etc.) the regular form *-as* is then replaced by the form *-e*; as, *h lpe arē h lpe gē* etc. to *h lpe^s arē* etc. A similar change some-

[illegible]

\$87 The letter *g* at the end of root generally becomes *h* unless it is followed by a vowel; as, *sūgh sūd* from *siġn* to mean it. In the dasyllable form of the perfect and in the passive participle a final *h* of the root passes into *g*, a final *ʕ* into *d* and in some cases final *k* or *q*, as, *al ġen u d* cover passive participle of *al ġn* (for *al ġan*), to bribe, *ar-ḡazn* to say etc. *u* to know. Final *h* of the stem

often synoptized in the present a d infinitive as *slon slon*, *tr slo(h)on* to strike *sl(h)on*, to see. From *slon* to see come pres. *seo secht slahð* plur *slot* perf *seah sluce* each plur *sluon* past part. *sewen* or *sewen*.

§ 88 Verbs of Secondary Inflection (Weak Verbs). These form the perfect by adding -de to the root of the v. ra. They are divided into two classes according as -de alone or -tode is added to the root. The passive participle is formed by adding -d and -od in the two classes, and often with ge prefixed; as *g legd lall* I have read, *ge honored* from *leegen* *drān* *ge* is also used, but not so frequently, in the passive participles of primary verbs.

§ 89 In the first of these two classes *-de* after *e* & *i* become *-e* and *-i* is then generally changed to *!* Several verbs show a different vowel (as *o* & *u*) in the perfect from that of the present (*e* & *i*). P. radium. —

Se on to seek.			
Pres		Perf.	
Ind	Subj	Ind.	Subj
Sing 1. <i>if e</i>	<i>stee</i>	<i>afhte</i>	<i>afhte</i>
2. <i>steez</i>	<i>st'e</i>	<i>afhte st</i>	<i>afhte</i>
3. <i>steev</i>	<i>st'e</i>	<i>afhte</i>	<i>afhte</i>
Plur 1. <i>" 3. cað</i>	<i>st'en</i>	<i>afhton</i>	<i>afht'n</i>
Imp		Part.	
Sing 2. <i>to</i>	<i>afcan</i>		
Plur "	<i>afcan</i>	<i>Akt. st ende</i>	
	<i>deatne</i>	<i>Pass. ge ðit</i>	

§ 90. In the pres. ind. 2d and 3d sing. *e* is often omitted from the ending with euphonic changes, as in verbs of primary inflection. The *e* before *-an* to preserve has *ne-ae* in *ne-ae*. It takes *e* also in the sg. of the imper. *ne-ae* in the whole part (as *ne-ae*) and in the pass. p. has *ne-ae* but in all other forms has *e* before *a* (as *ne-ae*, *ne-ae* *ne-ae* etc.) like *he* in the following second class. And the same is true of few other *he* in which the stem is short syllable; as, *derion* to harm *derion* *derion* *derion*.

Instead of *de* & before a subject pronoun we have also *di*

§ 91 F the second class, w gi as paradigm —

Frcs		Lut n to love		Perf	
	I d	6 bf		Ind.	Subj
Eup	1 fa	1 fa		1 fode	1 fode
	1 fast	1 fa		1 fodest	1 fode
	3. 1uf 6	1 fa		1 fode	1 fod
Fi	1. 2. 1 fa3	1 fen		1 fodon	1 fodon
			Inf		Part.
fi g	1 f	1 fam			Act. 1 fend
flur	2. 1 fa3	1 fanne			Pass. 1 fod

Instead of *de* before a subject pronoun, we have also *de* for

§ 82 In the se verbs, -se is fte written as -ge and -in-as -gea r -gea wher g has the sound f a consonant y thus, l age l ag as Bel red of th perf a is sometimes writt in the d g and e in the pl r in te 3 of th reg lar

§ 93 The verb *hæfian* to li e belongs to this class b t ge rally takes *liss-* in place of *leof* as, *hæf i liss þu* part. *lissð* d pres. *lissbe* 2 *lissost* 3 *lissas* pl. *lissþ* 3 imp *lissþ* pl. *lissþ* 3 part *lissð* (late *lissod*) pres. part. *lissð* (*lissod*) The verb *hæbban* or *habban* to ha e, is still more irregular it m ke pres. *hæbbe* 2 *hæfst* 3 *hæf i* 3 *hæfst* 3 *hæfst* pl. *hæbbað* imp *hæf* pl. *hæbbað* part. *hæbbe*

[illegible]

	Present		Past	
	Ind. Pl. 1, 2, 3.	Ind. Pl. 1, 2, 3.	Ind. Pl. 1, 2, 3.	Ind. Pl. 1, 2, 3.
I. (a) <i>vdt</i>	<i>vdtat</i>	<i>vdtan</i>	<i>vdtis</i>	<i>vdtis vdtat</i>
(b) <i>gā dā t</i>	<i>dāt dāt</i>	<i>dān</i>	<i>dāte</i>	<i>dhāte</i>
(c) <i>dī g dā h</i>	[<i>dāh</i>]	<i>d g an</i>	<i>d gō</i>	<i>d hte</i>
II. (a) <i>on</i>	(<i>N rth. gē an</i>) <i>an n</i>	<i>an</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>d hte</i>
(b) <i>a con</i>	<i>con const</i>	<i>con an</i>	<i>conant</i>	<i>con</i>
(c) <i>herv</i>	<i>herv</i>	<i>hervan</i>	<i>herv</i>	<i>hervte</i>
(d) <i>herv</i> (North)	<i>d t</i>	<i>durvan</i>	<i>d tte</i>	<i>durvte</i> (Merclan)
(e) <i>d r</i>				<i>d r</i>
III. (a) <i>acul</i>	<i>acul</i>	<i>aculan</i>	<i>acul</i>	<i>acul</i>
(b) <i>ma mon</i>	<i>monst monst</i>	<i>mon</i>	<i>ma</i>	<i>mondo</i>
(c) <i>monst</i>	<i>monst</i>			
(d) <i>monst</i>	<i>monst</i>			
(e) <i>monst</i>	<i>monst</i>			
(f) <i>monst</i>	<i>monst</i>			
(g) <i>monst</i>	<i>monst</i>			
(h) <i>monst</i>	<i>monst</i>			
(i) <i>monst</i>	<i>monst</i>			
(j) <i>monst</i>	<i>monst</i>			
(k) <i>monst</i>	<i>monst</i>			
(l) <i>monst</i>	<i>monst</i>			
(m) <i>monst</i>	<i>monst</i>			
(n) <i>monst</i>	<i>monst</i>			
(o) <i>monst</i>	<i>monst</i>			
(p) <i>monst</i>	<i>monst</i>			
(q) <i>monst</i>	<i>monst</i>			
(r) <i>monst</i>	<i>monst</i>			
(s) <i>monst</i>	<i>monst</i>			
(t) <i>monst</i>	<i>monst</i>			
(u) <i>monst</i>	<i>monst</i>			
(v) <i>monst</i>	<i>monst</i>			
(w) <i>monst</i>	<i>monst</i>			
(x) <i>monst</i>	<i>monst</i>			
(y) <i>monst</i>	<i>monst</i>			
(z) <i>monst</i>	<i>monst</i>			

Some wh t simila to these is (m) the verb will n to will which ask a pres I
will 2. will 3. will 12. will 0 perf willed B. too, willea (willea willea) to be
willea g pres. 1a. yll wyl willea (or B) etc I of willed

§ 95 B. () It is to be in this case) gal

Pres.			Perf.		
	Ind.	Subj.	Ind.	Subj.	Pl. 1st
El g 1	comes	veniat	venit	veniat	veniat
3	venit	veniat	venit	veniat	veniat
Pl r 2	3. ^{2nd} _{3rd}	venit	venit	veniat	veniat

NON REDUPLICATING CLASSES

Inf	Perf Sing	Perf Plur	Pass Part	
I. <i>driften</i>	<i>drāf</i>	<i>drifen</i>	<i>drifen</i>	drive
<i>writen</i>	<i>wrat</i>	<i>writen</i>	<i>writen</i>	write
II. <i>buzen</i>	<i>bæh</i>	<i>buzen</i>	<i>bøzen</i>	bow
<i>lufen</i>	<i>luf</i>	<i>lufen</i>	<i>lofen</i>	lock
III (1) <i>finden</i>	<i>fand</i>	<i>funden</i>	<i>funden</i>	find
(2) <i>delfen</i>	<i>dalf</i>	<i>dulfen</i>	<i>dolfen</i>	delve
(3) <i>wurthen</i>	<i>warh</i>	<i>wurden</i>	<i>wurhen</i>	become
IV. <i>beren</i>	<i>bār</i>	<i>beren</i>	<i>boren</i>	bear
<i>numen</i>	<i>nūm</i>	<i>nomen</i>	<i>numen</i>	take
<i>cumen</i>	<i>cōm</i>	<i>comen</i>	<i>cumen</i>	come
V. <i>zifen</i>	<i>zāf</i>	<i>zifen</i>	<i>zifen</i>	give
VI. <i>faren</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>foren</i>	<i>faren</i>	fare
<i>wæzen</i>	<i>wæz</i>	<i>wæzen</i>	<i>wæzen</i>	wax
<i>drægen</i>	<i>droh</i>	<i>drægen</i>	<i>drægen</i>	draw

Most of these forms appear also in A and B, but accompanied often by other modes of spelling. Thus, in some cases, *o* is used for *a*, and *co* for *e*, as, *fond*, *bigon*, *nom*, *draf*, *wrot*, for *fand*, etc., *wæoz*, *wæopen*, for *wæz*, *wæpen*, *holde*, *cnoue*, B, for *holden*, *cnawen*. In B, *e* is used for *æ*, and sometimes *ea* for *a*, as, *heue*, *zeaf*, for *hæwen*, *zæf*. In A, *a*, *e*, *æ*, are much confounded, as, *halden*, *hielden*, *helden*.

§ 136. Paradigm *helpen*, to help

Pres		Perf	
Ind	Subj	Ind	Subj
Sing 1 <i>helpe</i>	<i>helpe</i>	<i>halp</i>	<i>hulpe</i>
2. <i>helpest</i>	<i>helpe</i>	<i>hulpe</i>	<i>hulpe</i>
3. <i>helpeth</i>	<i>helpe</i>	<i>halp</i>	<i>hulpe</i>
Plur 1, 2, 3 <i>helpeth</i>	<i>helpen</i>	<i>hulpen</i>	<i>hulpen</i>
Imp		Part	
Sing 2 <i>help</i>	<i>helpen</i>	Act <i>helpende</i>	
Plur 2 <i>helpeth</i>	<i>helpenne</i>	Pass <i>holpen</i>	

The omission of *e* in the 2d and 3d sing of the pres ind is much less common than in AS, as, *halt* for *haldeth*.

§ 137. In O the 2d sing of the perf ind is sometimes the same as the 1st and 3d sing, as, *badd*, *badest*, *barr*, *borest*, for *bæde*, *bære*.

§ 138. The changes mentioned in § 87 are found also in Semi-Saxon, as, *droh*, drew, from *drægan* (AS *dragan*), to draw, *slojen*, they slew, from *slan* (for *slahan*), to slay, *coren* (also *choren*), from *chesen*, to choose. From *seon*, *sen*, to see, come pres 1 *seo*, *se*, 2 *sist* (O *seost*, *cest*), 3 *sist*, *seoth* (O *seth*), pl. *seoth* (O *sen*), subj *seo*, *se*, perf *sah*, pl *sæjen*, pass part *sæjen*, *sen*.

§ 139. Verbs of Secondary Inflection (*Weak Verbs*). The first class form the perfect by adding *-de* (or *-te*, after a surd) directly to the root, before this *-te*, a *h* or *ch* is sometimes changed to *h*, the root vowel appearing as *e* in the present, but as *o* in the perf and the pass part, thus, *sechen* (O *sekenn*), to seek

Pres		Perf	
Ind	Subj	Ind	Subj
Sing 1. <i>seche</i>	<i>seche</i>	<i>sohte</i>	<i>sohte</i>
2. <i>sechest</i>	<i>seche</i>	<i>sohtest</i>	<i>sohte</i>
3. <i>seceheth</i>	<i>seche</i>	<i>sohte</i>	<i>sohte</i>
Plur 1, 2, 3 <i>seceheth</i>	<i>sechen</i>	<i>sohten</i>	<i>sohten</i>
Imp		Part	
Sing 2. <i>sech</i>	<i>sechen</i>	Act <i>sechende</i>	
Plur 2. <i>seceheth</i>	<i>sechenne</i>	Pass <i>soht</i>	

§ 140. The second class form the perfect by adding *-ede* to the root, as, *mahten*, to make

Pres		Perf	
Ind	Subj	Ind	Subj
Sing 1. <i>mahten</i>	<i>mahten</i>	<i>mahtede</i>	<i>mahtede</i>
2. <i>makest</i>	<i>mahten</i>	<i>mahtedest</i>	<i>mahtede</i>
3. <i>mahteth</i>	<i>mahten</i>	<i>mahtede</i>	<i>mahtede</i>
Plur 1, 2, 3 <i>mahteth</i>	<i>mahten</i>	<i>mahteden</i>	<i>mahteden</i>
Imp		Part	
Sing 2. <i>mahten</i>	<i>mahten</i>	Act <i>mahtende</i>	
Plur 2. <i>mahteth</i>	<i>mahtenne</i>	Pass <i>mahted</i>	

EARLY ENGLISH INFLECTION.

§ 147. The periods in the history of our language which are known as the Old English and the Middle English differ chiefly in the vocabulary, in grammatical points they are not so far unlike as to require a separate treatment. One can be brief or terse, as the inflectional system is now reduced more nearly to its modern proportions, and in the Ormulum, which, though written about 1200, stands, by virtue of its more northern dialect, farther than Layamon from the Anglo-Saxon, we have already seen much of what is most striking in early English inflection. The object will be to represent especially the language of Chaucer in its characteristic features.

§ 148. It must be observed at the outset, that the unaccented final *-e*, which is so common in modern English, was generally pronounced by Chaucer. A multitude of apparent exceptions are accounted for by noticing these two peculiarities in the Ormulum. 1. The unaccented final *e* generally unites in one syllable with a vowel at the beginning of the next word, and this union takes place, even when the next word is a noun or adverb with initial *h*, or a form of the verb *to have*. 2. An unaccented final *-e* is often treated as a part of the preceding syllable, its *e* being suppressed, especially where a vowel or *h* follows in the next word; and sometimes an unaccented

§ 141. The *i* of these verbs is lost in O, thus, *malenn*, subj *male*, for *maken*, *malie*, *lufenn* (A *luuten*), to love, *oppenn* (A *openien*), to open, *spellenn* (A *spe- lien*), to declare. In the sing imp, *e* is sometimes omitted, as, *mace*, in O, for *male*, *loc*, O, *lol*, B, though both have also *loke*, from *loken* (O *lokenn*), to look.

§ 142. From *leouen* (pronounced *leorien*), or *libben*, to live, A makes pres 1 *leoue*, *libbe*, 2 *leouet* (O *lifessit*), 3 *leoueth* (O *lifeth*); perf *leouede*. From *habben*, to have, come pres 1 *habbe*, 2 *hauest*, *hafest*, 3 *haueth*, *hafeth*, pl *habbeth*, subj *habbe*, perf *hafide* (also *hauede* in A, *hadde* in B), pass part *haued*.

§ 143. Anomalous Verbs. A. The Preteritives (§ 94) are—

Pres		Perf	
Sing 1, 3	Sing 2	Plur.	
(a) <i>wat</i> , <i>wot</i>	<i>wast</i> , <i>wost</i>	<i>witten</i>	<i>uiste</i> , <i>uiste</i> know
(b) <i>ah</i>	<i>agst</i>	<i>agen</i>	<i>ahle</i> own
(c) <i>dæh</i>	—	—	—
(d) <i>an</i> , <i>on</i>	—	<i>unnen</i>	<i>uhte</i> grant
(e) <i>can</i>	<i>canst</i>	<i>cunnen</i>	<i>culpe</i> know
(f) <i>tharf</i>	<i>therst</i>	<i>thurfen</i>	<i>thurste</i> need
(g) <i>dai</i> , <i>der</i>	<i>darst</i> , <i>derst</i>	<i>durren</i>	<i>durste</i> dare
(h) <i>scal</i>	<i>scall</i>	<i>sculen</i>	<i>scolde</i> shall
(i) <i>may</i>	<i>mht</i>	<i>mæzen</i>	<i>michte</i> may
(j) <i>mot</i>	<i>mote</i>	<i>moten</i>	<i>moste</i> may, must

For *scal*, etc., O has *shall*, *shulenn*, *sholde*, for *mæzen*, *mughe*. From *tharf*, A makes 2d sing pres. *tharst*, *derst* (for *thert*), B *therst*. In the perf B. makes *theorte*, O *thurrte*. For *may* (B), O has *maz*, A *mæ*, etc.

The verb (k) *wullen*, to will, makes pres. 1 *wulle*, *nulle* (= *ne wulle*, will not), 2 *scult*, *nult*, 3 *wulle*, *nulle*, pl *wulleth*, *nulleth*, perf *woldde*, *noldde*. In the pres B. has *wolte*, *nolte*, *wolt*, *nolt*, etc.; O *wille*, *nille*, *willt*, *nillt*, pl *wille*, *nille*. A shows considerable variety in spelling, having, besides *wulle*, etc., forms like *wille*, *woll*, *wolleth*, *wulde*, etc.

§ 144. B (a) The verb of existence is thus inflected—

Pres		Perf	
Ind	Subj	Ind	Subj
Sing 1 <i>am</i>		<i>was</i>	<i>were</i>
2. <i>art</i>		[<i>wer</i>]	<i>were</i>
3. <i>is</i>		<i>was</i>	<i>were</i>
Plur 1, 2, 3 <i>sunden</i>		<i>weren</i>	<i>weren</i>
Imp		Part	
Sing 2. <i>beo</i>		Inf <i>beon</i>	
Plur 2. <i>beoth</i>		Pass <i>beon</i> , <i>leo</i>	

In the ind 1st sing, O has only *amm*. In B and O, *eo* is often contracted to *e*; thus, O has *best* for *beost*, and *ben*, *beth*, as well as *beon*, *beoth*. In the perf, O writes *were*, *wæren*, instead of *were*, *wæren*, but in the ind 2d sing it has *wasst*, *wert*. The plural, *sunden*, is not found in B, which uses *beoth*, *beth*, instead. O has *sundenn*, but uses also *arm* (Eng *are*). The subj sing *is* is still found in O and A, the plur *seon* in A. In the imperative sing A has also *seo*.

(b) *gan*, d inf *ganne*, pres (1 *ga*), 2 *gæst* (O *gast*), 3 *geth* (O *gath*), pl *gath*, *ga* (O *gan*), imp *ga*, pl *gath*, p act *ganninde* (B *goinde*, *goinge*), pass *gan*. In all these forms, B has *o* for *a*. A verb *geongen* (B *zongen*, O *ganngenn*) is also used in the present, and A and B have a perf *gegende* or *gende*. The common perf. is *eode* (O *geode*, B *gede*). In frequent use, also, is the perf *wende*, went, from the regular verb *wenden*.

(c) *don*, d inf *donne*, pres (1 *do*), 2 *dest* (B, O, *dost*), 3 *deth*, *doth*, pl *doth* (O *don*), imp *do*, pl *doth*, perf *dede*, *dude* (O *dide*), p act *donde*, pass *don*.

§ 145. O Several verbs vacillate between primary and secondary inflection, as, perf *bæh* or *bogede*, from *buzen*, to bow, perf *for* or *feide*, from *faren*, to fare, perf. pl *heo clumben*, B *hu clomden*, from *climben*, to climb.

The verbs *fon*, to take, *han*, to hang, make present forms from these roots, as, *underfoth*, they undertake, but from *fangen* and *hangen*, the perfects *feng*, *heng*. The verb *standen* (O *stannenn*) ranks perf *stod*, pl *stoden*, part *stonden* (O *stannenn*).

§ 146. D The following verbs of secondary inflection are irregular *thenchen* (O *thenkenn*), to think, perf *thohte*, part *thoht*, *thuncketh* (O *thuncketh*), seemeth, perf *thuhite*, *weuchen* (O *wurken*), to work, perf *wrohte*, part *wroht* (in A. also *worhte*, *worht*), *buggen* (O *buggen*), to buy, perf. *bohte*, part. *boht*; *bringen*, to bring, perf *brohte*, part *broht*.

final *-en* or *-eth* is treated in the same way. Many of the exceptional cases are undoubtedly attributable to variations and corruptions introduced by the transcribers.

SUBSTANTIVES

§ 149. Nominative Singular. Where the Anglo-Saxon had a final vowel (*a*, *e*, *o*, *u*) in the nom sing, the early English (like the Semi Saxon) has *-e*, as, *oxe*, *herle*, *erde*, *lawe*, *elde* (AS *oxa*, *ox*, *heart*, *ear*, *hærde*, *shep*) *herd*, *lagu*, *law*, *icldu*, *ago*. Even where the Anglo-Saxon had a final consonant, most feminine words have an added *-e*, as, *dede*, *sorwe*, *youth* (AS *dæd*, *deed*, *sorh*, *sorrow*, *gogod*, *youth*), but the verbals in *-ing* do not generally add *-e*, as, *connyng*, less often *connyge*, *cunning*. An unorganic *-e* is also found in the nominative of some masculines and many neutres thus, *wege* (but also *weg*), *dale*, etc. In Chaucer these final *-e*s are not unfrequently suppressed in pronunciation, and occasionally, after two consonants, in writing thus, *herie* is sometimes treated as one syllable, and sometimes written *heri*.

§ 150. Genitive Singular. The gen sing ends in *-es*, as, *kinges*, *names*, from *king*, *name*. In Chaucer the *-es* is almost always a separate syllable. Genitives

without -s are sometimes found in accordance with earlier moles of infection; as, myn A rle blood Als lady grace, Air f'ier Aot s but A ren H y AS, Aegfon-cynf is properly a compound word]

§ 151 **Dative and Accusative Singular** The acc. sing. is always like the nom. and the d. sing. is usually so. But where the nom. ends in a consonant a dative inflection is often found with prepositions: *apfel* 'apple' *an* 'at' the end of a line *an* *apfel* 'at the end of a line in a house' *an* *apfel* 'at the end of a line in a house' *an* *apfel* 'at the end of a line in a house'.

[illegible]

§ 153 If the ending -ee (or -a) is not used in the nom. pl. it is added to form the gen. pl.: aa, folkes kryes mennas sonles krysmennas co se les

ADJECTIVES

[illegible]

§155 Ch we r have remon t of the old gen. pl indef. in *after* or *either* of all
as at yet of he cost with test

§ 156 The comparative and superlative are formed as in modern English. Suffixes of one syllable are inflected as, *the best man the last word*. Change of vowel is seen in *longer* from *l* *g* *str* *ger* at *e* *gr* *t* from *strong* *elde* *elde* *t* from *old*.

§ 257. Adverbial forms from adjectives as in the following languages either with the ending -a, as, *bi hie f ire hand l ge fro d gal four stu* or with the ending -ly (A.S. &c. Semi-Saxon *liche* &c.) as, *shortly soethly stily* or specially, from *short roth etc*.

PRONOUNS

§ 138. In the first person Chaucer has *I* rarely yet and *soþ* (for *A* & *wil* his still found in Old English). *Ik* and *for* are probably due to the copyists. In the second person, he has *thou* *ye* & *ye* (which are found also in Old English), *for* & *thou* *for* *thou*. The dual forms are a thing met with. In the third person he has—

	Male	Female	Neut.	Plur.
Nom. <i>he</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>she</i>	<i>it</i>	<i>they</i>
Gen. <i>his</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>her</i>	<i>its</i>	<i>hers</i>
Dat. <i>him</i>	<i>him</i>	<i>her</i>	<i>its</i>	<i>he s</i>
Acc. <i>him</i>	<i>him</i>	<i>her</i>	<i>it</i>	<i>he s</i>

The forms *āre* and *āre* were probably pronounced *āir* *āer* and were sometimes written *ae*. In the Old English we still find *āe* in the nom. sing. fem., and *āe* or *āi* in the nom. plur.

\$159 Refl iv are made in Chaucer by ad h gerlf or sel e or ariven to my

§ 180 The possessives *myn* *thyn*, *i* *Cha* occur retail *a* before *a* vowel or *h* sometimes before *r* the consonants *th y* retail *it* also when used absolutely *f e* after *n*

the substanti a, or without a substanti or as predicates, in which cases, too, they admit of inflection; as *children may thus be the glorie neigh bour of mine*. The possessive case, you're are pronoun and your an's are sometimes written so when used locally by they usually take *s* *e* powers (in two syllables). *He re* *ber* and *here* their ha the same absolute *f* in (*here*).

§101: Among the forms of the definite article which we have seen in the Sem-Bakon, there are some that appear occasionally and irregularly in Old English; but the one form *for* is generally of at least constantly used for all genders and numbers. The final *for* article gives up its *u* before a vowel or *h*.

§182 Th d monetrail as in Chaucer are also pl. tho, and also this pl. these (pronounced as one syllable, and sometimes written the (tho) That, in the same, that etc sink from a d monetrail to a mere article

§ 163 The interrogatives are who what whose whom which whether used as in modern English.

§162. The common relative in Ch utter as in th Ormul m is /ə/ for li numbers and grand sa. Instead of that we sometimes find which that sa, Ormul what that was f TA be ki g. Which itself o sh which is used as a relative, but chiefly after prepositions or in agreement with a substantive following. We find also who, whose whose used as relatives but they are comparatively rare.

YEARS.

§ 185. The verbs of primary inflection (*avvy verbs*) are now greatly reduced in number many which once belonged to this order having taken a *p*th second (weak) inflection. In those which remain the classes have become much obscured and confounded, as will be evident from the following examples, in which are given, as before, the infinitive, the singular of the perfect, the plural of the perfect, and the passive participle —

REDUPLICATING CLASSES.

Inf	F t s g	F t Plur	1. and Part.	
I [bl den]	—	—	—	blend
II. <i>huten</i>	<i>hosi or h ght</i>	<i>h shen</i>	<i>h t</i>	b d etc.
III. <i>knosen</i>	<i>k no</i>	<i>k en</i>	<i>kn</i>	know
IV. <i>t fen</i>	<i>t f</i>	<i>tefen</i>	<i>tefen</i>	sleep
V. <i>h alten</i>	<i>h t</i>	<i>h old n</i>	<i>al pt</i>	hold
	<i>fallen</i>	<i>f t en</i>	<i>fallen</i>	fall
VI. <i>beien</i>	<i>beet</i>	<i>beeten</i>	<i>beten</i>	beast
VII. <i>wepen</i>	<i>weep</i>	<i>w eepen</i>	<i>w ept</i>	weep

TOY REDPLICATING CLASSES

	Inf	Past Sing	Past Pl r	Past-Part.	
I	<i>ruen</i>	<i>ruos</i>	<i>riem</i>	<i>ruen</i>	<i>riem</i>
	<i>d ruen</i>	<i>d f</i>	<i>d i en</i>	<i>driven</i>	<i>drin d</i>
	<i>wru</i>	<i>wol</i>	<i>wriem</i>	<i>wruen</i>	<i>wriem</i>
II.	<i>ruen</i>	<i>ruen</i>	<i>ruen</i>	<i>ruen</i>	<i>ruen</i>
	<i>creuen</i>	<i>creep</i>	<i>creuen</i>	<i>creuen</i>	<i>creoop</i>
III	(1) <i>anden</i>	<i>f i i</i>	<i>f unden</i>	<i>fon f i n</i>	<i>fin</i>
	<i>big anem</i>	<i>-gon</i>	<i>-gonnen</i>	<i>-gon en</i>	<i>begin</i>
	() <i>i liven</i>	<i>hlep</i>	<i>holpen</i>	<i>hol e</i>	<i>h lp</i>
	(3) <i>er en</i>	<i>ea f</i>	<i>corre</i>	<i>corren</i>	<i>e ruo</i>
IV	<i>be</i>	<i>com</i>	<i>be en</i>	<i>boren boren</i>	<i>be</i>
	<i>come</i>	<i>com</i>	<i>co e</i>	<i>co ien</i>	<i>come</i>
V	<i>yu en</i>	<i>y f</i>	<i>yaren</i>	<i>y ruen</i>	<i>gl</i>
	<i>shien</i>	<i>spen</i>	<i>spelen</i>	<i>spuen</i>	<i>spe k</i>
VI	<i>shopen</i>	<i>shop</i>	<i>sh yuen</i>	<i>h pe</i>	<i>sh po</i>
	<i>wu n</i>	<i>wex</i>	<i>wex</i>	<i>seuen</i>	<i>ax</i>
	<i>druenen</i>	<i>druneh</i>	<i>druxen</i>	<i>d i oen</i>	<i>draw</i>

We also find *slept*, *wrote*, *crept*, *seconda*, *y*pe *flect*i *sleep*, *wre*p *ere* p also
fou*t* b g n, for *fand*, *blys* and f*n*d for f*i*. In the forms of tr x
and e are i chounded and a p r c t l ar - in a net with Cha ce and others
often use w for i as *funken* *buwmen* *drues* one fo*r* i as *wen*.

168 Final *n*. In the final section of the v b t final-*n* of the infinitive the plural forms, and the passive participle is omitted with great freedom thus, *i seiker* or *to make work even* or *we k se they syden o th y sayt fou den or so d*.
 Ap naccented *e* before the omitted *n*, generally so used: *Chauce but was some*
 time dropped in pron ratio and occasionally so in writing *aa to let thy son*

[illegible]

§ 168. Perfect Indicative Verbs f p r i y l t e t i o n make the second person singular I k e the first and t i e l as t h b t a s p o k t h o u s e o b t a f w instances how it l l ending - e a s , t h o u w e r e t t y n d a few others show the second person a s t h t e u t t The plural has - e n (or - e t)

th 1690 \ 1690, a secondary inflection and let th root either immediately as
 arde and erde or with a connecting e as are ole serrude In the form case,
 ed after p k t or ph becomes -de as, k pt mel kide alight-de is charged to
 ed ght f st-d to fo t send-de to sente or sente wret-d to wre le and the lik
 For other change see § 191 Th final -ed of 11 t and 31 ing is often dropped
 as, send to ed wre Th d ar has -ed th plural -en (o -e).

§ 170 Subjunctive The s bjunctive in both tense has -e in the three persons of the singular and -en (r-e) in the pl. rel.

[illegible]

§ 172 Infinitive. The infinitive ends in -en (r-n), but often drops the final -e as *helpen* given *d* *ben* *helpen* give *do*, be. A *3* w *t* rises in Chaucer like *to* does *t* seem appear to come from the old dative case of the infinitive

§ 173 Participle. The old ending for the active participle, A.S. *-end* *Sens-*
sa on wde is still found in the Old English *as, werg le weeping* but it yields
more and more to the termination *-ende* or *-ing* (in Chaucer *-ung* or *-yng*) which
in the Anglo-Saxon and other Teut. mid lang. goes, belongs solely to *betwixt* nouns of ac-
tion. The isolated forms *as, werg* of *weeping* are doubtless due to the *as, werg*.

[174.] The passive participle primary infection freely gives up the final *a*, as, *cōmē* = come sooner or coope It is thus seen omitted in Chaucer from part I. ples that always ha it in modern English as, yve gon and yve gon & ben and be The prefix *t-* or *y-* (A.S. *g-*) is often used by Ch. wser before this participle, as, *t-ūn d d* or *f-m d* y-narad (buried), *t-ardes g-wrre* (carried), *sle (born)* sold in before *(her) f m* of the verb.

§ 175. Primary infection *As/ps* 1 help.

	Free.			Part
King 1, I 2.	S b).		Ind.	S b).
2. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
3. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
4. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
5. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
6. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
7. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
8. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
9. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
10. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
11. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
12. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
13. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
14. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
15. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
16. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
17. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
18. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
19. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
20. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
21. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
22. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
23. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
24. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
25. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
26. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
27. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
28. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
29. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
30. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
31. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
32. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
33. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
34. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
35. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
36. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
37. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
38. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
39. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
40. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
41. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
42. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
43. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
44. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
45. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
46. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
47. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
48. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
49. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
50. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
51. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
52. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
53. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
54. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
55. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
56. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
57. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
58. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
59. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
60. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
61. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
62. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
63. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>
64. <i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>		<i>Aspe</i>	<i>Aspe</i>

§ 176. Secondary Inflection *scʰ en* (*scchen*), to seek

Pres.			Perf		
	Ind	Subj	Ind		Subj.
Sing.	1 <i>seke</i>	<i>seke</i>	<i>sought(e)</i>		<i>soughte</i>
	2 <i>sekest</i>	<i>seke</i>	<i>soughtest</i>		<i>soughtic</i>
	3 <i>se(e)th</i>	<i>seke</i>	<i>sought(e)</i>		<i>soughtic</i>
Plur	1, 2, 3 <i>se(e)n</i>	<i>seke(n)</i>	<i>sought(e)n</i>		<i>soughtic(n)</i>
	Imp	Inf			Part
Sing.	2 <i>seh</i>	<i>se(e)n</i>			Act <i>eking(e)</i>
Plur.	2 <i>se(e)th</i>				Pass <i>sought</i>

§ 177. Secondary Inflection *loven*, to love

Pres			Perf		
	Ind	Subj		Ind	Subj
Sing	1 <i>loie</i>	<i>loie</i>		<i>loied(e)</i>	<i>loiede</i>
	2 <i>loiest</i>	<i>loie</i>		<i>loiedest</i>	<i>loiede</i>
	3 <i>loieθ</i>	<i>loie</i>		<i>loied(e)</i>	<i>loiede</i>
Plur	1, 2, 3 <i>loie(n)</i>	<i>loie(n)</i>		<i>loiede(n)</i>	<i>loiede(n)</i>
Imp			Part		
		Inf		Act	Pass
Sing	2 <i>loie</i>	<i>loie(n)</i>		<i>loiving(e)</i>	
Plur	2 <i>loieθ</i>			<i>loied</i>	

§178. The verb *haben* loses its *v* in several forms thus, inf *have(n)* or *han*, pres 1 *have*, 2 *hast*, 3 *hath*, pl *have(n)*, perf *hadde*, pass part *had*. The verb *maiden* loses its *i* in certain forms thus, perf *mauede* or *made*, pass part *maled* or *maad*.

§179. Anomalous Verbs. A. The Preteritives (§ 94) are as follows in all of them, the form of the pres 1, 3 sing is also used as a plural

Pres			Perf
Sing 1,3	Sing 2	Plur	
(a) <i>wot</i>	<i>wost</i>	<i>wite(n)</i>	<i>wiste</i>
(b) <i>oue, oueth</i>	<i>ouest</i>	<i>oure(n)</i>	<i>oughte, aughte</i>

Pres		Perf	
Sing 1, 3	Sing. 2	Plur	
(c) <i>can</i>	<i>canst</i>	<i>conne(n)</i>	<i>coulthe, coude</i>
(d) <i>dar</i>	<i>darst</i>	<i>dar, dor</i>	<i>dorste, durste</i>
(e) <i>shal</i>	<i>shalt</i>	<i>shul(þen)</i>	<i>sholde, shulde</i>
(f) <i>may</i>	<i>might</i>	<i>mouse(n)</i>	<i>mighte</i>
	<i>mayst</i>	<i>may</i>	
(g) <i>mot</i>	<i>most</i>	<i>mote(n)</i>	<i>moste</i>

Wil has 2 sing *wilt, wolte*, pl *wil(n), wol(n)*, perf. *wolde*; *nyl* has *nylt* and *noide*. The AS *theraf* (Semi Saxon *tharf*), needs, is represented by the defective *thar*, used only in the pres. ind (*thar, tharst, thar*, plur *thar*)

§180. B (a) The verb of existence is thus declined —

§180. B (a) The verb of existence is thus declined

Pres			Perf	
	Ind	Subj	Ind.	Subj
Sing 1	<i>am</i>	<i>be</i>	<i>was</i>	<i>were</i>
2	<i>art</i>	<i>be</i>	<i>were</i>	<i>were</i>
3	<i>is</i>	<i>be</i>	<i>was</i>	<i>were</i>
Plur 1, 2, 3	<i>be(n) or are(n)</i>	<i>be(n)</i>	<i>were(n)</i>	<i>were(n)</i>
	Imp	Inf	Part	
Sing 2	<i>be</i>	<i>be(n)</i>	Act.	<i>being(n)</i>
Plur 2	<i>beth</i>		Pass	<i>be(n)</i>

(b) Inf *go(n)*, pres 1 *go*, 2 *gost*, 3 *goth*, pl *go(n)*, perf *icent(c)*, pass part *go(n)*
(c) Inf *do(n)*, pres 1 *do*, 2 *dost*, 3 *doth*, pl *do(n)*, perf *dide*, pass part *do(n)*

§ 181. o Several verbs of secondary inflection have in the perfect and the passive participle a vowel different from that of the present stem. Thus, *selten* makes *solde*, *solld*; *tellen*, *tolde*, *told*. *catchen*, *caughte*, *caught*; *techen*, *taughte*, *taught*, *rechen* (*rechen*), *raughte*, *raught*, *rechen* or *reken* (*reck*), *roughte*, *rought*, *strecchen*, *straughte*, *straught*, *sechen* or *selen*, *voughte*, *vought*, *bryen*, *boughte*, *bought*, *bringen*, *broughte*, *brought*, *thuncken*, *thoukhte*, *thought*, *werken*, *wroughte*, *wrought*. From *fecchen* (*feceten*) comes an irregular pass. part. *fet*.

SPECIMENS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN ITS EARLIER STAGES.

§ 182. The so-called Hymn of Cædmon, A in the old Northumbrian dialect (from a MS of the eighth century) B in the West Saxon dialect (King Alfred's version)

<p style="text-align: center;">A.</p> <p>Nu æcȝan hergan heafon-ricas uard, metodes mæceti end lus mōd gīdanc, uere uuldur-fadur, sūe hē wundra gihwæs, cēi Dryctin, 6r æstelidæ Hē ðrist scōp elda barnum heben til hrofe haleg accepen Thā middungeard, moncynnas uard, cēi Dryctin, 7fter tīdæ fīrum fold[ū], fīra almechtig</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">B.</p> <p>Nu wō sceaolon herian heofon-ricas uard, metodes milite and his mod geþonc, weorc wuldor fæder, swa hē wundra gihwæs, cēi Dryhten, ord onstendæ Hē ærest gesceop eorðan bearnum heofon tō hrofe hlīg sceppend þa middan geard moncynnas weard cēi Dryhten 7fter tīde fīrum foldan fīra almehtig</p>
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For translation see § 25

§183 From an interpolation made by King Alfred in his translation of Orosius (the extract here given is preserved in a contemporary MS, and therefore gives a trustworthy representation of the West Saxon dialect of the ninth century)

Öntere sáde his liforde, Alfr de cyninge, þæt he enla Norðmonna norðmest
búde. He cwæð þæt he bude on þem lande norðeardum wá þa Weste. He sáde
þeah þæt land si swiðe lugu norð þonan, ac hit is eall wæste, bûton on fæwum
fæwum styccem. Ium wiað Iunna, on huntode on wintra, oud on sumera on fis-
cæðe be þa se æ. He sáde þæt he sæt sumum cirra wolden fændan hu longe þæt land
norðryhte lîge, oððe hwæðer ælîg monn be norðan þam wæstene bude.

Translation.—Ohter said to his lord, king Alfred, that he dwelt farthest-north [northmost] of all Northermen. He said [quoth] that he dwelt in the land northward along the West Sea. He said, though, that that land extended [was] far [long] north from there, but it is all waste, except that in a few places here and there Finns live, hunting [in hunting] in winter and in summer fishing [in fishing], by that sex. He said that he on one occasion wished to explore how far that land extended due north [how long that land lay north-ward], or whether any man dwelt north of the waste.

§184. From the Anglo-Saxon version of Matthew (about the year 1000), eighth cth or. verses 1-10

Söllice þá se Hlænd of þam munte nyðer-astah, þá fylgdon him mycle mænlo þa gerðatlice an hreoða to him and hine to him ge-ðrōmde, and þus cwæð Ðrihten, gyt þa wyrt, þu miht me geclænfan. þá astrehte se Hlænd his hand, and hreoðe hine, and þu cwæð Ic wylle, bco geclænsoð And his hreoða wæs hreoðlice geclænsoð þa cwæð se Hlænd to him Wærna þe þu hst nægum werm ne ege, æc gang, ætow þā þam sacerde, and bring hym þā lāc þe Moyses bebōde, on lytra georðnesse. Söllice þā se Hlænd incoðe on Capharnaum, þa genēal. drihten hym an hundrede ealðor, hysa biddende, and þus cwæðende. Ðrihten, min cnapa liz on minum hāso lams, and mid 3le geþrēd þa cwæð se Hlænd to him. Ic cume and 3ine geþrēd þa andwerode se hundrede ealðor and þus cwæð Ðrihten, ne eom ic weyrðe þæt þu fangane under minne pecne; æc cwæð þu an word, and min cnapa 3s geþrēd. Söllice le eom nan under nanwealde geætt, and ic hebbē þe nan under mē, and to eweðe to þysum Gang, and hē geðs, and to eweðe to þeowum Can, and he eorðs; to minnum þeowu, Wyrre þis, and þe weyrð Witodlice þa se Hlænd þa geþrēd, þā wundrode he and cwæð to þam þu hysa fylgdon Sōð þu ege eow, ne gætticst ic wæs nyðrode geclænfan on Israhel.

Translation.—[Words wanting in the original are introduced in Italics; explanations or kindred words are inserted in brackets.] Soothly when the Savior from the mountain came down, there followed him a great multitude [inleekle many]. Then came near a leper to him, and him (self) to him humbled, and thus said [soothly],

Lord, if thou wilt, thou mayest me cleanse. Then stretched-out the Savior his hand, and touched him, and thus said I will, be cleansed. And his leprosy was quickly cleansed. Then said the Savior to him Beware [warn thee] that thou it to no man shew, but go show thee to the priest [Lat sacerdos], and bring him the gift that Moses comendeth, for their information. Soothly when the Savior went-in to Capernaum, there came-near him an hundred's chief [elder], hum begging [bidding], and thus sayng Lord, my boy [knave] lieth in my house lame [paralytic], and with evil afflicted. Then said the Savior to him I will come and hum heal. Then answered the hundred's chief and thus said Lord, I am not worthy that thou go-in under my roof [threshold], but say thy one word, and my boy will-be healed. Soothly I am a man under authority set, and I have servants [thanes] under me, and I say to this, Go, and he goeth, and I say to another, Come, and he cometh, to my servant, Work, thus, and he worketh. Indeed, when the Savior this heard, then wondered he, and said to those that followed him. Sooth I say to-you, I have not met [me met I] so much faith [believe] in Israel.

§185 *From the latter part of the Saxon Chronicle*

An MLXXXVII — Dissum þu gedone se cyng Willelm ceardo ongean to
 Normandige. Reowile þing he dyde and reowilur him gelamp. Hū reowilur to
 Hym geƿelade, [63] þæt him strunglice eghde. Hwat mæg he tollan? Se acearpa
 deað, þā ne forlēt he rice menn ne hēane, sē luno genan. Hē swealt on Norman-
 digne on þone næstan dæg æfter natuðas. Scō Marie, and man beyrðede luno on
 Capum æt Scē Stephanes mynstre. ƿer he hit ærðe, and sōðan mænifæddlice
 gedegode. Lala, hū lens and hū unwest is þisses middan-eardes wela. Sē þo
 wes ƿurc rice cyng and mauntes lundes hlāford, hū næfde þā eallos lundes bōton
 seofon fōt mēl, and sē þo wes hwlun gescrif mid golde and mid gummum, hū læg
 þā oferwrogen mid moldan. Sē lōfde æfter lūm ƿro sanu, Rodheard hēt sē
 yldesta, sē wes eorl on Normandige æfter lūm. se oðer hēt Willelm, þē ƿer æfter
 hīm on Engleland þone kine-helm. se þrida hēt Hlanric, þām se fæder beceas
 gersuman unfeallendlice

Translation — A D 1087 — . This being thus done, the king William returned again to Normandy, a rueful thing he did and a ruefuller befel him. How rueful? He [hit, to him] grew-ill, till that ^{he} I strongly ailed him. What may I tell? The sharp death, that does not let-pass neither rich men nor poor, this took him. He died in Normandy on the next day after the nativty of St Mary, and men [man] burned him in Caen at St. Stephen's minster, ^{where} earlier he up-reared it, and afterward [sithence] manifoldly enriched [conferred goods-on] it. Alas! how loose and how unstable is this mid-world's weal! He that was earlier powerful king and many a land's lord, he had not then of all land but seven feet measure, and he that was wilmon clothed [slirownd] with gold and with gems, he lay then covered-over with mold. He left after him three sons. Robert was named [hight] the eldest, who was earl in Normandy after him, the other [second] was named William, that bore after him in England the crown [regard-hood], the third was named Henry, to-whom the father bequeathed treasures unnumerable [un tell-able].

§186. *From Béouulf (710-722)*

þi eóm of inore under mist-hleoðum
 Grendel gongu, godes yrra bær
 Mynte se manscapa manna cynnes
 eunne besyrnum in sele þam hean,
 wod under wolcnum to þas þe hi wifreced
 goldsele gyttraca gearwot wisse
 fittum fihne ne was þæt forma sib
 þæt he Hroðgares hām georhte
 Neðfe he on aldordagum ær ne sibðan
 hearmur hæle healgopares fand !
 eóm þa to recede rinc sibðan
 dærcnum beddled duru eana onarn
 fytendum fa st. sibðan he hire folcum hram

Translation — Then came from the moor under mist-hills Grendel to-go, God's ire he bare. He meant, the wicked-destroyer [scather], of men's kin some one to lussure in the high hall, he stalked under welkin, until that the wine-mansion, the gold hall of-men, he most-clearly knew, with jewels bedecked nor was that the first [foremost] time that Hrothbear's home he visited [sought]. Never in his life-days.

ere this nor since, a hardy hero or hall-servants [hall-thanes] he found! Came then to the mansion the martl one-to-journey fr m-joy divided: the door soon gave-way (though) with fire-bands fast when he it [her] with his palms touched.

§ 167 From the *Genera* ascribed to Cardman (IL 1226-1306).

1c wille mid sâde solo dweillen
 end synne gebwite enere wubbe.
 pâre lytt end sâd liden sâd
 hoch en lûghe; si sealt frîs habben
 mid enten si si so sececht wæter
 wonne walrafarna werodun swelgâ
 sece. ure se lifullun. Onge si si ap wyrren,
 merede mîc on pâre si si onge sealt
 rede gerynne, end sâde bech
 dîcun, si si secegnen, se San turgum!

Translation.—I will with a flood the folk destroy [quell, kill] and each of the hundreds of ill creatures [quell, rights] of those that air and food do I sl and feed, cattle and fowls that halt have peace with thy mors, when the wat' waters, war death-strama, swell w' unlit d a wretches gull-fall. Begin thee a ship to-wo k, a great aw-bome (moor-house mick) on wbi h thou for many shalt a re t i p-pace make-soumy and tra ga [make-right] & s at for-each one after its own dng of earth a race.

§ 188. From *Loyamon e Bruf* (II. 1 22). [West MI island dialect, about 1200.]

A. Earlier Text.

An preest was on lood n
Laxamon was th ten ;
h was Leouen the son
lithe him beo driht n
wounded at Frel
at wih ten are chirechen
uppen Somaras stathes
wel that him th hit ;
m of h Radstode
th r beock radia.
lit com him on mod
and on hi mern tho ke,
th e wolds of Eng e
tha wih n tellen,
wat heo thoten weoren
and wrenne he omen
th Engleone louds
seest at ten
fret than fiod
the from drihtene com
th al her a- e cile
uele that he funde.

B. Later Text.

A preest was in loud
Law man was [] tho he
he was Leualls son ;
lef him beo driht n
wound at Frel
wih than gode enlith
uppen Se s me
neef ther him thobte :
farbth Radstode
th h beock radia
lit com him on mode
nd his thobte,
that he wold of Engleond
the rihtness n
the wat he me hi-bot wren
and wrenne hi come
th Engleone lond
wrest s ideu
fret than fiod
that fram god com
that I are aer hi
twio that he fnd.

[illegible]

§ 189. From the same (II. 3-23-25, 44).

A.
To there mislaidste,
the men woren asleep
Arthur forth him woad
cheilist aise kinge.
Differen had boore lod-cult,
to this was delitit
boe lited of boore sted
and righte boore ferdent
The boore boe n hit feornen
a hal fur meekum,
upen aise hille,
men owd bid- beallens;
and an other had
and aise hile bided; ful such;
there euen on boe boore a fur
that was mechel and aise stor
The eunite the tweesuden,
to whether boe boore miltien
thre the hille. I was
of theos a new fore.

E
 To thare mid white
 Lethen we w-s-ale pe,
 Arthu' forch him, weale
 bakket ar ku ge,
 Hl wore woule hire led-enlit,
 f r t lit was day dilt;
 hl lile of hire nedes,
 and whis hire woe pes.
 The hl seign w-as f're
 on muchel fur much
 upon one hulle,
 mid aed hild-balle;
 an ether h. He was thar h
 he w-as hild bil' w-itho neh;
 thar pon he lach f r
 th t was muchel and we the stor
 Th enlites tho s at
 l wather hl w-od swiths,
 that t'enlites was neore
 f i th l'ert fow.

Then he - As the mid light, when morn is asleep, Arthur forth him went
nobles [?] of all his kin. Let us not [proceed] till the guile, until it was
daylight, [?] yielded from their steeds, and righted their wounds. Then saw they
[?] a bold knight, [?] him, surrounded by the sea food; and another
[?] there was most high; and [?] it showed [?] very rich; therefore they
[?] saw [?] that he was his kin and strong. Then [?] the [?] saw [?] [?]
not to which [?] of the two they might go, that the giant were not aware of his
[?] a morsure [?]

§ 190 From the beginning of the Ocular (H. 1. 16). [East Highland dialect, "not 1. 16"]

[illegible][illegible]

one rule back to f flow under a canonic hood and life, so as Saint Austin set; I
ha e do so as thou biddest and furth ed thee thy will, I have turned into Eng
lish the Gospel's holy teaching {lore} after the little wit that to me my Lord hath
lent

§ 191 From the same (IL 95-110)

And w hese wile n shall this boe
 eft oft ather writtens,
 himsa bidd ico th it he w write right,
 awa umm thas boe umm eacheth,
 all thewrt utt re th it it las
 uppo ather firnd be
 withth all swill n so alle her las sett,
 withth all se la word as
 a nd tatt b lok w ith t f e
 an boctaf write twytwas,
 e-gather th r fitt uppo thas boe
 las write n o th it wten
 i-ke he w li thatt he write swa
 forr he ne may noht thes
 con kunglesah writtens rihth to wofd,
 thatt wite he wel to sothe

Translation -- And whoso shall wish this book again another time to write him
hid I that he write right so as this book him teaches, all three moor after that
[i according as] it is upon this first exemplar with all as a poet [rhym] as
here is set, with all so many w rds; and that he look well that he a letter write
twic e evr wth reht upon this book is write. on that wisio; look h well that
he it write so, f h may not lse in English write right the wo d that he will be well to
sooth [i e i thi know ti w ti for truth]

§ 192. From the *twere* *Flurk* [South English dialect first q after of 13.h]

[illegible]

Transl. Note. — This is the end of the tale "saith George the wise, I will not speak seldom and then but little." B. thynne's one shute up (supposeth) I will be word I not to let more out: so one does write a the middellam (I know) so do did Job. It is said that were come to comfort him, — sat still all a week (as I might) B. & when he was up, — once began for to say that he was full of great ill: that I saw (I say) so it is in me, and in my brother Gregory. — Silence is the best comfort to the afflicted: silence is well guarded forever the thoughts up toward the heaven: if yf you can see the watr run when one cometh a foot and it putteth in front, so that it can not run: so downward the nile is forced again for to climb. — paund

§ 193. *From the Cur or V nall* (ll. 135-138). [Written in the latter part of the 13th century; the North mid dialect preserved in MSS. of the 11th century.]

Su¹ has eñd¹ now this Yaa. a lood
 Th¹ be in langur li in bed i
 Him w ntes night al I said yow
 And call on h a n Kuu.
 Kuu, li¹ aca,¹ hu sah¹
 Ga lok this ta be purvakt
 And laand¹ t stalk the sa more
 That thou mād drep me sum d re
 If thou m d re fesse ani gete
 I shall wād i ther of t
 Is sum, thou has hñir-till
 G will don thi fader will
 Thou ri a chet¹ wit the balst,¹
 Rath in told and in forest.

1 such, an. drop, stick way
 ul' age from, back
 # how does? or to send, making
 passed mark trial [+1 h] the dead

§ 194. From the *Chronicle of Robert of Gloucester* (1172-80). [Diocet of Olomoustershire, about 1300]

Then com I to knowledg to v rmanly bond,
and the Normans be cruell speche the boke he owe speche,
and spek French as hit dride from, ther children daile also tech;
to the b lenger (I this bond, the comen
hold to all thiuk speche to thil of hom one
vot a man comen France, m wllth of him hit
to the most holdeth to Engleish and to fer we
Ich were he no both al the world wate as preue
the be holdeth to her own swerch, both Engleishdome
As wel we web to come both v ill is
of the more that comen with the kn le.

[illegible]

§ 195 From the Chronicle Fol. of Visiting of Brussels (11, 1, 205-1 722). (MS. and dialect, 1X3.)

When th' Trojans were all dight
Th' air was o' the most bright,
Wh' he and all his and other were
And were all set for fare
When the word was all then told,
They t' as their love and faith they wold.
When they were ready to sail:
Three hundred and two there was in all,
And forty and the story was
When they departed for the Trojans,
Two days they on God and the
That long as heaven and earth they were
Th' thirteenth day in the moon day,

§ 196. From *Den Michel's Azenble of Inuitt*. [Dialect of Kent, 1340]

Thy so byeth the twelf articles of the cristene byleue, that ech man cristen ssel yleue stedeuestliche, uor othelaker he ne may by yborpe, huruue he heth wyt and secle And therof byeth tuelf, by the tale of the twelf apostles, thet hise zette to hyealde and to loky to alle thon thet wyleth by yborpe The uerste article is thelllich "Ich beleue ine God, the nder almygt, asseper of heuene and of erthe" This article zette sryn to Peter The other article belongeth to the zone, aze to his god hede, thet is to zygge, thet ho is God, and is thelllich "Ich beleue ine Yesu Crist, oure lhorð, Godes zone, the nder, in alle thinges thet belongeth to the godhede, an is onlepi thing mid the nder, bote of the persone that is other thanne the persone of the nder" This article zette sryn Ion the godspellere

Translation — These are the twelve articles of the Christian belief, that each Christian man must [shall] believe steadfastly, for otherwise he can not be saved when he hath understanding [wit] and reason [skill]. And of them [thereof] are there twelve, according to [by] the number [tale] of the Twelve Apostles that appointed [for composed, set] these for all those that wish to be saved to hold and to look to. The first article is this "I believe in God, the father almighty, creator of heaven and of earth." This article Saint Peter composed. The second article pertaineth [belongeth] to the Son, as to his godhead, that is to say that he is God, and it is this "I believe in Jesus Christ, our Lord, son of God, the Father, in all things that pertain to the godhead, and is one and the same thing with the Father except as regards [but of] the person, which is other than the person of the Father." This article St. John the Evangelist [gospeler] composed

§ 197. From the beginning of *Langland's Piers Plowman*. [Mixed dialect, Midland and Southern, middle of fourteenth century]

In a somer seoun wnan soft was the sonne,
I shope me in shroudes¹ as I shepe² weite,
In habite as an heremite unholy of workes,
Went wyde in this world wondres to here
Ac³ on a May mornynge on Malverne hilles
Me byfel a ferly⁴ of fairy me thoughte
I was wery for-wandered and went me to reste
Under a brode banke by a bornes side,
And as I lay and lene and loked in the wateres,
I slombred in a slepyng, it swayed so merye⁵
Thanne gan I meten a meruelouse swene,⁶
That I was in a wildernesse, wiste I never where,
And as I bihelde into the eet on high to the sonne,
I seigh⁷ a toure on a toft⁸ treliche y-maked,⁹
A depe dale bethlie, a dongeon thereinne,
With depe dyches and derke and dreful of sight
A fure felde ful of folke fond I ther bytwene,
Of alle maner of men, the men and the riche,
Worcheyng¹⁰ and wandryng as the worlde asketh.

¹ shope me in shroudes, put me into clothes² shepe, shepherd³ ac, but⁴ ferly, strange thing⁵ weryed so merye, sounded so pleasant⁶ swene, dream⁷ seigh, saw⁸ toft, hill⁹ treliche y-maked, excellent made¹⁰ worcheyng, working§ 198. From *Wyclif's Translation of the Bible, the first ten verses of the eighth chapter of Matthew*. [Midland dialect, about 1380]

Forsothe when Jhesus hadde comen down fro the hil, many cumpanyes folowiden hym And loo¹ a leprouse man cummyng worshipide hym, sayynge Lord, gif thou wilt, thou maist make me cleue And Jhesus holdynge forth the hond, touchide hym, sayynge I wole, be thou maad cleue And anon the lepre of hym was clensid And Jhesus saith to hym See, say thou to no man; but go, shewe thes to prestis, and offre that gyfte that Moyses comaundide, in to witnessynge to hem Sothely when he hadde entrid in to Capernaum, centurio nelyde to hym, prayynge hym, and saide Lord, my childe lyeth in the hous slyk on the palese, and is yuel tourmentid And Jhesus saith to hym I shal come, and shal hele hym And centurio answerynge saith to him Lord, I am not worthi that thou entre vndir my roof, but ouly say bi word, and my childe shall be heild For whi I am a man ordeyned vnder power, haunyng vnder me knyghts, and I say to this, Go, and he goth, and to another, Come thou, and he cometh, and to my seruaut, Do thou this thing, and he doth Sothely Jhesus, heerynge these thinges, wondride, and saide to men saynge him Truly I erlye to you, I fond nat so grete feith in Ysaie

§ 199. The same, from *Purley's Recension of Wyclif's Translation*. [About 1388.]

But whanne Jhesus was come down fro the hil, mych puple swede hym. And loo¹ a leprouse man cam and worshipide hym, and seide Lord, if thou wilt, thou maist make me cleue And Jhesus helde forth the hond, and touchide hym, and seide I wole, be thou maad cleue And anon the lepre of him was clensid And Jhesus seide to hym Se, seie thou to no man, but go, shewe thes to the prestis, and offre the gyft that Moyses comaundide, in witnessynge to hem And whanne he hadde entrid in to Capernaum, the centurien reysede to him, and preiede him, and seide Lord, my childe lyeth in the hous slyk on the palese, and is yuel tourmentid And Jhesus seide to him I schal come, and schal heele him And the centurien answeride, and seide to hym Lord, I am not worthi, that thou entre vndir my roof, but onli seie thou bi word, and my childe shal be heeld For whi I am a man ordeyned vndir power, and haue knyghtis vndir me, and I seie to this, Go, and he

goith, and to another, Come, and he cometh, and to my seruaut, Do this, and he doith it. And thusus herde these thinges, and wondride, and seide to men that sueden him. Truly I seie to you, I found not so grete feith in Israel

§ 200. From the Prologue to *Chaucer's Canterbury Tales* (Ilesmere MS)

Whan that Aprille with huse schoures soote¹
The droghte of March hath pceded to the roote,
And bathed every veyne in swich licour,
Of which vertu engendred is the flour, —
Whan Zephirus cek with his swete breeth
Inspired hath in every holte and heeth
The tendre croppes, and the yonge sonne
Hath in the Ram his half[e] cours y-ronne,²
And smale fowles maken melodie,
That shopen al the nyght with open eye,³
So priketh hem nature in here corages⁴ —
Thanne longen folk to gon on pilgrimage[s]
And prymers for to seken straunge strondis,
To ferne halwes, kowthe⁵ in sondry landes,
And specially, from every shires ende
Of Engelond, to Canturbury they wende,
The holy blisful martir for to seke,
That hem hath holpen whan that they were seke⁶

¹ soote, sweet² y-ronne, run³ Read wif eye⁴ corages, hearts⁵ ferne halwes, kowthe, ancient saint known⁶ seke, sick§ 201. From the Tale of *Melibeus*, in *Chaucer's Canterbury Tales* (Ilesmere MS)

A yong man called Melibeus, myghty and riche, bigat upon his wif, that called was Prudence, a doghter which that called was Sophie. Upon a day bifel, that he for his desport is went into the feeldes hym to pleye. His wif and eek his doghter hath he left inwith his hous, of which the dores weren fast y-shette. Thre of huse olde foes hym it cayed, and setten ladders to the walles of his hous, and by wyndowes ben entred, and beten his wif, and wounded his doghter with fyve mortal woundes, in fyve sondry places, this is to seyn, in hire feet, in hire handes, in here erys, in hur nose, and in hire mouth, and leften hire for deed, and wenten wey

§ 202. From *Trevisa's translation of Higden's Polychronicon* (vol. ii, p. 161) [South English dialect, 1385]

John Cornwale, a maister of grammer, chaunged the lere in gramer scole and construccoun of Frensch in to Engliche, and Richard Pencerich lorned the manere techynge of hym and othere men of Pencerich, so that now, the zere of oure Lorde a thousand thre hundred and foure score and fyve, and of the secounde kyng Richard after the conquest nyne, in alle the gramere scoles of Engelond, children leteþ Frensch and construth and lerneth an Engliche. . . Also gentil men haveth now moche i-left for to teche here children Frensch

§ 203. From *Caxton's Prologue to Malory's Morte d'Arthur*. [1485]

For it is notoryly knowen through the vnyuersal world that there been ix worthy and the best that ever were, that is to wete, thre paynyms, thre Jewes, and thre crysten men. As for the paynyms, they were tofore the incarnacyon of Crist, whiche were named, the fyrst Hector of Troie, of whome thystorye is comen bothe in brlade and in prose, the second Alysaunde the grete, and the thyrð Lorde Cesar, emporour of Rome, of whome thystories ben wel kno and had. And as for the thre Jewes, whiche also were tofore thynernacyon of our Lord, of whome the fyrst was due Josue, whiche brought the chyldren of Israel in to the londe of byhest, the second Druyd kyng of Jherusalem, and the thyrð Judas Machabeus, of these thre the Bible reherceþ al theyr noble hystories and actes. And sythe the sayd incarnacyon have ben thre noble crysten men stalled and admittyd through the vnyuersal world in to the nombre of the ix besto and worthy, of whome was fyrst the noble Arthur, whos noble actes I purpose to wryte in this present book here folowynge the secounde was Charlemayn, or Charles the grete, of whome thystorye is had in many places bothe in Frensch and Englysshe, and the thyrð and last was Godefry of Boloyne, of whos actes and lyf I made a book vnto the excellent pryncce and kyng of noble memorye kyng Edward the fourth

§ 204. From *Tyndale's New Testament, the first ten verses of the eighth chapter of Matthew*. [1526]

When Iesus was come downe from the mountayne, moch people folowed him. And lo, ther cam a lepro and worsheped him saynge. Master, if thou wilt thou canst make me cleue. He putt forth the his hond and touchid him, saynge I wyll, be cleue, and immediatly his leprose was clensid. And Iesus said vnto him. So thou tell no man, but go and shewe thy self to the preste, and offer the gyfte that Moyses comaundid to be offred, in witness to them. When Iesus was entred into Capernaum, thero cam vnto him a certayne Centurion, beseechynge hym and saynge. Master, my seruaut lyeth sick at home of the palsey, and is greuously payned. And Iesus said vnto him I wyll come and cure him. The Centurion answered and saide. Syr I am not worthi that thou shuldest com vnder the rofe of my housse, but speake the wordes only and my seruaut shalbe heald. For y also my selfe am a man vnder power, and haue sowdeers vndre me, and y saye to one, go, and he goeth, and to another, come, and he cometh, and to my seruaut, do this, and he doeth it. When Iesus herde these sayngs, he marveyled and saide to them that folowed him, Verly y say vnto you, I haue not founde so great fayth. no, not in Israel.

2. The West Europeans have a *e o*, and *g* and *h* sounds respectively in place of the *l* and *ç* sounds

3. The East Aryans, or Indo-Germans of Asia, have a instead of a *e o*, and *l* and *ç* sounds

If we transform these statements into an historical view, they show that the Indo-Germans were already, in very ancient times, divided into three peoples, one dwelling in Asia, one in Eastern Europe, the third in Western Europe

In order to be able to draw further historical information from these linguistic facts, we must determine which of the three groups has preserved the original system of sounds

The agreement of the West Europeans and the East Aryans in the possession of aspirates shows that these were originally common to all Indo-Germans, and thus belonged to the original language, but were lost at some later date by the Slav-Lettic peoples. Likewise it may be proved that the East Aryans also originally possessed *e* and *o*, and at a later date replaced them by *a*. The proof lies in the fact that, according to the discovery of Collitz, the *l* sounds become palatal before *a*, when *e* corresponds to this *a* in the European languages: e.g., Skr *ca* = Gr *re* = L *que*.

The proof that the *l* and *ç* sounds were the original ones, and that the *g* and *h* sounds of the West Europeans were derived from these by a kind of partial Lautverschiebung, can not be given here. I refer to the fourth edition of my "Vergleichendes Wörterbuch der Indogermanischen Sprachen," where the reader will find in general a more careful proof of the statements given here.

According to these statements, the sounds of the original language were a *e o* and *l* and *ç*. The East Aryans, when separated from the original people but still united among themselves, gave up *e* and *o*, as well as *l*, and replaced these sounds by *a* and *r*. The West Europeans, at a time when they still kept together, shifted the *l* and *ç* sounds to *g* and *h*, but retained the original vowels *a e o*. Finally, the Slav-Lettic peoples, while united among themselves, gave up the aspirates for *medie* and *tenues*.

While the Indo-Germans still formed one people, and still spoke one language with the *a e o* and *l* and *ç* sounds, they dwelt probably on the confines of Europe and Asia, in the southern branches of the forest-clad Ural Mountains, as neighbors of the primitive Finnish folk which occupied the central or mineral region of the Ural Mountains. From these regions the East Aryans wandered as nomads to the east, the Western division journeyed towards the west, perhaps through the fruitful district which now is called the Black Earth and reaches from Penza to Khar'kov. The richness of the soil may have occasioned a change from grazing to agriculture. At all events, West Europeans and Slav-Lettic peoples were still one united folk when their forfathers took up agriculture. This is proved by the agreement in the terms relating to agriculture: e.g., Goth *arjan* to plow, L *arare*, Gr *arō* = Lith *arti*, Oslav *org*, E *sow*, Goth *saian*, L *sero*, *semen* seed = Lith *seju*, E *sow*, Oslav *sejg*, etc.

The phonetic system of the original speech was, according to the foregoing, essentially like that of the Slav-Lettic peoples. It was characterized by the three vowels *a e o*, the sounds *l* and *ç*, and the possession of *l* together with *r*. But we ask now, what linguistic formations and what words in the Indo-Germanic languages belonged already to the original language? The question is properly already solved by the preceding statements. It is practically the same as the question of the first separation and division of the hitherto united folk. According to the foregoing inquiry, the East Aryans emigrated from the southern Ural region over the Turanian steppes to Iran and India, as a consequence of which the bond between the emigrants and the parent folk was sundered. From this it follows that everything which in the speech of the Europeans and East Aryans is originally identical belonged to the original language. In considering this, it is a matter of no consequence whether the word has been retained in several members of the European and the East Aryan group, or whether it occurs only in one member of each group. So, e.g., the verb *dhrēughō* (I deceive) is to be assigned to the original language, although, outside of the Sanskrit and Zend *drugh*, it occurs only in the Teutonic, OS *li-drugan* = G *betrügen*. Likewise *crento* s (holy) is a word of the original language, although it is retained only in the Slav-Lettic (Lith *crentas* = Oslav *sejiti*) and the Zend *spenta*. To produce another example from the English, *dumeyō* (I dun) was already present in the original language, although it can be certainly pointed out only in the English *din* = AS *dynnan* and in the Skr *dhumaya* (*dhi-anaya*) to sound.

If one wishes to ascertain what is common to the East Aryans, and thus restore the East Aryan unity of speech, he must in like manner trace out the first separation which occurred among the peoples of this linguistic group. This was the separation into Iranians and Hindoos of Aryan race, and accordingly all originally identical speech material which occurs west as well as east of the Soliman mountains that separate Iran and India, is East Aryan. Here, too, it is enough that a word occur in one member of each group, and so, e.g., the comparison of the word *moḍor*, *mohar*, first found in Pehlvi (= Pers *mahr* seal) with the Skr *mudrā* (seal) would be a sufficient reason for assigning *mudrā* to the East Aryan original speech, if one were sure that here some later borrowing from the Sanskrit, or vice versa, had not taken place.

When the Europeans moved west from the foot of the Ural Mountains, they remained for some time together. They made in common the transition to agriculture, as is proved by the expressions common to West and East Europeans which refer to this occupation. To this period belong also the remaining words which are common to both groups of Europeans, but are unknown to the East Aryans. But this union of the Europeans was not of long duration, and the phonetic system of the original speech was not essentially altered meanwhile.

The Slav-Lettic peoples remained near the old home. But while still united as one folk, they gave up the old aspirates, and in many other ways altered the inheritance which had come down to them. They separated at first into Slavs and Baltic (Lettic) peoples, the Slav-Baltic (Slavo-Lettic) language is therefore obtained by a comparison of both groups.

The West Europeans, or the ancestors of the Teutons, Kelts, Italic peoples, and Greeks, at some period while they were still one people and possessed one speech, changed the inherited *l* and *ç* sounds into *g* and *h* sounds. The Greeks were the first to separate from this union while the forfathers of the three remaining peoples still for some time continued united. Consequently, the West European group of languages would fall into an older and a more recent stratum. To the older stratum belong those words which occur in the Greek and also in at least one of the three remaining divisions. To the other stratum belong those words which never appeared in Greek, but which can be traced in at least two of the other three divisions.

To the Teutonic unity of speech is to be assigned everything which occurs both among the Goths and also among the remaining Teutons, and shows itself to be original. In other words, the Teutonic people, after separating from the West European union, first divided into West Teutons and Goths. Phonetically, the Teutonic is plainly separated from all its relatives by its Lautverschiebung: the *Goti*, or East Teutons, are characterized by the preservation of the old *ç*, which the West Teutons changed into *g*, e.g., Goth *gibum* *ro* gave = OS *gābun* = E. *gave* = OHG. *lāpūn*.

From the West Teutonic came the High German through a new, though partial, Lautverschiebung, while the remaining dialects, among them those of the Saxons and Angles, kept to the older phonetic system.

Thus we have come back to the Anglo-Saxon element of the English language, from which we started. We have seen above how this primitive form of the English language has been enriched in historical times through the reception of words from foreign tongues into its vocabulary. At the beginning of our article, the Anglo-Saxon foundation was considered as something given, not as a thing to be comprehended in its gradual origin. But now we can distinguish in the Teutonic element in English several strata, according to the time of their origin.

The original Anglo-Saxon kernel of the English language belongs to the periods enumerated in the following statement. —

I. Period of the original speech.
At this time all those words were coined which occur in the original English and also among the East Aryans, e.g., E. *warm* = Skr *gharmā* = warmth.

II. Period of the unity of speech of the Europeans of the East and West.
To this time belong those words which occur in the original English and also in the Slav-Lettic, e.g., E. *low* = Lith *seju*, Oslav *sejg*. The phonetic system of this period is not different from that of the original speech, and forms only a transition to III.

III. West European period.
This time is characterized by the substitution of *g* and *h* for *l* and *ç* respectively. Here belongs all the original English which occurs at the same time among other Europeans of the West, outside of the Teutons, that is, among Kelts, Italic peoples, and Greeks, e.g., E. *beech*, *boole* = L *fagus* beech = Gr. *φύλλον*, *φάγος*, oak, E. *law*, AS *lag* = L *lār* (ground form *lāh*, dat *lāhē*), akin to E. *law*. With this last example compare the Gr *τὸ καίκερον*, which from its literal meaning, that which is laid down or established, comes to signify law.

As subdivisions of III, we might place under IIIa whatever occurs at the same time in Greek and English, under IIIb what occurs only among the other West Europeans.

IV. Period of the Teutonic unity of speech, after the Lautverschiebung.
Here everything of the original English is coined which occurs at the same time in Gothic, e.g., E. *holster* = Goth *hulstir* a veil. What appears only in Low and High German is to be given separately.

If one arranges the primitive English, or the Anglo-Saxon element of English, in these categories, or separates it according to these divisions, he obtains insight into the gradual rise of the same, and reconstructs the prehistoric periods through which the language passed on its way from the original language to the language of the Anglo-Saxons, when they crossed over to England under their Old Saxon horse banner and coat of arms, which tradition has personified as Hengist and Horsa. In the solution of this problem the etymologist becomes an investigator in a prehistoric field, and his activity may be compared with that of the anthropologist when he arranges prehistoric finds according to the different ages, — the stone age, the bronze age, and the iron age.

Quite different is the task of the etymologist in the investigation of the store of words which came into the English language after the emigration of the Anglo-Saxons from the Continent. Here he must separate the different strata in the accretions which in the course of time were added to the original English stock. These strata may here be named again, arranged according to the periods before and after the battle of Hastings.

- I. Anglo-Saxon period.
- Words borrowed from the language of the original Celtic inhabitants of the British Isles. These appear to be few.
 - Words borrowed from the ecclesiastical language, — caused by the adoption of Christianity, e.g., *bishop*.
 - Words borrowed from the Northern tongues, — caused by the reign of the Danes, e.g., *ransack*.
- II. English period from 1066 A.D. on.
- Introduction of the Old French spoken by the Norman conquerors.
 - Learned words borrowed from Latin and Greek.
 - Words borrowed later from the various languages with which the English has come into contact.

In the following list of words an attempt has been made to lay a foundation for such an historical investigation of the English language as has been indicated here. To this end I have endeavored to present the share of the English in the first prehistoric period, that of the Indo-Germanic original speech, or the speech of the primitive folk before the separation of the East Aryans from the parent stock. All the roots and words of the original language are enumerated which are found in the original English, that is, in the Anglo-Saxon vocabulary of the English language, and that form of these roots and words is placed at the head which, according to our present information, they possessed as parts of the original language. The sounds of the original language as here adopted are —

a o o i u, k kh g gh, ç z zh, t th d dh, p ph bh; n m y j r l v s.
The palatals are denoted by *l* *th* *ç* *gh*, the semi-vowels by *y* *j* *r* *l* *v* *s*.
The verbal and pronominal roots are separated from each other, a matter that requires no justification. The prepositions are likewise grouped together as a separate class, as they usually can not with certainty be referred to either of the above classes of roots. A fourth class is formed by the nouns of the original speech, which are derived from verbal roots, to be sure, but whose origin is often obscure. Finally, as a fifth class, the numerals are given, the treatment of which likewise presents difficulties. For convenience of reference, the roots and words in the following lists have been numbered consecutively from 1 to 310 b, the American editors.

40 ✓ SLAVOUBEN

[illegible]

- 7

- [illegible]

- 209 √ *AYU*, *AIVO*, time
E *aye* always = Goth *auw* ever, E *each*, from *ā lic* (from *ā* = Goth *auw* ever and *lic* like) = G *geglic* every, from OHG *ēo* ever, and *gali* like of L *aeivum* age, eternity, Gr *aipei* always, αἰώνος age, Skr *āyu* s life, time, *ēva* course, custom = OS *ēwa* custom *AYU* belongs to *EMH I go* (√4)
- 210 √ *AYOS* ore, metal.
E *ore* = Goth *aur*, OHG *ēr*, G *ēren* (written *chern*) brazen cf L *aes* metal, copper, bronze, *aenium* a bronze vessel, *aeneus* of bronze, Skr *ayas* metal, iron
- 211 √ *ARMO*-s arm
E *arm* = Goth *arms*, G *arm* cf L *armus* shoulder, Zend *arema* arm *ARMO* s is probably akin to Gr ἀρπίσκω I fit together, cf *armos* shoulder joint
- 212 √ *OK* eye
E *eye* = Goth *augō*, G *auge* *augo* stands for *ahw-go*, *ahw* = *ok* in L *oculus*, Gr *ōsae* (= *okis*) the two eyes, cf Skr *ālshī*, *ālshān*, eye *OK* eye is akin to *OK* to see = Gr *ōssomai* I see, *ōpōna* I have seen
- 213 √ *OVI* s sheep
E *ewe* = Goth *auri* in *auri*-str sheepfold, OHG *ouwi* sheep, *ewe* = Lith *avis*, Oslav. *orj* cf L *ovis*, Gr *ōvis*, Skr *āvi* sheep This belongs probably to *LVIO* to clothe, which occurs in L *induo* I put on, *exuo* I strip off, Lith *auti* to clothe the feet
- 214 √ *UKSLN*, *loc UKSLN*, *dal UKSLN* I, ox
E *ox*, pl *oxen* = AS *oxa*, Goth *auksa*, G *ochse* cf *Cambrian ych*, pl *yehen*, *Rytychen* (= *Oxford*), Skr *ulshān* bull, from *ulsh*, *ulshāti*, to moisten, or from *valsh* to grow
- 215 √ *UDROS* otter.
E *otter* = G *otter*, Lith *udra*, Oslav. *vudra*, Zend *udra* otter or water dog cf Gr *ūteros*, *ūdra*, water snake, Skr *udra*, m, crab or otter Properly, *UDROS* is an abbreviation of a compound with *udro* water, cf Skr *an* *udra* waterless, *udra* living in water, Gr *ēv* *ūteros* otter
- 216 √ *UDHAR* udder
E *udder* = OHG *ūter*, G *euter*, L *uber*, Gr *ōthap*, Skr *ūdhār*
- 217 √ *KAITU* s appearance
E *hood* = AS *hūd* = G *hiet* in *schönheit* beauty, *wahrheit* truth, akin to Goth *haidu*-s manner, OHG *heit* manner, condition = Skr *ītu*-s appearance, form *KAITU* s (or, better, *hoitu* s) is akin to Skr *ait*, *cītai*, to perceive
- 218 √ *KEKLO* s wheel
E *wheel* = AS *hweogol*, *hucol*, *hucol*, ONorse *hjöll*, Gr *κυκλος*, Skr *calrā*
- 219 √ *KERU* kettle
E *ewer* = AS *laver*, ONorse *hærr*, OIr *coire* kettle, *Cambrian* *peir* kettle, pot, Skr *caru*
- 220 √ *LEIWO*-s home
E *home*, *-ham* (in proper names), *hamlet*, cf Goth *haim* s village, G *heim*, adv, home, *heimath*, n, home, Lith *kėma*-s village, Skr *īshēma* dwelling, rest, from *īsh* to dwell = Gr *καίω* I build, found
- 221 √ *GEANI* s woman
E *queen*, *quean* = Goth. *gēn* s wife, Skr *jāni*, as in *dvi jāni* having two wives, Zend *jēni* woman Not connected with *ZEN* to produce
- 222 √ *GOLBHO*-s calf
E *calf* = G *kalb* cf Gr *δελφύς* womb, *δελφας* a young pig, Skr *gārbha* womb, embryo, *apa-gārbha* miscarriage
- 223 √ *GÖV* cow
E *cow*, pl *ku*, *fine* = AS *cū*, pl gen *cuna*, G *kuh*, Oslav in *gou-gdo* horned cattle, Lett *glūvs*, OIr *bō*, L *būs*, Gr *βοῦς*, acc *βῶν*, Skr *gau*, acc *gāu* (= *βῶν*)
- 224 √ *GHORVOS* s warm
E *warm* = G *warm*, Goth *warmjan* to warm, L *formus* warm, Skr *gharmā* warmth, heat From *GHEN*- to glow (√32) The Teutonic *warm* stands for *gharm* from European *ghermos*-s
- 225 √ *GAHO* s hoof
E *hoof* = G *huf*, Skr *cappha*, Zend *capa* hoof, claw Its origin is quite uncertain
- 226 √ *ČASO* hare
E *hare* = AS *hara*, OHG *haso*, G *hase*, OPruss *sasin*, Skr *capa* for *časa*
- 227 √ *ČERD*, *ČRD*, heart
E *heart* = AS *heorte*, Goth *hairti*, MHG *herze*, G *herze*, *herz* cf Lith *szirdis*, Oslav *srīdi* ce, Gr *καρδία*, L *cor*, *cordis* *ČRD* agrees with Skr *hīd*, *hīdaya*, heart The ground form is perhaps *ČHERD*
- 228 √ *ČOINIS* sharpness
E *hone* = ONorse *heim* whetstone, cf Zend *čāni* top, peak Akin to Skr *śū*, *śūti*, to sharpen cf Gr *κῶνις* cone, L *catus* shrill, sagacious = Skr *śūta* sharp
- 229 √ *ČUON*, gen *čulōs*, dog
E *hound* = Goth *hund* s dog, G *hund*, Lith *szū*, gen *szuns*, Gr *κυων*, *κυνός*, Skr *śūā*, gen *śunas*
- 230 √ *ČRYVO*-s horned
E *hart* = AS *heorot*, OHG *hiruz*, G *hirsch*, from L *ceruus* = Gr *κεραφός* horned, Zend *grā* of horn.
- 231 √ *ZĒVU*, *ZVU*, knee
E *knee* = Goth *kniu*, G *knie*, L *genu*, Gr *γόνυ*, -ρό *χyu* on one's knees, Skr *jānu*, *jñu*, knee, Zend *čānva* nom pl
- 232 √ *ZĒVUS* chin, jaw
E *chin* = Goth *kinnus* cheek, G *kinn* chin, L *gena* cheek, *genu* ius of the cheek, Gr *γενυς* under jaw, cheek *ZVU* agrees with Skr *hānu* jaw
- 233 √ *ZHA*-s goose
I *goose*, pl *geese* = G *gans*, pl *gänse*, Lith *žagsis*, gen pl *žagsu*, L *anser* (for *anser*), Gr *χην*, Doric *χαι*, pl *χῆαι* = *χῆαιες*, Skr *hātsa* goose, swan
- 234 √ *POLOTOS* *ZHU* TOS, gold.
E *gold*, *golden*, *gold*, *gilt* = G *gold*, *golden*, *vergulden* to gild, Goth *gulþ* gold, Oslav *zlato*, Skr *hāpala*, cf *haranya* gold, *harita* yellow *ZHU* TOS is from the verbal root which occurs in Lith. *želti* to be green or yellow (√49)
- 235 √ *ZHIES* yesterday
E *yesterday* = Goth *gutradagis* to-morrow, G *gestern* yesterday, ONorse *gryr*, L *ieri*, *festus* s of yesterday, Gr *χθες* yesterday, *χθίς* of yesterday, Skr *hyas* yesterday, Zend *zy*
- 236 √ *TELLO* deal, board
E *til* = G *diel* board, Oslav *llo*, *llo*, ground, floor, Skr *tala* Perhaps from *TELL* to carry (√55)
- 237 √ *TANUS* thin
I *thin*, *thinner* = OHG *dunni* thin, G *dunn* Teutonic *punnja* s arose from *punnis* = *TANUS* Cf L *tenuus*, Gr *αυαφος* stretched, Skr *tanū* (for *tanū*) thin
- 238 √ *TANNO*, *TORNSO*, thrush
E *throat* = MHG *drastel*, L *turdela* cf Lith *štrazda*-s, OPruss *trastel*, ONorse *trostr*, L *turdus*, Gr *στρούθος* sparrow, Skr *tarda* s a certain bird
- 239 √ *DENTS*, *dat DNTI*, tooth
I *tooth*, pl *teeth* = Goth *tumpus* cf OHG *zand*, G *zahn*, L *dens*, Gr *οδους*, Skr *dant*, *dall* a
- 240 √ *UDRU*, *DERDRU*, *DEDRUO*-s, eruption.
I *tatter*, *tetter* (also *dartars*, *dander*, *dandruff*), akin to OHG *zvaroch* eruption on the skin, Skr *dadru*, *dardru*, *dadraka*, eruption on the skin, Itch Cf also Lith *dedert* inc herpes, eruption From the intensive of *DER*, Gr *δερσ* I flay (√63)
- 241 √ *DERU*, *DRU* U, *DRU*, wood, tree
E *tree*, *trough* = Goth *tru* tree, piece of wood, MHG *troc*, gen *trogen*, trough. cf Gr *δέρυ* beam, spear, *δρύς* tree, oak, Skr *dāru*, *dru*, wood, tree It probably belongs to *DER*- to cleave (√63)
- 242 √ *DORNIOS*, *DRNHOS*, turf
I *turf* = LG *torf* peat, OHG *zurba* turf (G *torf* is from LG), Skr *darbha* bunch of grass. From the verbal root found in Skr *darbh* to wind, wrap
- 243 √ *DZHTA* tongue
I *tonque* = Goth *tuggō*, OHG *zunlā*, OL *dingua*, L *lingua* (cf OPruss *insuuis*, Lith *ležiū*, Oslav *język*-a, OPer. *izāia*, Zend *hizi* s, *hizu*, Skr *jihvā*, *jihvā*) The ground form of the word is preserved in Teutonic and Old Latin.
- 244 √ *DILUS* (PATR) gen *DIV* os, name of the highest god
I *Tuesday* = AS *Tiwesdag*, MHG *diestac* from *Tiw* = OHG *Ziu*. cf L *Japi* ter, Gr *Zeus* *πατήρ*, gen *Διός*, Skr *Dyaushpitā*, gen *Divas*, Zeus, *ek* To be derived from the root *DIV* (more correctly from *Dī*) to shine
- 245 √ *DUHGHATL* daughter
I *daughter* = G *tochter*, Lith *dukte*, Oslav *düşti*, Gr *θυγάτηρ*, Skr *duhitār* From *DUHGH* to be of use (√68), as o G *maid*, Goth *magaþa*, from *magan* to be strong
- 246 √ *DIUR*, *DIUR* s, door
E *door* = AS *duru*, OHG *tunā*, G *thür*, *thor* cf Lith *drara*-s yard, Gr *θύρα* door, L *foras* Skr *drara* yard, *dhār*, *dur*, door agrees with *dhvoro*-s, *dhur*
- 247 √ *PATR* s, *loc PATR* i, *dat PATR* i, father
E *father* = Goth *fadar*, G *vater*, OIr *athir*, L *pater*, Gr *πατήρ*, Skr *pitā*, *loc pitari*, *dat pitrē* It is derived from *PĀ* to protect (√75)
- 248 √ *PETRO*-s feather
E *feather* = G *feder*, Gr *πτερον*, Skr *pātra* From the root found in Gr *πέτομαι* I fly = Skr *pat* to fly
- 249 √ *PECU* cattle
E *fee* = Goth *faihu* cattle, G *vieh*, L *pecu*, Skr *pāru*, *paṇṇi* In the meaning "possession" E *fee* agrees with AS *feoh*, Goth. *faihu*, cf L *pecunia* property, money
- 250 √ *PÖD*, *dat PÖD* i, foot
I *foot*, pl *feet* = Goth *fōtus*, MHG *fuoz*, G *fuss*, pl *fusse*, L *pes*, Gr *πούς*, Skr *pād* It belongs to *PED* to go (√77)
- 251 √ *BIHÄZHU*-s shoulder joint.
E *bough* = OHG *puac* shoulder joint, shoulder, MHG *buoc*, G *bug*, Gr *ῥῆμα* forearm, arm, Doric *ῥάμα*, Skr *bāhu*, Zend *bāzu*
- 252 √ *BIHÄZO*-s cow stall
E *bove* (cf *goose* = G *gans*) = ONorse *būs*, MHG *banse* cf Goth *bansts* barn, Skr *bhāsa* cow stall
- 253 √ *BHEHURU*-s beaver
I *beaver* = G *biber*, Oslav *bebrī*, L *fiber*, Skr *bādhrū* a sort of ichneumon, also as an adj, brown, Zend *bavri* beaver cf I *brown* = G *braun*
- 254 √ *BHERZÄ*, *BHRZÄ*, birch
I *birch*, *birch* = G *birle*, Lith *beržas*, Oslav *bičza*, Skr *bhārja* a kind of birch Here belongs E *barl* = G *borle*
- 255 √ *BHODROS* good
E *bauful*, *battel*, *batton*, cf Goth *batnan* to be profited, E *better*, *best* (*best*) = G *besser*, *best*, I *bole*, *boot* = OHG *puoza* profit, penance, compensation, G *buisse* penance, compensation, cf Skr *bhadra* auspicious Perhaps it is akin to the Skr *bhand* to praise
- 256 √ *BHUZO*-s buck.
E *buck* = Zend *būza*, cf Skr *bukla* (from *bhu*-la f)
- 257 √ *BHUHDNO*-s ground, bottom
I *bottom* = AS *botm*, OSax *bodem*, G *boden* cf Gr *πυθμην*, Skr *budhna*. Cf I *body* = MHG *botlich*, *potlich* From *bottom* has sprung *bum* the buttocks, cf MHG *budemung* tripe.
- 258 √ *BHRÄTOR* brother
I *brother* = Goth *brōþar*, OHG *pruoder*, G *bruder*, L *frāter*, Gr *φρότηρ*, Doric *φρατωρ* = Skr *bhrātār*
- 259 √ *NAGHO* nail
I *nail*, n, *nail*, v = AS *neagel* nail, Goth *nagljan* to nail, G *nagel*, n, *nageln*, v cf Gr *ὀνύξ* nail, L *unguis*, Skr *nailha* (from *nagh* la)
- 260 √ *NABHÄ* nave (of a wheel), nave
E *nave*, *navel* = OHG *nepa* nave, *napalo* navel, G *nabe* nave, *nabel* navel, Old Prussian *nabūs* nave, navel, Lett *naba* navel, Gr *ὀμφαλος*, L *umbilicus*, Skr *nābhi* nave, navel.
- 261 √ *NASÄ* nose
I *nose*, *nasc*, *ness*, *nozzle* = AS *nosu*, *nasu*, nose, OHG *nasa*, G *nase*, L *nāsus*, *nāres*, nose, Skr *nas*, *nāsā*, E *nostril* = AS *nose* þyrel
- 262 √ *NĒPOT* grandson, descendant
E *nephew*, a union of AS *nefa* (= OHG *nefo*, G *neffe*), and F. *neveu*, from I *nepos* grandson, nephew, descendant = Skr *nāpāt* grandson, descendant
- 263 √ *NĒVOS*, *NĒVOS* new
E *new* = Goth. *niujis*, G *neu*, Oslav *novŭ*, Lith *naivas*, L *novus*, Gr *νέος*, Skr *nata*, *navna* Here probably also E *now* = Skr *nu*, *nā*, now This is probably of denominative origin, from *NE*- this
- 264 √ *NRSO* s nest
E *nest* = AS *nest*, G *nest*, L *nidus* (from *nīdus*), Skr *nīdā* nest (from *nīdā*)
- 265 √ *NOKT* s night
E *night* = G *nacht* night, Lith *naktis* night, Oslav *noshit*, L *nox*, *nocturnum*, Gr.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

ON

THE REVISED ETYMOLOGIES.

It was intended that the etymologies of the former edition should be simply revised—that is, should be retained in the present edition in matter and form except so far as errors had been detected, or new discoveries made, or better methods of presentation devised. The application of this rule has led to several important changes, a brief notice of which may be useful.

I. A method has been adopted by which the history of the words treated may be indicated. The older English forms, if known and differing from those now in use, come first, then the earlier forms,—Anglo-Saxon if the word is native, French, Latin, Scandinavian, etc., if the word is from a foreign source. Not infrequently a word is in this way traced back to two or more languages, thus, the French words in English usually come from Latin, but not always directly. Such words as *apricot*, *escort*, *guise*, *spy*, will illustrate the arrangement of forms. When the direct history has been followed as far back as possible, then cognate words in other languages of the Indo-European family are added, but these hundred words are always clearly distinguished from the actual sources of the English words. For comparatively rare or obsolete words, the history is not, as a rule, carried beyond the immediate source of the English forms, but common words receive fuller treatment. No attempt is made to give roots, but an idea of the present views of scholars as to the probable primitive forms can be obtained from Professor Fick's "List of Roots of the Original Language in English," pp. xxiii-xxxii, to which reference is made by number under the sign V. The historical order here indicated is departed from in certain cases where no inconvenience or misunderstanding seemed likely to result, namely, when a foreign word, usually a French one, is given in an old form, while that now in use, if the word still exists, is different. In these cases the modern form is added immediately after the old one, readers thus being enabled to recognize the English word as really identical with the modern French one, though not, properly speaking, coming from it. Examples of this may be found under the words *able*, *catch*, *governor*, and many others. It was often doubtful whether a word came into our language directly from Latin, or passed through French first on its way into English. In such cases, if the Latin is given as the source, the possibility that the French was really the immediate source is indicated by putting at the end of the etymology the French form with the abbreviation "cf." preceded by a colon. Sometimes a different wording has been employed to express such a doubt clearly.

II. By recognizing and indicating this historical order of word forms, it has been possible to omit a considerable number of forms which throw no light on the history of the English words. If a given word comes from the French, and the French word is a direct descendant from the Latin, then the Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and Provençal cognates are evidently unimportant. If, however, the French word is from Italian, for example, the insertion of the Italian word is necessary for the complete history of the English one.

III. A special feature of the revision is the careful and extended use of cross references. Derivative words refer—except in case of rather uncommon (or technical) words whose full history is less important—to a simpler form when one exists, where the final etymology is given, and under this simpler form reference is again made to the most interesting or typical derivatives from the same root. The words known as doublets, in which the same original word appears in the language in two or more differing forms, as *guard* and *ward*, each having its own history, regularly

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refer to each other. By this means not only is the history of a word given, but attention is directed to kindred words, whose relations, often not obvious at first sight, are made clearer by the history briefly indicated in the etymology of each. The composite character of the English vocabulary, and the great fertility of roots, are thus illustrated. Common words, such as *two*, *five*, *ten*, *father*, *cow*, *water*, *full*, *loud*, *red*, *thin*, *be*, *come*, *stand*, etc., will serve as illustrations. This system of references, the same in principle as that used by Skeat in his *Etymological Dictionary*, has here been carried out, it is believed, more thoroughly and consistently than in any other English dictionary.

IV. In general, the final etymology has been put under the commonest form of the simple word,—that which is in most familiar use in the language. This is usually a native English word, or a word early adopted into English. Compare *father* with *paternal*, *foot* with *pedal*, *inspect* with *spy*, *three* with *trio*, etc.

V. The fact that not all the etymological problems of English have been solved, and that much work is devoted to the subject, with a consequent steady advance in our knowledge, makes obvious the need of caution. Especially is this true when, as here, the attempt is made to popularize some of the results of scientific philological study. The frequent use of such words as "perhaps," "possibly," "probably," or the abbreviation "cf.," which makes no positive assertion, will show that in the revision the danger of too positive statement has been kept in view.

VI. For the spelling or transliteration of foreign words in the etymologies, Skeat's system has generally been followed. The only important variations are those which follow. In Sanskrit words, *c* is used instead of *ch*, *ch* instead of *chh*, and *r*, *l*, *ḍ*, *ṭh*, *ḍh*, *n*, instead of *ri*, *t*, *d*, *th*, *dh*, *n*. Instead of *ī*, the sign *m* has probably been used once or twice. In Gothic words, *q* is used instead of *hir*, *h* instead of *th*, and the short *ai* and *au* are written *ei*, *au*. In Arabic words, the fourteenth letter of the alphabet is rendered by *ç* instead of *s*. Long vowels are marked throughout with the macron (*ē*, *ē*, etc.) in the languages where it is usual to mark long vowels as such.

VII. Besides the Rev. W. W. Skeat's *Etymological Dictionary of the English Language*, many other books and philological journals were used, particularly Kluge's *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache*, the fourth edition of which became available towards the close of the work. These works, with Müllner's excellent but incomplete *Old English Dictionary* in the second volume of his *Allenglische Sprachproben*, Stratzmann's *Dictionary of the Old English Language*, and Sievers's *Angelsächsische Grammatik*, among others, furnished a solid basis for the Germanic side of English. For that part of our vocabulary which comes from French or other Romance languages, the reliance was mainly on Diez's *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der romanischen Sprachen*, with Scheler's supplement, and the additions and corrections due to other scholars, and found in the periodicals *Romania*, and *Zeitschrift für romanische Philologie*, and elsewhere, together with the various lexicons, especially Littré's *Dictionnaire de la langue française*, and Godefroy's *Dictionnaire de l'ancienne langue française*, so far as it was available. The invaluable *New English Dictionary*, edited by Dr. Murray, could be used only for a second revision of a number of separate articles, almost all in the letters A and B, and for such words beyond the first letters of the alphabet as the first parts of that work throw light on incidentally.

STANDARD OF PRONUNCIATION.

§ 2 THE ultimate standard of pronunciation for the English language is the usage that prevails among the best educated portion of the people to whom the language is vernacular, or, at least, the usage that will be the most generally approved by them. The pronunciation of this class of persons, all over the world, is for the greater part of the words of the language substantially uniform, and distinguished by only comparatively unimportant shades of difference.

There are, however, sundry diversities of importance which affect the pronunciation of a good many words. And there is no country or locality the custom of which can claim precedence as the everywhere acknowledged standard by which such differences are to be adjudged. The most approved pronunciation in London and the southeast of England is in some points different from what prevails anywhere else. But, notwithstanding the advantage connected with the metropolitan position, the usage of London and the vicinity is not really the standard for the other parts of Great Britain itself, in the sense of securing actual conformity, or even of being acknowledged as the model which should be followed. There are as yet but few of the best educated of the American people who are disposed to take the usage of London as the standard for their own pronunciation. Thus there is in fact no single absolute and universal standard to serve for every case.

Uniformity is to be preferred to diversity. There is no reason why it should be deemed desirable in itself to set up an American as opposed to a London or an English standard. But any fashion anywhere intrinsically bad should be avoided. As the nasal tone in speaking, which is yet too commonly heard in America, is a thing to be corrected, and would be such even if it had become the fashion in London, so any habit of pronunciation whatever that comes in as a change for the worse should be strenuously resisted, even if it should have gained foothold or have become the ruling mode in the higher circles in London.

The aim of a pronouncing dictionary should of course be to serve as an exponent of the usage which is the ultimate standard of pronunciation. In the case of diverse usages which have extensive prevalence, either within different local boundaries or side by side in the same community, a dictionary that is to serve for universal use should take note of each of them, without, however, being required to notice local peculiarities not approved by the best educated people. This is all that the dictionary has to do, except that it may and should present the reasons, when such exist, which render one mode of pronunciation preferable in itself to another. Its proper office is to indicate and record, not to dictate and prescribe. So far as the dictionary may be known and acknowledged as a faithful interpreter of the actual usage, so far and no further, and in no other sense, can it be appealed to as an authority. It is only in its representative capacity that a dictionary may ever be taken as itself a standard of pronunciation. This would still be true of any work of the kind that might exercise such influence and gain such ascendancy as to become a universally accepted and virtually authoritative standard.

§ 3 The task assumed by a pronouncing dictionary is not easy of achievement.

Supposing no doubt to remain as to what is the actual usage to be indicated, even then nothing more than an approximation to exactness can possibly be attained. The sounds which we indicate by the same symbol, and which, it may be, we regard as identical or absolutely alike, have in fact only a certain general resemblance in common, and are subject to allowable variation within certain limits. This is true universally, while occasionally the limits are so wide, and the actual variations so considerable, that the symbols need to be especially noted as having only an indeterminate value as exponents of common usage, — as in the case of *ö* (*örb*), and of *ä* (*örn*), and *ö* (*örn*), in this Dictionary (see §§ 87, 113, 139). What we mark in any case is only a general type of sound. Each element undergoes variation as conjoined with this or that other element in a syllable or in a word or phrase. The *ti* (*tiæ*, *tiæne*, etc., § 131) is a signal instance. Pronunciation modeled after a common standard will vary somewhat in different localities, and somewhat as given by different individuals in the same community, and even as given by the same person at different times. Differences in stress, quantity, and pitch have effect upon orthoepical quality. In the case of unaccented syllables, there is in the vowels an obscurity and uncertainty, a want of uniformity in usage, and an allowable and proper variation according as the utterance is quite rapid or more or less deliberate, which make it peculiarly

difficult to define and describe them precisely. The proper medium has to be sought between the indiscriminating fashion which would reduce these vowels to the smallest dimension, giving them all the same neutral sound at all times, and on the other hand a pedantic and affected precision which will deprive the syllables of their proper character as unaccented (see §§ 36-41).

There are, moreover, sundry uses of words in which some departure from the ordinary standard of pronunciation is allowable, or even absolutely inevitable. Valiant emotion will subdue and bend the words to a fitness for the expression it strives after. It was aptly said by a master of dramatic art, Mr Henry Irving, "You can not stereotype the expression of emotion, . . . the speaker who is sound in the gamut of human feeling will not be restricted in his pronunciation by the dictionary rule." In singing, the exigencies of the art require certain deviation from the normal pronunciation of spoken words, though none are to be made without good reason. Poets now and then take liberties with the accent of words, and sometimes, in setting verse to music, violence is done in the same act to the proper accent of the verse and of the word, such deviations are, of course, exceptional.

The means of indication at command for a pronouncing dictionary are unavoidably imperfect. The fact will hardly be credited by those who have not tested the matter by special observation that it is impossible, in the case of some of our vowel sound to select for an example any word not subject to such diversity of pronunciation as to render it unfit to serve the purpose in other than a most imperfect manner. Yet this is and must be the chief means of indication to be employed.

This inadequacy is a cogent reason, in addition to others, for resorting to the positions and motions of the organs as a means of identifying the sounds. But this method also is beset with difficulties. The organs as employed in speaking are, for the most part, out of sight, and have to be observed through the tact of the muscular senses, and these perceptive faculties require to be developed for this particular service by special training, and may sometimes need to be aided by artificial devices. In this as in every method there is required, of course, a discriminating ear for the articulate sounds of speech, which, like an ear for music, may be said to want while the power of hearing is without defect. When a correct description of the organic process has been furnished, there will still be some difficulty in applying the instruction, so long at least as the requisite training is neglected in our schemes of education. It is to be added that, in pursuing this method, some allowance is to be made for differences in the shape and structure of the organs in different persons, and for the somewhat different ways in which sounds nearly or essentially the same may possibly be produced.

Since no single method is perfectly adequate, the best attainable result is to be gained by employing the different methods that are any way available, and making one supplement the defects of another.

§ 4 In preparing the revised editions of this Dictionary issued in 1847 and in 1861, thorough endeavor was made to ascertain the actual usage which might properly be taken as the standard of correct pronunciation, whether in America or England. The words in the vocabulary were marked in accordance with what was believed to be the pronunciation most generally approved by well-educated people in America, and in cases of difference between American and English usage, or of divided usage in America or in England, and especially in cases of disagreement among authorities, there was added a reference to the statement of such difference or disagreement in the "Principles of Pronunciation," or else to the "Synopsis of Words Differently Pronounced by Different Orthoepists." In the present revision the same course is followed in these particulars, and the pronunciation as given in 1861 is retained except when decisive reasons for a change have become apparent. In some cases of divided and unsettled usage, the word in the vocabulary is supplied with alternative forms. The plan of respelling for pronunciation is adopted in this revision, as preferable on the whole to the former plan of diacritical marks without respelling, and the unaccented syllables are marked, as well as the accented, instead of being left to the guidance of general rules, — something of this kind being demanded in order to supply a want that has been felt, and that has previously been left unsupplied, mainly because of the difficulty of accomplishing the end in a satisfactory manner.

SYSTEM OF ENGLISH VOWEL SOUNDS.

NOTE — The System of the Vowels which is here presented has for its basis the manner of their formation by the organs, and agrees, in its general features and the main part of the nomenclature, with that advanced by Alexander Melville Bell and the same as modified by Henry Sweet, though differing from both in some points of considerable importance. A synopsis of the scheme is presented in the Diagram at the foot of the next following page.

§ 5 VOWEL SOUND, whether uttered with tone as in speaking aloud or merely whispered, has its source in the glottis, that is, the vocal cords, or vocal ligaments, with the narrow opening between them, in the upper part of the larynx (see Fig. 1). The vocal ligaments, with their membranous covering, serve to produce tone in speaking and singing, in just the way the lips do in blowing a horn or trumpet, — with this important difference, that they have a capacity of adjustment for tone modulation such as the lips have not. Whispered vowel sound is made by friction of the breath against the vocal cords or the arytenoid cartilages, which are not then drawn close together as they are for tone vibration, and there is also, in most if not in all cases, some sound produced by friction in the passage through the mouth.

The sound thus originated is variously modified by resonance in the oral cavity, which is added to different forms by different adjustments of the flexible and movable parts of the mouth, namely, the tongue, soft palate, jaw, lips, cheeks, and the walls of the pharynx, and hence arise the qualities by which vowels are distinguished one from another. The nasal vowels, as in French, add a resonance in the nasal passage, but a nasal tone is always a blemish in English speech, except in the proper nasal consonants, *n*, *m*, *ng* (§ 107).

In speaking aloud or in singing, the voice may be pitched higher or lower at pleasure, carrying with it all the while for any individual vowel the characteristic quality imparted by resonance from the suitably adjusted oral cavity. The process is explained by Helmholtz as the reinforcement of a part of the compound tone that issues from the larynx. In a whisper, we have tones elicited from the mouth cavity

such as come from a flute or an organ pipe so badly blown that the instrument refuse to speak but still gives out windy tones of recognizable degrees of pitch, and each whispered vowel has its own characteristic tone, which is of a definite pitch invariable for that vowel. Thus, whether the vowel be voiced or whispered, it is the tone proper to the cavity as adjusted for the vowel, that serves, in the one way or the other, to produce the characteristic quality.

§ 6 Every part of the oral cavity — or, more precisely, the whole passage from the larynx at one end to the outer edge of the lips at the other — will more or less modify the sound, but for any one vowel, only a certain portion is instrumental in giving the characteristic quality by which it is individually recognized. This part, as thus employed and adjusted, may be called the VOWEL-CHAMBER for that vowel, through its action as a resonance chamber, the vowel quality comes into being. In the formation of a vowel-chamber, there is in every instance a PLACE OF CONSTRUCTION made by a more or less close approximation of some part of the tongue to the hard palate, or the soft palate, or the pharyngeal wall, on each side there is actual contact, leaving a passage through in the middle, for some vowels the lips are contracted making a superadded place of constriction. The vowel chamber consists of the passage at the place of constriction within the mouth, and together with this, in most cases, the cavity, or compartment, before or behind this place, — unless both the one before and the one behind be included. To make the vowel-chamber complete for a clear vowel sound, the lateral margins of the tongue are firmly applied all along to the sides of the pharynx and soft palate, or also still further on to the borders of the hard palate, and for the labial vowels the walls of the chamber are formed in part by the cheeks and lips. A tense condition of the soft parts of the walls is requisite for the resonance that is essential to the production of a vowel sound.

The position of the lower jaw is important, though in a subordinate and secondary sense, and through its connection with the organs directly concerned. Thus, when

* See *Vowel Theories*, by Alexander Graham Bell, in "American Journal of Otology," July, 1870.

depressed it carries with it the under lip and lower teeth stretches the cheeks, and allows of tongue configurations and positions otherwise difficult or impossible. The position of the lower jaw may sometimes affect indirectly that of the larynx and even that of the soft palate. In all this field of inquiry it is important to distinguish the incidental from the essential.

§3 The character of the resonance proper to any cavity, and thus to any particular vowel-chamber, will depend on the size and shape of the cavity and together with this the nature and condition of the material of which the several parts of the adjoining walls are composed. The term *RESONANCE* as descriptive of the means by which a vocal quality is imparted needs to be taken, however as implying more than the simple resonance we should have if the sound were of outside origin: as the current of vocal breath strikes upon or rubs against the walls of the oral passage in one or another way or place, the effects thus produced will mingle with and otherwise modify those due simply to the size, shape, and structure of the cavity. Some of them will be really frictional as in nasal speech, and others similar in kind to such as harmonic certain tones of the flute, and others effective in a more active manner, as in the case of the particular portion of a vowel-chamber by the energetic action on it of the tongue, or of the particular portion of the vocal current so as to impinge upon the same. The tones proper to the vowel-chamber as a resonant cavity simply while it is a prime factor is not the only factor in determining the quality of a vowel.

We find this view of the matter confirmed if we try to utter vowel sound while drawing in the breath. We can by this process elicit vocal tone; but we can in this way make only a faint approximation to the vowel qualities heard in the ordinary manner. And again the flowing tones of the singing voice bring out these qualities less distinctly than do the tones of speech which are, as we may say, thrown into the oral cavity instead of flowing in.

Some vowels are taken more easily at a low and others at a high pitch. E. t. is the main if not wholly to the connection, by muscle and ligament, between the larynx and the root of the tongue; in consequence of which certain positions of the tongue favor the adjustment of the larynx for a high, and others for a low pitch. A change in the pitch of a given vowel may thus involve some change in the position of the larynx, but not so great as to forbid a sufficiently accurate definition of the several vocalizations.

§ 8. For the vowel *l* (Hrrn. *l*h), with its "wide" variant *l* (dask. *l*u), §§ 13, 41), — the constriction is made by preheating the tongue back part of the palate to the back wall of the pharynx; the place is thus very near to the larynx and the roof of the tongue (see § 3). The tongue is raised to the hard and the pharyngeal wall and opens space for the tongue on the one hand and the pharyngeal wall and soft palate on the other. It reaches no further forward than the front limit of the soft palate the way I get its essential quality. In the space thus bounded through subject to some modification by means of parts of the mouth. After forward and back, though it may be said to have a certain quality of the vowel.

This may properly be denominated the **CPE THROAT TOWEL**, since it is formed in the throat and the part adjacent, and with the throat in the upper or forward part quite open, neither obstructed nor constricted, so that it sound is reflected and thrown forward directly and without hindrance from the pharyngeal wall. By the throat is here meant the *pharynx* — the passages that runs from the mouth to the oesophagus and the larynx — the proper meaning of the word as applied to interior parts. The peculiar formation of this vowel is a full degree reason for separating it from the back vowel [ɪ], among which it has been ranked by M. E. The throat vowel is a combination of front and back. The English vowel *own* makes clear the relative position of this vowel to the two series of the front and the back vowels — See [11, 15, 67-69].

§ 9. For the two groups (§ 10-11) next to be mentioned the constriction is mainly approximation of the tongue to the hard palate in the case *ea* and to the soft palate in the other — the breath can divide the oral passage into two compartments, one of which, however, contributes so much more than the other to the quality of the vowel that this one may together with the constricted channel be properly regarded as the vocal-chamber.

(11) When the denticulate is raised by arching up the tongue under the hard palate, we have the triple tile series, namely *h* (*ʃ*ve), *ḥ* (*ʃ̣*le), and *h̥* (*ʃ̥*re), each member of which has another tile *h̥* (*ʃ̥*re) or *ḥ* (*ʃ̣*le) (11). These are denticulated *FRONT VOWELS*, and otherwise are often called *palatal vowels*.

The three members of the series are distinguished as *h̥* or *t* (*ʃ̥*), *ḥ* (*ʃ̣*), and *h* (*ʃ*) (12).

remains" (p. 20), and L₂ (A, without the slide in it). The change from δ to δ_0 and again from δ to δ_0 , is made by lowering the parts of the tongue before and after the fricative and behind and at the lower end of the place of contact (which is thus made to occupy the *back* of the *back* of the vocal-chamber at the place of constriction) so as the same time made broader from side to side, but the distance between tongue and palate at U is also used and is increased in each case the passages may be as close as those to be without unaccountable friction. — See Fig. 2.

If we consider the vessel-chamber as made up of the passage when restricted together with the cavity behind this plane we may as has often been done, compare it to a bottle with a narrow neck, - the neck curved forward somewhat like the

break is a retort, -- and with the neck broader and shorter for the lower than for the higher of the series, and the body of the bottle differing in size and shape for the one and the other.

For the high, 3 (E) the root of the tongue is drawn down - I said, the surface of the tongue back of the place of constriction and down toward the root is quite concave from side to side and up and down as well; it becomes least and less so as the low position is approached. The tongue is drawn down and forward, the lower lip is pulled up at the same time more and more flattened and the lower jaw is moved sixty more and more depressed and is also drawn back. If it be not so drawn back the soft palate will be dragged forward by the tongue and thus a nasal twang will be the liable. It is further to be noted that the most effective part of the vocalization is the part nearest the root of the tongue, and that the farther back the place of constriction, and as reaching further and further back for the mild and for the low.

The passage at the place of constriction and the larger compartment behind the same are two distinct resonant cavities, each having as such a pitch proper to itself. The investigations of Helmholtz, Graham Bell, and others have shown that, in passing from the low, A (re), to the high, G (re), the pitch of the forward portion rises; while, on nearly that of the cavity behind it becomes at the same time deeper:—as a consequence, of course of corresponding changes of configuration. For the front row I detail, see §§ 33-4 "3-61 10" 14".

§ 11. When the correlation is in the soft palal involving retroflexes and homorganic part of the tongue, we have another series of time "with their own" variants (§ 13) denominated BACK VOWELS namely *o* (*oo*) HIGH, *ɔ* (mid), *a* (low) where the usual "variant" *ə* MID, and *ɑ* (all) LOW — d ff ramed as the tongue is swelled up higher or low/high in the back part of the mouth, and thus reaches to a higher or lower — or what is the same till g more or less forward — point all over the soft palate. Thus, i the back as well as the front vowels, the place of construction is longest for the high, shorter for the mid and still shorter for the low — shortened at the forward or rear end of the place for the back vowels, so it is at the rearward end for the front vowels. The broadening of the vowel-chamber, the flattening of the arch of the palate and the lowering of the jaw in the change from *g* to *m* and *f* to *v* are gradual and regular along the back as is the front vowels. The more and more gradual and regular changes from *g* to *m* and *f* to *v* at the rear end of the tongue backwards in the front series is paralleled however by similar changes from *i* to *e* and *e* to *a* in the back series. The inverse relation of the two parts of the tongue § 7, high-back, *o*, *ɔ* (*oo*), corresponds to the direct inward of the root and homogeneous part of the tongue for the high-front *i* & (*y*) *e* — See Fig. 2, 4.

All of the back vowels take labial modification, and are the of the class termed LABIAL, or ROUNDED vowels. The high are more rounded, that is, the lips more contracted than the mid, and the mid more than the low. The rounded character for all of the back vowels has its forward limit made by the lips and taken in at the other extremity the place of contraction on the soft palate, the compartment below this place contributing but comparatively unimportant part.

The lateral midline is quite indistinct in the back vowels. If we try to "undo" these — that is, to alter them with the corners of the lips drawn far back while holding the palatoalveolar position unchanged — we succeed in getting only a kind of noise made by friction of the vocal current against the soft palate and uvula, with the loss of clear vowel quality. We can, in fact, by restraining the tongue much more than is done for the normal back vowel, produce something strongly resembling them, with comparatively little help from the lip activity of the lips and cheeks. But such cases and such positions of the organs have no part in normal speech. The tongue alone, in some human languages, is capable of producing the so-called "lateralized" front vowels by its activity, but we are prevented by structural and action habits of the tongue from the greater activity and position of the lips, and the greater edge, in

the greater contraction and protrusion of the lips, and the greater extent now to the tongue and consequent greater dilatation of the cavity — the depth of which is also increased by the upward bending of the soft palate, — cause the high position for the back vowels to give a deeper resonance than the mid and the mid-flan the low there is thus presented a correspondence in this respect with the back cavity of the front vowels.

For *lance* compare in detail nos §§ 79, 74, 74-102, 104, 124, 130-132.
§ 22. 1) both the front and the back series (§§ 14, 11) the degree of regular position from that of the open-front vowel, *A* (front), & *ah* (back), is least for the low and greatest for the high; this vowel being nearly raised to the low in both series. It is thus properly to be regarded as the *mean* *extremity* or point of departure, for the two series, which proceed from it by regular gradation, as is represented in the

[illegible]

See The Church of England, by Henry Street, p. 21.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific information required.

DIAGRAM OF THE SIMPLE VOWEL POLYDRE I F (OILIN)

[illegible]

И.И.	М.И.	Ф.И.	подпись	подпись
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[illegible]

takes when in repose For the narrow, the tongue is pressed with some force toward the palate or pharyngeal wall, making contact and meeting resistance on the lateral margins, and being thus *firmly braced in position* For the wide, this pressure is not exerted, and this support is wanting; the tongue is merely projected into position, and leans upon nothing, or only spreads itself against the teeth or other parts on each side, and finds in any way but slight support, — hence the commonly abrupt character and naturally short quantity of the wide "A sort of precision and firmness" in the one case, and the opposite in the other, have been emphatically noticed by Mr Bell (*University Lectures*) as differentiating qualities of the "primary" and the "wide" — See § 21

The widening causes change in the shape and size of the whole vowel-chamber It makes it larger in the case of the front vowels (§ 10) In the case of the open-throat *i* (*arm*, § 8) narrow, *ä* (*ask*) wide, it is to be noted that for the narrow the fore part of the tongue is of necessity pressed downward and rather retracted, while for the wide it is projected forward and considerably raised, — in consequence of the widening at the place of constriction Also in the back vowels (§ 11), the fore part of the tongue is necessarily less retracted for the wide than for the narrow, the labial rounding or contraction is at the same time less, and is made with less tension The channel through the back part of the mouth is in all cases made larger for the wide — See Figs 1, 3, 5

The changes in the form and position of the tongue, from the narrow to the wide, carry with them corresponding changes in the position of the lower jaw

All the front vowels are converted from narrow to wide in the way shown for *ä* (*ask*), in Fig 3, and all the back vowels, as shown for *ö* (*food*), in Fig 5

§ 11 The narrow and the wide may, in a given case, be regarded either as different vowels or as different forms of the same vowel, but are commonly spoken of as different vowels The two of each pair are perceived as characterized by the same fundamental quality, and as differentiated by features common to all the wide and the opposite appertaining to all the narrow

§ 15 There are *intermediate degrees* of narrow and wide which need to be noticed (§§ 23, 48), and there are forms of forcible tongue pressure away from the palate, making vowels still more open than what we call the wide, and with prolonged quantity, as heard in certain provincial and rustic modes of speech (see § 50) There are also various shades of sound between the high and mid, and between the mid and low And every vowel is subject to variations in position and in sound as conjoined with different consonants These many and minute varieties can not all be defined with accuracy In a vowel scheme for ordinary uses, only the more prominent and plainly distinguishable diversities are to be marked, and the fixed points on the scale are to be taken with some latitude of variation

In the case of the open throat or pharyngeal vowels, of which we have noted a narrow, *u* (*urn*), and a wide, *ü* (*isk*), a nicer analysis might give as many varieties, though not so strongly marked, as we have in the other groups, that is to say, a high, a mid, and a low, and of each of these a narrow and a wide But, for ordinary orthoepical purposes, such a minute subdivision is unnecessary Only, when the wide *ä* is prolonged, it takes a narrow form, but not identical with *i* (*arm*), being made with the place of constriction higher up in the pharynx The vowel quality, as wide higher or lower in the way here described, will naturally vary with the higher or lower pitch of the voice And it is to be remarked that the ordinary "Italian *a*" in English, as in *fatter*, etc., is heard in various forms as higher and lower in organic position The *ä* (*ask*) will, indeed, be ordinarily higher as well as wider than the *i* (*arm*) — See § 69

§ 16. (a) There is a fourth order of vowels in addition to the three above described (§§ 8, 10, 11), though it would not be altogether amiss to regard it as a variety running through the other three To this the term *MIXED* is applied in the Bell nomenclature It comprises, in the English, *ä* (*arm*), *ü* (*up*), and *ö* (*fern*, *evcr*) Sounds of this order occur also in the first part of the glide between the initial and the final elements of the long *i* and *ou* diphthongs (§ 19 a), and make the glide between any vowel not of the mixed order and a following *r*, to which consonant

the mixed vowels themselves bear a close resemblance Unaccented vowels tend, for the most part, to a sound of this sort, when they do not go over to the neutral vowel — See §§ 17, 28, 39, 85-85, 105, 123, 124, 139-142

These are called "mixed" because regarded as formed by a kind of blending of the organic positions for the front and the back vowels, or a neutrality between them Though the term, as thus understood, is not wholly inappropriate, the more essential characteristic of this class is that the passage at the place of constriction — which in this case is both longer and much more open than it is for the other vowels — has the part of the tongue along the middle line depressed and the lateral borders raised, so as to form a sort of trough, and to make, in conjunction with the palate, a rough approximation to a *cylindrical channel* * Instead of a passage with cross section somewhat crescent shaped, concave on the palate and convex on the tongue, as for other vowels, we have a passage concave on both tongue and palate And this passage may be regarded as constituting the entire vowel chamber, being, as it is, the main and the effective portion of all that might be included in the design

(b) The vowels of this class may properly be subdivided into *FRONT* and *BACK*, and under each may be distinguished a *HIGH*, a *MID*, and a *LOW*, also, under each of these, a *NARROW* and a *WIDE* The front mixed are made mainly under the hard palate, and the back mixed mainly under the soft palate For the high of each the vowel-chamber reaches well forward, and in the change from high to mid, and again from mid to low, falls back somewhat in place, and is made larger in dimension The English *ä* (*arm*), narrow, and *ü* (*up*), wide, are mid-back mixed; *ö* (*fern*), narrow, and *ö* (*evcr*), wide, are mid front-mixed. The high front-mixed, — which, labially rounded, make the *u* French and *ü* German, — we have in English as the brief initial element of *ü* (*üso*, § 132)

The high-front mixed, just above described, are closely related to the high front vowels, *ö* (*evc*, § 10) and *i* (*III*), the mid, *ö* (*fern*, *evcr*), to the mid front, *ä* (*äle*) and *ö* (*önd*); a variant pronunciation in *fern*, *evrn*, etc., low instead of mid, — more common formerly than at present, — is nearly related to the low-front, *ä* (*äro*) The mid-back mixed, *ä* (*arm*), *ü* (*up*), have a similar relation to the mid back, *ö* (*öld*) and *ö* (*öbey*), though not so obvious, because these (*ö* and *ö*) are labially rounded, while the *ä* and *ü* are not so, or but slightly if at all, a variety, low instead of mid, heard as a dialectic or an individual peculiarity in the pronunciation of these vowels, has a quite obvious affinity to the open throat, *u* (*urn*), *ü* (*isk*) The Diagram exhibits these relations in the leading instances. The existence of the relations as here pointed out justifies the introducing of such terms as front-mixed and back mixed

The *ä* (*arm*) and *ö* (*fern*) are distinguished as *narrow*, from *ü* (*up*), *ö* (*evcr*), *wide* They are marked as such by the essential characteristics of the narrow and wide of the other groups (§§ 13, 21), only in this case we have for the wide a convexity made less deep, instead of a convexity flattened down, and we have the bracing action for the narrow made by a pull downward on the middle line and a firm pressure at the sides It is no matter if, by a partial change in signification, of a kind not uncommon in scientific as well as in popular language, it so comes about that the wide have the interval between tongue and palate no greater in this case than the narrow, since the essential and more important characteristic remains, as before described (§ 13)

(c) The rounding of the tongue in these vowels produces an effect for the ear somewhat like that of lip rounding Tongue-rounding and lip-rounding are combined in the French *ou* and *ü*, German *ö* and *ü* The term *tongue rounded* would in fact describe the whole class more accurately than *mixed* It is to be noticed that the lip-rounding takes a characteristically different shape in the mixed from what it does in the back vowels There is some degree of lip-rounding in *ü* (*üso*), and even a slight degree in *ö* (*öfern*)

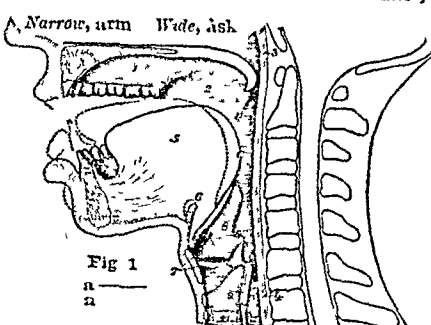
(d) The mixed vowels are closely allied to the consonant *r*, into which they are

* See Wilhelm Victor *Elemente der Phonetik*, § 56.

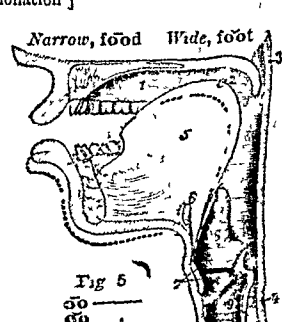
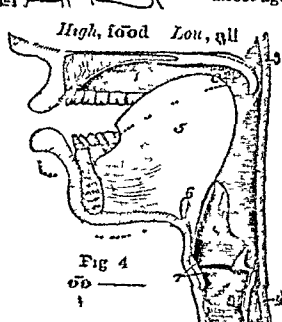
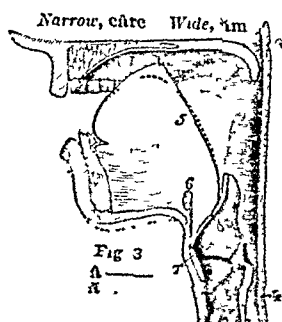
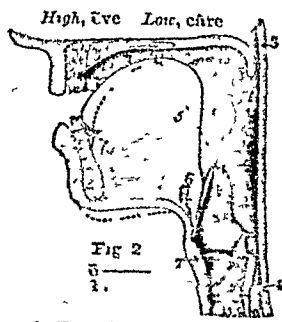
VIEWS OF THE VOCAL ORGANS (THE RIGHT HALF) IN VOWEL POSITIONS.

1 Hard Palate 2 Soft Palate 3 4 Back Wall of the Pharynx 5 Tongue 6 Tongue Bone 7 Right Vocal Cord, below, right False Vocal Cord, above, both attached to the Thyroid Cartilage in front, and to the right Arytenoid Cartilage behind 8 Fold, extended from the border of the right half of the Epiglottis in front to the right Arytenoid Cartilage behind, back of which is shown, in cross-section, the Transverse Muscle that runs from the right to the left Arytenoid 9 Cricoid Cartilage 10 Windpipe 11 Oesophagus C Place of Constriction

The Thyroid Cartilage extends back in two broad plates, one on each side, each one hinged, or pivoted, at a point on the outside and near the bottom of the Cricoid The Thyroid thus serves as a lever for stretching



or relaxing the Vocal Cords The Tongue Bone extends back in two branches above the Thyroid plates. Each Arytenoid is a pyramid with a triangular base, of which the outer angle (not seen in the engraving) rests upon the Cricoid, while the inner front angle holds the end of a Vocal Ligament, and the inner angle in the rear is held fast by a short ligament to the Cricoid. The Arytenoids serve as levers for moving and adjusting the Vocal Cords When the Cords are brought close together, the passage between the Cartilages may either remain open or be closed closed by the joining, and opened by the disjoining, of their front edges, from the bottom to the top, — the Transverse Muscles barring the way behind at all times. The False Vocal Cords have no direct agency in phonation]



On Fig 2, *ä* (*äle*) would take an intermediate position: so *ö* (*öld*), on Fig 4 Wide forms of all front vowels are fashioned as shown by Fig 3; of back vowels, as by Fig 5.

converted by raising the point of the tongue toward the palate (see § 250). Hence *y* form the glide connecting *r* with vowels preceding. The mid-mixed *ɜ* (fern *avér*) is more nearly allied to the dental *ɜ* (§ 1), and the low-mid *ə* to the palatal (§ 207). It is through the influence of the following *r* that the present sound of *ɜ* in fern *hír* et., and of *ɛ* in *fír* str. etc. have been developed from the original sounds of *ɛ* (*éndl*) or *ɛ* (*íle*) and *i* (*tlí*) or *ɛ* (*ýve*).

[17] The English words of the mixed [ɪ ʊ] class are the nearest to the obscurest sound of the so-called NATURAL VOXEL, or rather named the *natural vowel* – that is, the vocal sound y produced with the least articulation effort, or with none at all; and heard except as a glide, only in unaccented syllables. The latter suffers from the fact that it turns in itself into a vowel, and thus loses its character of being a mere transitional position. Every short vowel is liable in very rapid speech – the gh comes more or less there – to fall into it (see § 38 29). We have it also in the voice-glide [ə 26], however, in the final syllables of words like *open*. While it and of words (really disyllabic) like *chiasm*, Tu glide [ɪ 101] from vocal accentuation into the gliding form, and through the natural vowel into a natural one, and even the glide with lip-sounds (§ 13 1).

§ 13. The *nineteen* (see Diagram) as above described add from the vowel list inclusive of the initial element in α (Hae § 19 b 12), making the complete list of the **SIMPLE VOWEL SOUNDS**, 9 of which need to be noted as such (§ 1) in English. The I (see § 100) and the II (see § 13) are diphthongs. Also H (Hae § 4), with the usual vowel in HII at d & H I (§ 100) with the various d 's (Hae) are diphthongs.

[§ 10(a). THE PURE DIPHTHONGS in English are mad up as follows:— (1) Th (see § 100) consists mainly of the glid between th (1) and the final element so that it has part of the glid and part of the final element. It begins with a low nearer to (a) (see § 141) and proceeds through sounds of the mix. d (see § 167), or sounded by the end of the neutral vowel on to the l element (111) (120). As usually pronounced it differs somewhat from the w r d s y (y) : this begins with (k) (see § 87) and also gls more pronounced to the initial element and somewhat more to the final element. (2) Th glid is a pure glid; it begins with a low (see § 159, 160) and in having no part pronounced; also, in beginning with the same element, it then takes a different direction, t ough sound of the mixed and the ne tral one, and gradually increased labial on dug n d terminates in a (a) (see § 128). (3) Th (of (a) § 129) begins with p (m) (13), or a sound d between i and (a) (d) (129) taking it for the main part, and glides on to i (111) (105). Both (1) & (3) are the initial element. (4) Th (of (a) § 109) with the usual nasal, gls e much the gr ter pronounced to the final element. (5) Th after certain consonants—as in lte tr y sht dlt, dlt, etc. (see § 184)—begin with the high fricative f (see § 112), and have the fricative without the g the y sound glid on to a (a) (see § 127), and have the fricative main part.

[illegible]

(c) Of the pure diploids, it is to be noticed that they all proceed from a place of contraction further back in the mouth to one more forward, i.e. from al wt ligl to awel — that is, from a more open to a more close palato-lingual position; or else, as the fl in little etc. No G₆, from a more open to a more close lip configuration. The fl pn a dipht ng with y for the connecting glide proceeds by a backward direction from their high-front starting point; and those with th glide proceed i.e. a more close to a more open lip configuration if ai the consonant; and a in these cases are given off by the relax tion from awel tension that ensues in passing fr m close to semi-open.

(j) The vowelized r (§ 253), when the f rim is used, — as in far or fire more

worm earth etc. — is usually a sound of the mixed (§ 16) class and may even be added to the preceding vowel as a separate sound or may in conjunction with it make a diphthong of a peculiar kind. Besides this sort and that heard as stated above (§) in *graindure naus* *ous* *liffous*, *genius*, etc., and the long *fo*, preferred by some commencing with a mixed vowel sound, — *ff* instead of *ff* — other possible diphthongs with mixed vowels bearing a part as initial or final element are not actually heard in English — *u* less as diphthong or individual peculiarities.

(e) In uttering a diphthong the organs are not held anywhere in a fixed position but proceed by a continuous glide from beginning to end. Only the change goes more all way to or from any 1 ment that appears to predominate. This is true even of \bar{A} ($\bar{A}ie$) and \bar{U} ($\bar{U}i$) as uttered with the "vanish."

§ 20. The terms OPEN and CLOSE may be applied to describe either the difference of low mid, and open, or that of nar w and w, — or that between the open-throat vowel a Jan'y or all of the otl rs. They rethne wanting in zactum. We can not say for instance of the low front-parrow A (ā) that it is more or less open than the m front wide ā (ānd) or even the high front-vowel I (II) — see § 110 12. It is possible to arr' gual the vowl n on gl'e linear scale, or — on two s' gl'e lines, as m or n or l saepon and low W an say h w r of the A (ārrn) that it is the m topen of all.

[illegible]

§ 2. The vowels symbolized by \mathfrak{E} \mathfrak{I} \mathfrak{O} \mathfrak{U} as bel g the most frequent f the long sounds denoted by the so l letters, re-called their NE LLAR LONG aoul and f the like reason, \mathfrak{E} \mathfrak{I} \mathfrak{O} \mathfrak{U} the REGULAR RIGHT so l. In regul long and short of the same l letter how er in case varia to of each other as narrow and wide p as th long and short of the same sound. This discrepancy is a consequence of changes in ortho y in quality which the long or the short, or both have, ad. recpa since l. it places was fixed in the general orthography of the language

[illegible][illegible]

§ 23. The relation of the vowels, as respects sgt formation, carrying with them also no corresponding acoustic relations, — are repre sented in the Diagram on p. 14 H. We have the front and the back series of the a row diverging from narrow a (1rrr) to the corresponding wide, a (2rrr) from the u and o (3rrr) to the u and o (4rrr) to the u and o (5rrr) to the u and o (6rrr) to the u and o (7rrr) to the u and o (8rrr) to the u and o (9rrr) to the u and o (10rrr) to the u and o (11rrr) to the u and o (12rrr) to the u and o (13rrr) to the u and o (14rrr) to the u and o (15rrr) to the u and o (16rrr) to the u and o (17rrr) to the u and o (18rrr) to the u and o (19rrr) to the u and o (20rrr) to the u and o (21rrr) to the u and o (22rrr) to the u and o (23rrr) to the u and o (24rrr) to the u and o (25rrr) to the u and o (26rrr) to the u and o (27rrr) to the u and o (28rrr) to the u and o (29rrr) to the u and o (30rrr) to the u and o (31rrr) to the u and o (32rrr) to the u and o (33rrr) to the u and o (34rrr) to the u and o (35rrr) to the u and o (36rrr) to the u and o (37rrr) to the u and o (38rrr) to the u and o (39rrr) to the u and o (40rrr) to the u and o (41rrr) to the u and o (42rrr) to the u and o (43rrr) to the u and o (44rrr) to the u and o (45rrr) to the u and o (46rrr) to the u and o (47rrr) to the u and o (48rrr) to the u and o (49rrr) to the u and o (50rrr) to the u and o (51rrr) to the u and o (52rrr) to the u and o (53rrr) to the u and o (54rrr) to the u and o (55rrr) to the u and o (56rrr) to the u and o (57rrr) to the u and o (58rrr) to the u and o (59rrr) to the u and o (60rrr) to the u and o (61rrr) to the u and o (62rrr) to the u and o (63rrr) to the u and o (64rrr) to the u and o (65rrr) to the u and o (66rrr) to the u and o (67rrr) to the u and o (68rrr) to the u and o (69rrr) to the u and o (70rrr) to the u and o (71rrr) to the u and o (72rrr) to the u and o (73rrr) to the u and o (74rrr) to the u and o (75rrr) to the u and o (76rrr) to the u and o (77rrr) to the u and o (78rrr) to the u and o (79rrr) to the u and o (80rrr) to the u and o (81rrr) to the u and o (82rrr) to the u and o (83rrr) to the u and o (84rrr) to the u and o (85rrr) to the u and o (86rrr) to the u and o (87rrr) to the u and o (88rrr) to the u and o (89rrr) to the u and o (90rrr) to the u and o (91rrr) to the u and o (92rrr) to the u and o (93rrr) to the u and o (94rrr) to the u and o (95rrr) to the u and o (96rrr) to the u and o (97rrr) to the u and o (98rrr) to the u and o (99rrr) to the u and o (100rrr) to the u and o (101rrr) to the u and o (102rrr) to the u and o (103rrr) to the u and o (104rrr) to the u and o (105rrr) to the u and o (106rrr) to the u and o (107rrr) to the u and o (108rrr) to the u and o (109rrr) to the u and o (110rrr) to the u and o (111rrr) to the u and o (112rrr) to the u and o (113rrr) to the u and o (114rrr) to the u and o (115rrr) to the u and o (116rrr) to the u and o (117rrr) to the u and o (118rrr) to the u and o (119rrr) to the u and o (120rrr) to the u and o (121rrr) to the u and o (122rrr) to the u and o (123rrr) to the u and o (124rrr) to the u and o (125rrr) to the u and o (126rrr) to the u and o (127rrr) to the u and o (128rrr) to the u and o (129rrr) to the u and o (130rrr) to the u and o (131rrr) to the u and o (132rrr) to the u and o (133rrr) to the u and o (134rrr) to the u and o (135rrr) to the u and o (136rrr) to the u and o (137rrr) to the u and o (138rrr) to the u and o (139rrr) to the u and o (140rrr) to the u and o (141rrr) to the u and o (142rrr) to the u and o (143

ACCENT, QUANTITY, AND EMPHASIS AND THEIR RELATIONS
TO THE QUALITY OF VOWEL SOUNDS

§ 4. ACCENT The *stress* or *emphasis* may be defined as the prominence given to the act of giving prominence, by *voice* or *muscle* to one syllable or to others in a word or in a phrase, when not best met in the way of euphony. Or it may be defined as a mode of utterance that gives out a prominence. The prominence thus given is called *stress* or *emphasis*. It is the secret of the world's clearest service to man & the unity of the utterance. It is the secret of the phrase, and is a help to fluency in utterance. The accent is an essential part of the form of a word; and sometimes makes the only difference in form between two words that have it. It may be totally different meanings; as, in *crane* and *crane*.

[illegible]

3rd A FURTHER ANALYSIS TO REVEAL is one concluding either who/ye is part of various fabric words, among wh. is the hypothetical one, various, pronounced the written, and with auxiliary pre. minims. The more colloquial member is naturally and thus habitually into less prominence in a process (— the more personal) — moved to an early position in fixing the pronunciation of words. Each phrase now is a recent bear. In notes I sent in the history of verse.

§ 25. Accent, in the several senses above, may be effected by greater or less force, or by larger quantity, or by a distinction of pitch. In the several syllables — every syllable or by all of these combined. Accent, in a more special sense may signify that — whether stress, quantity or pitch — by which the special or preminence is effected. Accent, considered as made by transposition of letters, by pitch, — may not commonly be distinguished from the other two, but it may be distinguished from them, and play the same sense and in the manner as accent does, but it does the same stress, quantity and pitch all and each, in various ways peculiar to itself — as the position of which lies within the structure of words upon location and orality.

[illegible]

[3]. **STRIFE** = a struggle = mental form of rebellion. This strife is more like a

the last analysis, into muscular tension, — tension, be it observed, not merely of the muscles that drive the air from the lungs, but of those which stretch and stiffen the vocal cords for tone vibration, and of those which hold the mouth organs in the various positions and configurations for vowel resonance, and move or hold them for the consonant articulations. We thus have reaction against, as well as direct propulsive action upon, the vocal current. And much of this reaction goes not to increase the loudness, or power, of the sound, but to impress upon it certain modifications with greater distinctness and effectiveness. Thus, the prominence given by accentual stress is not merely due to greater loudness, or intensity, of sound, but sometimes as much, if not more, to the fuller distinctness of the articulation.

Besides simple accentual stress, we shall have occasion in the sequel (§§ 163, 164, 275) to consider stress as laid upon different parts of a syllable, or of a vowel or consonant element, — namely, the beginning, middle, or end, — and as gradual or abrupt (§ 32). Stress in utterance is a thing of degree, and is entirely relative. The nearest to an absolute determination is found in the least stress with which a syllable can be uttered and yet be perceived as a syllable. Above this least degree in one syllable or more, other degrees may exist in other syllables of the same word, and thus form a ground for distinguishing a primary, a secondary, or even a tertiary accent.

§ 33 In English, stress is the chief, and is commonly regarded as the sole, constituent of accent. Yet, quantity is ordinarily combined with stress that is to say, syllables that take the absolutely least degree of stress commonly take, at the same time, the absolutely shortest quantity, that is, the shortest possible for the syllable, and with higher degrees of stress there go corresponding prolongations in quantity, — and quantity, in its turn, carries stress along with it. The two things are separable, but, in English, the two are ordinarily combined, so that an increase or diminution of the one involves an increase or diminution of the other. — See § 30.

§ 34 The syllable or syllables that, in a word or phrase, may be uttered with the absolutely least stress and quantity — or with a near approach to this quite least degree — are said to be UNACCENTED. The one syllable which takes the relatively greatest stress and prolongation is, of course, an ACCENTED syllable. In many words of several syllables — usually of more than three — there is occasion to note two accents, a stronger and a weaker, denominated a PRIMARY and a SECONDARY accent, distinguished in this Dictionary by a heavier and a lighter accentual mark, as, e. g., *mag'nif-ic'or*, *affin-ill'i-ty*. There is, in many three syllable words, such a secondary accent. It may fall on the first syllable, as in *un'der-tak'or*, *con'tra-dict'*, in which case it is usually marked in dictionaries. Or it may fall on the third and final syllable, as in *mag'nif-ic-ty*, the final syllable of this word having equal stress with the third in *mag'nif-ic'or*, and thus differing from the third in *van'i-ty*, and as in the verb *proph'e-sy*, which differs from the noun *proph'e-cy*. In such cases it is not the custom to insert the accent mark, in this Dictionary, when the vowel of the syllable is long, the secondary accent is implied by the mark of long quantity, as, *mag'nif-ic-ty*, *ded'i-cate*, *tur'pen-tine*.

There are, also, words of two syllables, neither of which can be properly spoken with the absolutely least stress and least quantity, such as *n-men*, *fire-well*, *con-quest*, *horse-rake*, *house-top*, including most of the two-syllable compounds, and many words not of that class as joined with other words in a phrase or a sentence, the more feebly accented of the two syllables has accentual prominence above the unaccented syllables with which it stands associated. Thus, the *è* in *wine-près*, *ab'scès*, *con'test*, *ac-cès*, *re-grès*, etc., differs from the *è* in *har-ès*, *tail'test*, *ac'tès*, *con'grès*, etc. There may be as strong a secondary accent employed in *dis-taste*, *dis-prove*, etc., as in *dis're-gard*, *dis're-pute*. It has not been common to mark such words as taking a primary and a secondary accent, one of the syllables having been reckoned as accented, and the other as unaccented; though the fact of the two accents is sometimes noticed by grammarians. The *New English Dictionary* by Dr. Murray gives the two marks in the case of *n-men* and a number of two-syllable compounds, and the same is done in this work.

There are no principles by which to determine the accent in English, and in many cases some variation from the more customary form will pass unnoticed. The general tendency of the language is to carry the chief accent back towards or to the first syllable. In the case of some two-syllable words, the final one is accented for the verb, and the other for the noun or adjective, as, *con-test* and *con'test*, *sub-ject* and *sub'ject*, *ab-sent* and *ab'sent*, etc. But many others are accented alike for both noun and verb, as, *de-fent*, *ro-gard*, *at-tack*, *cap-ture*, *ges-ture*, *al-ly*, *re-mark*, etc.

§ 35 It is to be observed that there are distinguishable degrees and shades of accentual stress and quantity, besides the two which we mark as primary and secondary. No less than four or five degrees may be found in some single words, such, for instance, as *incommuni-cab-ility*. Also, there can be, in this matter, no precise determination of degree, and hence it becomes, in many cases, a nice question for decision as to whether a syllable should or should not receive the mark of secondary accentuation. Initial and final syllables usually make no more than a quite near approach to an absolutely least accent, this falls more commonly and properly upon medial syllables.

§ 36 That differences of accent will have effect in MODIFYING OR CHANGING THE QUALITY of articulate elements is evident from the foregoing definitions of stress and of quantity. Certain of the elements require a considerable degree of articulative stress and some extent of time for their clear enunciation, while others are communicable with a more relaxed, or less tense, condition of the organs, and with a quicker delivery of the sound. It is, however, the quantity, and not the stress, that directly affects the quality. — See §§ 30, 33.

§ 37 All the naturally LONG VOWELS (§ 21) and the DIPHTHONGS are under accentual stress, either primary or secondary (though indicated in the Dictionary, it may be, sometimes only by the vowel quantity). They never occur under the weakest stress; they can not suffer weakening or loss of accent without alteration of quality. Thus, *è* (*è-vent*, § 78) differs in quality from *è* (*è-ve*), *î* (*î-de-a*, § 101) from

î (*î-see*), although, as thus weakened, these do not come down to the absolutely least accent, — see §§ 21, 42. The *î* in *sen'tite* is nearly as wide as the *è* in *bon'nét*. The second *û* in *ce'rûs*, when it turns to *è* in *ce'rû-al*, is hardly distinguishable from the quite wide *î* in *ce'rî-al*. The *è* in *è-hey* and *è* in *ev'ër* differ from *è* (*è-ld*) and *è* (*è-crû*), simply as wide from narrow. The narrow *è* of *in fôr'm* becomes the wide *è* in *in fôr'ma'tion*, the narrow *è* (*è-ld*) in *im-pô'se*, the wide *è* (*è-hey*) in *im-pô'sition*; the narrow *î* (*î-arm*) in *îr'ra-nous* is considerably widened in *îr'ra-ni-an*, if it does not indeed become the quite wide *î* (*î-sk*). — See § 15 and the Diagram. A diphthong, when deprived of accent, is necessarily curtailed, — either preserving the middle portion (§ 19), as *mî lord* (*my lord*), or the middle and terminal element, as in *î-ta* (§ 101) or the terminal, as *mî lord*, — if, indeed, this last be not a survival rather than a development.

§ 38 Among the naturally SHORT VOWELS (§ 21), there are differences to be noted. The high front-wide *î* (*pî't*, § 104) undergoes but slight alteration as deprived of accent. Thus, between the vowels in the accented and the unaccented syllables in *pî't-ful*, *îm'p'ish*, *îm'p'ite*, *îm'stîl*, there need be only a slight and hardly appreciable difference in quality. The mid-front-wide *è* (*è-nd*, § 83) with least accent, tends to *î* (*î-ll*), as in *îv'êt*, *îtch'è-n*, *îv'êt-è-d*, *îr'è-ss-è-s*. In situations where it holds its proper quality but slightly modified, — as in *è-fac'e*, *è-ist*, — though weakened, it does not sink to the degree of least accent, but here, in very rapid speech, it may fall into the neutral-vowel sound (§ 17). The low-front-wide *â* (*îm*, § 56) is never given with quite the least accent, yet it may have a weakened accent, with a slight modification of quality, as in *ît-tack'*, *îf-ford'*, *îl-low'*, *îc-cept'*, and in rapid speech may change to a (*îsk*) and then fall to the neutral place, — and especially in unemphatic monosyllables, such as *înd*, *în*, *îm*, *îtst*, etc. The *î* can not itself gradually pass into an obscure vowel sound. It is apt to drop forward into *è* thus *îcept* and *îcept* are not distinguished by the ultimate, and *è-in* in vulgar speech becomes *î-în*, and even *î-în*.

§ 39 In the other naturally short vowels, there is a general tendency, on the remission of accent, to fall towards or sink into the neutral vowel sound (§ 17), a sound which is taken only by syllables with the least accent. The *è* in *ad-nect'*, *re-è-lect'*, etc. (§ 120), has some tendency this way, but rather adheres to its proper sound, yet as modified and somewhat obscured, but does not, in such case, take quite the absolutely least accent. The letter *o* in final syllables with the least accent, as in *fel'on*, *at'om*, *big'ot*, *act'or*, etc. (§ 124), may be regarded as first taking a *î* sound as in *son*, or a sound of that class, whence it often passes over to the obscure neutral sound. The *u* in *aw'ful*, *îul'îl*, etc. (§ 138), has some tendency to the neutral quality, but is well able to retain its proper sound somewhat modified. The *u* (*îsk*) and *î* (*îp*) need suffer but slight alteration by the weakening or loss of accent, as in *so'fî*, *hot'î-ty*, *cau'cûs*, *în done'*, etc., — partly perhaps because they are so near to the neutral vowel.

§ 40 THE TENDENCIES, on the remission of accent, may be SUMMED UP as follows. — The narrow long vowels tend to the wide form, — see §§ 21, 37, and the Diagram. Of the wide short vowels, those at the three extremes of the scale, namely, *â* (*îsk*), *è* (*è-ot*), and *î* (*î-ll*), and also the mixed *î* (*îp*), have their quality but slightly changed by loss of accent, — *è* (*è-nd*) and *î* (*îm*), of the front group, tend in the forward direction, though *î* (*îm*) has equal proclivity toward *â* (*îsk*) or *î* (*îp*) and thus to the neutral vowel, — for all the wide back vowels, namely, *è* (*è-ld*), *è* (*è-hey*), *î* (*î-ll*), or *è* (*è-ot*), the tendency is to the neutral form, into which, indeed, every short vowel will sometimes fall. In general, the narrow course of the wide short vowels, as indicated above. — See § 48.

In hurried and careless colloquial speech, these modifying and obscuring tendencies, in both word and phrase, are intensified. Such colloquial usage, however proper in pronunciation. In England, the virtual obliteration of the secondary accent of words is a common fault. The opposite error of exaggerating the secondary accent is more or less common in America, but only to a limited extent among the well educated.

§ 41 These tendencies take the REVERSE DIRECTION when, instead of accent remitted or weakened, we have the quantity of a vowel, or both the stress and quantity, increased. In all cases of quite deliberate speech — as in oratorical delivery, time, — also in the measured recital of verse, — we have increased quantity and stress upon both unaccented and accented syllables, while yet their relations to each other are then and thus made to take some clear vowel sound. It is often a nice point to determine what the sound is that is thus to be taken. It should be, if possible, in every case, a sound between which and the obscure unaccented sound a gradual transition is possible and natural and easy. It will not, indeed, for the most part, reach the exact and full sound proper to the vowel as accented, — thus, in the word *sen'tite*, however deliberately spoken, the vowel in the final syllable would never more or less near approach to *î*, — yet retaining enough of the modified form to indicate that it belongs to an unaccented or weakly accented syllable.

§ 42 In the marking of the pronunciation of unaccented syllables, in this Dictionary, the intention is to give in each case — the *e* in *pru'dent*, *mov'el*, etc. (§ 24), and *a* in *înfant*, *o'ral*, etc. (§ 69), excepted — the mark of that one of the clear vowels employed in accented syllables to which the unaccented vowel is to be considered as making the nearest approach when properly uttered in quite deliberate speech, — as, *èx-press'*, *îd-mit'*, *côr-rect'*. The sound thus indicated should at all times be held clearly in the mind of the speaker. In the case of the naturally *è* sufficient to retain the mark they have when fully accented (*è*, *î*, *è*, *î*), but, as a practical matter, it is doubtless best to indicate the modified sound by a modification of the mark. The absence of accent sufficiently distinguishes the wide *è* in *ev'ër*, *pî'p'r*, etc., from the narrow *è* in *fôr'm*, *mû'rey*, etc.

THE VOWELS OF THE ALPHABET IN DETAIL

A.

§ 44. The letter *a* is employed for eight variations of sound: *â*, *â*, *â*, *â*, *â*, *â*, *â*, *â*; besides the exceptional sound as in § 47, and the sound of obscure quality, indicated by *a* (*îsk*) (§ 53). For *a* as part of a diphthong, see §§ 41, 43, 61, 67, 70, 76, 82, 85, 93, 101, 105, 112, 121.

§ 44 (1) *â*, *â*, as in *to*, *lîte*, *mûk'er*, *pro-fîne*, *pî'tri ar'chal*. The sound is otherwise represented, as in *pain*, *dây*, *gaol*, *gaug*, *break*, *vell*, *whay*, "long *a*."

§ 45 We have here the mid-front-narrow vowel (§ 10) of which the wide (§ 18) correlative is *è* (*è-nd*). Taking this for the main element, the English commonly

ends with a vanish — a brief terminal sound — in ʔ (111) sometimes running even to ʔ (5ve). As thus spoken the vowel is really diphthongal (3 19c) — made with a centisyllabic glide — though with no less rapid change near the initial than near the ʔa labial element. The vanish comes out more clearly in some syllable than in others. It is not used in the Scottish dialect; and is not apt to be given by people of foreign birth and training.

§ 48. There is some diversity in the sound of this vowel as spoken by different persons and as occurring in different words not only as concerns the quality, but as the sound verges more or less toward the lower and more open vowel *ä* (cf. re § 42) or is even made identical with that; the more open form occurs mainly as an archaic *ur* i: *L*.

§ 47. The radical part of the *h* sound widened usually so as to be undistinguishable from *h* (and) is the exceptional sound of *h* in any runny Thames and of *h* in said again against — see § 82.

[illegible]

§ 49 (2). *Ā* *A*: only in syll. bles closed by *r* and more or less strongly accented; as in *ātre* *share* *con*; *āre* *pār*'*ent*; *lōw* *ālāre*. The so. *ā* is also re; as *tā* by *ḍ* (*ḍ* *ḍ* *c* § 84); and otherwise as in *āir* *beāt* *h* *l* *prayer*. The *a* before *r* does not ordinarily take this sound when the *r* precedes a vowel; *r* another *a* in following syllable of this word; as *ā* *pār*'*t*y; *ā* *r*y *com* *pār*.

[illegible]

§ 51 Mr Henry Sweet (*II* *school* p 28) describes this vowel as low front-a-row identifying it with the French *pe* *i* and *i* linguistahing it from the mid front-*pen* *a* (*i*). It is indeed essentially the same as the so-called "pen *e*" in French (*tête père* etc.) German (*echt loben*, etc.) Italian (*ciel* etc.). It was the common sound of the English long *a* two hundred years ago, and still later and the influence of the vowel *i* tend to hold it unchanged

The vowel is otherwise described by some authorities, either because of difference in the actual p sound, or of a more recent as to the analysis of what may really be the same. The dictionaries I walk Smart, Stormonth and Ogilvie identify it with R (Rho). Cooley and A M B all do the same. Mr Bell gives also an alternative pronunciation as e in feet *pre* used; and the sound i is described by A J Ellis, and by Dr Murray late in *New English Dictionary*. But the fact is that it is R (Rho), and it is to be remembered that one of the R's of the R (Rho), that the vowel is R (Rho); and it is to be noted that the vowel is the same, equally as before w and bring it to that of the vowel here in question. To pronounce the e in feet and the xart hoot of A (Ae) is a foreign peculiarity; characteristic also of the Irish and the Scotch.

§ 8. The error into which some have been misled of giving this the same as of § 1(1c), with the usual result in § 1(11), is a fault which no orthopedist would commit. When the vowel before *is*, *is* some vowels, — such as *parent* etc. — as their *et* — repeated by § 1(1c) as well as *is* it is to be understood that the *n* is in § 1(1c) and of § 1(11). — See *Yin*, p. 400

§ 53. In syllables under least acc. 1, the *h* never occurs. In words like *well* *fā* or *warfare* *cū'sāl* etc., the final syll. do may be regarded as actually under a secondary accent (§ 54).

[54. (1) & 55. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 8

§ 53. Those to whom it is peculiarly English would not native variety learn to give it accurately; — one § 53. They use it (a) in the place. There are English and Americans who do the same; as in all eyes done in the South in dialect.

100 (-) X 61 = 60896 Lb. Father Sh Alma, Palma, etc.; King

Fig. 2. This is the most common variety of the small-sized oad. For more particular description see figs. 11, 12; see also, Fig. 3.

§ 53 There is a good deal of latitude of variation in the actual pronunciation of the Italian *a* in English, extending all the way between the first and extreme possible for *a* (Horn) and *a* (ask) (22). A medial form is at present most approved.

§ 60 In unaccented syllables, whenever the mark \tilde{a} (dash) is employed it is to be understood that the vowel is a weak r — n or r \tilde{a} (n \tilde{a})—than when accented the latter would, in the opinion of some orthoepists, be the proper mark.

§ C1 (v) *Ā Ā*. This is the sound to be preferred in certain words or syllables ending in *ak* *er* *it*, *th* *as* *si* *at*, *nee* *nt* *n* *l* *as*, *disk*, *stiff* *graff* *rust* *pikes*, *grasp* *list*, *dance* *chant* *command*; and in some other cases. *ba* *al* *le* *ce* frequent use in unaccented syllables, — for one class of which (§§ C3, C5) it will in this dictionary be indicated by *er* (italics) in the letter

[illegible]

§ 63. Fulton and Knight describe the *h* in the class of words in question as a shorted form of the Italian *n*. A. J. Ellis (*Prolegomena* p. 85) says that the *h* peaks of the fine thin sound of *A* muh be due to the English peak *h*, especially *la* of the word *l* question, a sound which he also recommends for the English — not in speaking *g* — sound word *h*ant but *h*and; and that *h*ay, *h*is, *h*is common now [1877] in Paris as a sound of the French *h*. The sound is one which

[illegible]

§ 60 In UNACER, TWO SYLLABLES the son d (h) is of frequent occurrence through rapid speech more or less obs. red and falling son times into th near if rm (§ 17)

found when the syllable is at all prolonged in myhali or dǝllǝrǝte utterance. See § 5.42.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

* 1. This is the low-pitch, narrow vowel (see [11]),—much as in the word *quest*. It is between the back 1 and the low 1, and the low 1 is raised. The 1 is far less depressed, and the opening of the jaw is increased. The down jaw draws in from side to side.—See Fig. 8.

* 2. There are words, such as *still*, *struggle*, *quarrel*, etc., in which the

and also her son (Bill) and (Mary); he wishes there is at least some
thing, and will be at it for a while, on page 11

§ 12. I have been a member of the same church since I was a child
and I have been a member of the same church since I was a child
and I have been a member of the same church since I was a child

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by others, *grān jūr* (§ 15), *mī-ca cōus* (shū) *o cēn* (ō' hōn) and *māu seoi* : s (ng shū). In each of these the sound of the *e* has changed the preceding consonant, it may still appear especially when the accent falls upon the following vowel; as in *o'cō-nō* (ō shē-ō'nō), *nāu se-ō'n* (p'āit-ē shūn), etc. Orthoepists are now more generally in favor of not allowing the vowel to take consonant value.

all in cu ta'me-ous (-nf 8s) hid e-ous (-f 8), lin'e-al (-f-al), mal le-a-ble (18-4-b l) and the like. See §§ 104, 134 135 "T (Synopses).

§ 93. Tj is letter has five variations of sound: T; t; X; x; W; besides its use with consonant value, and besides its significance as a sign-glyph (§ 95).

For i as part of a digraph or trigraph or of a diphthong see §§ 44, 48, 49, 54, 76
 § 84 90 99 103, 104 106, 110 120 131 141.

§ 99 (1) If I sail ice time slight child blind giant mighty j
 it fits a blo; with the name sound of the letter It is commonly called long i
 Equivalents are vie, gull height all the buy choir rye eye any or any

[y] as soon (times heard)
 § 100. The sound is diphthongal. The main part is the glide between the initial element and the terminal [i] (III) — see § 19. The initial varies in different localities and as spoken by different persons ranging all the way from [i] (Arva) to [e] (S. ?). It varies also somewhat as affected by the preceding consonant. It falls more commonly between [k] (Ask) and [t] (Sg).

§ 101 (2). It is unaccented; as in late n, bi-ol-o-gy tri bu'nal bi-car-bo-nate di-am-er. The quality of the sound is subject to variation; the diphthong being more curtailed as the syllable takes less stress and shorter quantity. In words like em-pire con-fite con-fine a(n), there is a fully accented accent upon the final syllable, as qualified in the full distribution of the lower vowels.

§ 102. (3.) *Y* is assimilated into *ch* in *triguo'* etc. — words from other languages, with the foreign and original sound of the letter retained. The sound is the same as that of *o* (§ 76), by which it is represented in the spelling for pronunciation.

§ 103. (4.) Y E; as in M pít pít y k'sue sál mlt un tll etc. Equivalents re hymn, guinea, sieve, breeches, been, &c. others, as solitary in sources, are busy women. It is th high-fo twld ow l corre po ding to the híg f uni-narrow ō (Ū r , y (ptique); and is the so-called shō t i "—see §§ 10

22-24 Those to whom the English is not native rarely learn to give the proper value of this vowel but follow their own vernacular in a form between *i* (pit) and *y* (pygmy) — see §§ 13-15.

[illegible]

A regards the pronunciation of the I of the endings as e like in terminology of chemistry the usage is unsettled as between I (I), and I(III) and I(vigint). But the Chemical Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1909 passed a vote in favor of the I (III); and there further voted to drop the final i in the spelling; so, i ro'min chlo'r'in io'din io'did io'x'id io'x'id bro'm'id, etc.—the spelling offered by D W Bates in 1928.

The sound I (III) unrecd told is represented by ei in foreign surfelt

f r f l t n r c o u n t e r f l i e t o ; b y u l i n c i r c u l t e t b y i o i n a m i s t i f f
e t a ; b y i n p a r t i n a n t c a r t i a g e e t a ; b y o f i n t o r t e l e e t a ; a n d i
c o m m u n i t y h a r d i n t h e f u n d i l l s o f s u r f a c e , w i l l g e e t a a n d o f c a p t a i n ,
e t a a n d f e n d e d w i c k e d i

§ 303. (5.) I 2, but not as in the third virtue virgin, Irish, etc., is the precise equivalent of § 302 as § 303. The wide variety of the same equivalent of § (or 2) occurs in unaccented syllables in a few instances; as in the phrase *the first* Both will be represented by § in the respelling for pronunciation. But in some words the second, before 1 or 2 is reduced to the voiceless as in *evil* (ē' 2), *basin* (ba' 2), etc. (see § 305.

[illegible][illegible]

fa-mŭl'Y kŕ't tŭ pŕ'schY-Xŭ't tŭ kŕ's/chY-Xŭ't tŭ; and this may be regarded as in most cases the leading manner of pronouncing such words. — See § 9^r and Synopsi, § 277

§ 101 This letter has seven sounds \bar{u} \bar{u} \bar{u} \bar{u} \bar{u} \bar{u} \bar{u} besides representing merely the voice-glide (§ 9) and besides the exceptional sound in *women* (§ 103). For \bar{u} as part of a \bar{d} graph see §§ 44, 70, 74 6 82, 9* 99 106, 108, 113, 118, 124, 1-3

§ 109. (1) *Ō* ō: as in *ōl* nōte bōne ō ver prō-ŋ dōe' lū'e-mō'tive etc with equivalent as i oam foe hōulder grov owe sev yō'u'man beav baut'boy dōor with the regular long sound (§ 22), and the same sound of the letter

§ 109 This vowel *i* does, as a peculiarity of the English language, a diphthong perceptible even in *id* (föbä) or *ascentum* in *id* (föä) and is thus diphthongized (§ 19). The radical part is the half back narrower vowel *ö* (21). The lips are contracted to a great opening and the *i* will be pronounced thus far, (§ 11) and more than *i* (föbä). In the similar case of *i* (äle) the lips are not so contracted, but the *i* is not so far back as in *id*. Yet after a little while when recognized and unrecog. whistled, if it is uttered directly it is not heard. The vowel *i* is otherwise subject to some variation in its quality as in diff. root words, as *rook* by diff. re. people

[illegible]

Mr A. J. P. H. remarks (*First English Pronunciation* p. 5) The vowel (o) — described by him as the long of English with America at (a, wh) — does not occur as a short or long in English but *hole whole* are not unfrequently distinguished as (Hool Hool) — the long and the sort of the same vowel § 111 Before r in accented syllables, the long o naturally and more properly

[illegible]

§ 111. () 6. In unaccented and normally open syllables, in English, as in 6 *key* to have 6 *bill* 10 *v* *bill* 10 *v* *sh-e* at let 6 *et* 10 *et* *eu* 10 *gy* *a-nat* "my transient" 10 *ry*. It differs from the 6 (61 1) not only by absence of the rime, but by taking a dieresis where various, invariable, according to degree of stress and prolongation. The symbol will be as well for the more common *o*, accented as well as unaccented in most of its uses. See § 110.

§ 113. (3) ϕ ϕ : only before r; as i 6rb, 16r i ϕ ler ab h6r' ex h6ri
etc with equal al ta, as in extraordinary georgi ?

The most generally approved pronunciation to represent this symbol is essentially identical with that of (g) (all 78) but deviations from this so frequent, either on the one side toward (g) (51d) or the other toward (h) (51d) as to render the symbol somewhat indeterminate as an indication of the actual sound. The *Imperial Dictionary* of Ogilvie marks the latter as (g) (51l) in all cases of the kind and Stormouth's Dictionary does so in nearly all. See p. 115.

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110. In unsuccented syllables, we sometimes have t or d (or both) as in *unob-
fer-met* Or-de-al-ne, and in *fur* mō Or-u see also as well as accented
but in such cases hardly needing to be distinguished from *n* (*nā*).
111. The organic position for *g* (*gl*) lie between that for *h* (*Herrn*) and *t* as
for *V* (*Sid*). To sound is *d*-like, historically sometimes from one end
and sometimes from the other. Hence if it is that, in the normal spelling we have the
g (*gl*) sound represented both by *g* and by *n*.

§ 228. (4) Ō ō: as in *nat*, *add*, etc. (the so-called "short o") having a (in *wa*, *te*) as an equivalent, and also *ow* to know and *eden* and *ow* in *hough*, *rough*. This is the low-back-wide-front vowel, — as *pow*, that is, in our scheme, though, in fact, as a sound is spoken, it is not precisely the wide form of the narrow *o* (all *ŋ* 20), but of a variety that would fall between this and *ŋ* (23) *ŋ* 120], — see § 214. That is to say the *ŋ* is *ŋ* in position that would be the narrow wide form of a (all). The hue is much less extracted than for a (all) but more than *ŋ*.

§ 75 The letter *e* has seven variations of sound: *ē*, *ĕ*, *ē*, *ē*, *ē*, *ē*, *ē*, accented; and *ē*, the wide variant, unaccented, besides its use as a silent letter and its use with consonant value, and besides the sound of obscure quality indicated by *e* (italic), as seen in § 94. For *e* as part of a digraph, see §§ 44, 49, 57, 70, 76, 80, 82, 84, 85, 97, 99, 103, 104, 108, 113, 126, 131, 141, 143

§ 76 (1) *Ē*, *ē* as in *ĕve*, *mĕte*, *con'crĕte*, *con'ti pĕde*, etc., with the name sound of the letter, and having equivalents as in *feet*, *beam*, *de-cel'ive*, *peo'ple*, *key*, *Cro'ar*, *ma-chine*, *field*, *quay*, *Pho'e'bus*, *Por'tu guese*, etc. The vowel is commonly called the "long *e*"

§ 77 This is the high-front-narrow vowel (§ 10) As actually uttered, especially when preceded by a consonant, it is not usually this absolutely simple element it commonly starts at a slightly wider degree, somewhat towards *ī* (III), and moves to a position the closest possible to a consonant *y*, — in obedience to the diphthongalizing tendency of the language — See § 127. — It is a fault to end it in an actual *y* sound. — See Fig. 2.

§ 78 (2) *Ē*, *ē* in unaccented syllables, as *ĕ vent*, *ĕ-pil'o mĕ*, *erĕ ate*, *dĕ-lin't-ate*, *so-cl'ĕ-ty*, shorter usually than accented *ē* (*ĕve*), and somewhat less narrow, verging towards, or sometimes even reaching, the wide *ī* (III) See § 37

§ 79 To give *ū* (ĭp) in place of *ē* (as *so-cl'ū-ty*), or to give the quite narrow form *ē* (as *so-cl'ē-ty*), is, in either case, offensive to the ear of a correct speaker.

§ 80 (3) *Ē*, *ē* This, in genuine English words, occurs only with *i* or *y* added, so as to make a digraph, as in *eight*, *pregy*, *vein*, etc. The sound is identical with *ī* (āle, § 44), and will be indicated by *ī* in the respelling

§ 81 In naturalized and half naturalized foreign words, as *forte*, *finale*, *abbé*, *ballet*, *consommé*, *adobe*, *auto-da-fé*, *José*, and in the interjection *eh* and in a few other instances, we have this sound of *e* accented, but without the vanish (§ 45) in *ī* (III) In such cases, it may, in the respelling, be well enough indicated by the symbol *ī* (§ 48)

§ 82 (4) *Ē*, *ē* as in *ĕnd*, *pĕt*, *tĕn*, *ĕr'ror*, etc., otherwise as in *feath'er*, *hell'er*, *loop'ard*, *friend*, *di-ro'e-us*, *as-a-fœ'ti-da*, *bur'j*, *guess*, *a'ny*, *said*, etc., the so-called "short *e*," — mid-front-wide, correlative of the narrow *ē* (right), *ī* (āle), — see §§ 45, 47 The syllable is usually closed by a consonant sound.

§ 83 *U*: ACCENTED *ū* occurs, as in *ĕuse*, *ĕn large*, *ĕf-fra'ce*, *ĕs-tate*, *ĕ-ro'ne*, *ous*, *lev'el*, *in'tel'lect*, *car'pĕt*, and sometimes it verges to or towards *ī*, as in *ro'sĕs*, *hore's*, *fair'ĕst*, *wis'ĕst*, *ru'ĕt*, *end'ĕd*, *wick'ĕd*, *wool'ĕn*, *kitch'ĕn*, *ĕn-co'ur'age*, — see § 38 The pronunciation of *hore's*, *chick'ĕn*, *wit'ness*, as *hore's*, *chick'ĕn*, *wit'nĕs*, — *ū* (ĭp) for *ē*, — is not approved

§ 84 (5) *Ē*, *ē* as in *thĕre*, *whĕre*, also in *heir*, etc., only before *r*, — identical in sound with *ā* (*cāre*, § 49), — heard also as unaccented in *whĕreby*, *whĕre in*, etc

§ 85 (6) *Ē*, *ē* as in *ĕrn*, *ĕrr*, *hĕr*, *ĕr'mino*, *vĕrge*, *in-fĕr*, *per vĕrt*, — otherwise as in *ĕir*, *hĕr*, *ĕarn*, *mĕth*, *mĕr'tle*, *guer'don*, etc. It occurs before *r* and in accented syllables, but not when the *r* precedes a vowel or another *r* in the following syllable of the same word, as in *vĕr'y*, *pĕr'ill*, *mĕr'ry*, *ĕr'ror*, *hĕr'o*, *pĕr'i-od*, etc., except that verbs having this sound of the letter almost always retain it when inflected or suffixed, as in *con fĕr'ring*, *de-tĕr'ring*, *con fĕr'zer*, *re-fĕr'ri-ble*, etc., — compare § 49 In England, the word *clerk* is still commonly pronounced with the *ĕ* (urn) sound (§ 57), as Berkeley and Derby were till of late And, in New England, an *ĕ* (urn) or *ā* (*cāre*) sound was once usual in such words as *serve*, *earth*, *earn*, *term*, etc. For *sergent*, see § 57

§ 86 This is the mid front-mixed-narrow vowel (§ 16), — distinguished as front from the back *ū* (ārn), and as narrow from the wide unaccented *ē* (ov'ĕr, § 50)

§ 87 The distinction of sounds here noted, as between *ē* (ĕrn) and *ū* (ārn) is quite clear, and the majority of orthoepists at the present time are in favor of observing it It is at the same time true that, by the majority of English speaking people, it is not actually observed. But those who employ only one of these two sounds do not all use the same one there are some who habitually pronounce both *ĕrn*, or *ĕir*, and *urn*, *burn*, with the distinctive *ē* (ĕrn) sound, while others give to *ĕrn* and *ĕir* the proper *ū* (ārn) sound The unsettled usage makes such diversity allowable — see § 3 One desiring to find out whether there is for him any distinction of the kind may do so by trying whether he can conceive of a sound admissible in *urn*, *turn*, *hurl*, *tur'bid*, and yet objectionable in *earn*, *term*, *girl*, in *terred*

§ 88 By Walker, the *e* in this case is marked *ĕ*, as in *hĕd*, *ĕnd*, etc., and the *ī* is marked in some words *ē*, and in others *ū* (ĭp) Yet he says "This sound [of *ē*] before *r* is apt to slide into short *u*, and we sometimes hear *mercy* sounded as if written *murry*; but this, though very near, is of the exact sound." Smart speaks of *er* and *ir*, when distinguished from *ur*, as "delicacies of pronunciation that prevail only in the more refined classes of society," describing the sound as one that lies between *ū* (āle) and *ū* (ĭp) The *New English Dictionary*, by Dr Murray, employs two different symbols, one for the sound in *fern*, *fir*, etc., and another for that in *urn*, *fur*, etc., *ū* o vowels being, he says, "discriminated by the majority of orthoepists, though commonly identified by the natives of the south of England" The dictionaries of Stormonth and of Ogilvie distinguish between the *e* in *her* and the *u* in *hurl*; but they assign the former sound to nearly every case in which we have the spelling *ur*, as in *burn*, *hurl*, *oc-cur*, etc., giving the sound as in *hurl* to *u* before *r* doubled, as in *curr'ent*, *tur'let*, *hur'ry*, *oc-cur'ence*

§ 89 The *ē* (ĕrn) — the sound as here intended to be understood — is quite near to the French *eu*, as in *jeu*, *jeune*, *jeur*, *amateur*, etc., and to the German *eu*, as in *schon*, *Goethe*, etc., the difference being that the French and German words take more of a labial modification — See §§ 16, 66

§ 90 (7) UNACCENTED *ē* (before *r*), — as in *ev'ĕr*, *read'ĕr*, *lov'ĕr*, *serv'ĕr*, *sov'ĕr al*, *pĕr-form*, *rev'ĕr-ent*, *in-fĕr-ence*, *in-fĕr-view*, *cap'ĕrn*, etc., with equivalents in *el-ĕr'ĕr*, *zeph'ĕr*, *ac'tĕr*, etc., — is the wide variant of the accented *ē* (ĕrn, §§ 85, 14, 16 b). Its quality is such as is plain in deliberate utterance, though somewhat obscured in rapid speech. The closing element of the *eu* in *grandeur* has this sound, and that of the *ū* in *nature*, *pleasure*, etc., takes

it or inclines to it, — see §§ 19 b, 135 Closely related to this is the sound explained below (§§ 91-94); as also the voice-glides (§ 95) — See §§ 105, 124, 135, 145

§ 91. The *e* before *n* in unaccented syllables, — as in *pru'dent*, *sov'en ty*, *rai'ment*, *con-ĕn'tent*, *cre'dence*, *de'cĕn cy*, etc., — takes a sound of obscure quality in rapid speech In the case here presented, — of the *n* followed by another consonant, — the question arises whether the sound, when prolonged, becomes the same as does that of *e* before *r*, — see § 42 In such words as *diff'er-ence*, *in-fĕr-ence*, *rev'ĕr-ent*, there is a plain similarity between the vowel of the middle and that of the final syllable, if the words are pronounced as they usually and naturally are by the majority of well-educated people The *n* may make the *e* a little higher than it is before *r*, but should not change it to *ĕ* (ĕnd), — though, indeed, this form is inculcated by some orthoepists The *e* before *n* in *wool'en*, *kitch'en*, etc., takes properly the *ē* (ĕnd) sound, which in rapid speech tends toward *ī* (III), — see § 83 To allow a sound like *ē* (ĕnd) in *de'cent*, *pen'tent*, *sov'on ty*, etc., would bring in a tendency in these cases to let the sound fall to *ī* (III), which certainly should be avoided Another fault, not less to be avoided, is that of suppressing the *e* in *pru'dent*, *de'cent*, etc., giving only the voice-glides (§ 95), as if to be pronounced *prij'dut*, etc. In words like *com'ment*, *con'tent*, — correct with *ē* (ĕnd), not *ē* (ov'ĕr), — we have the final syllable actually under a secondary accent.

§ 92 Before *i*, the unaccented *e* is, in some cases, like that above before *n*, as in *nov'el*, *in-fi-del*, while in *shri'v'el* and some others it takes the form explained below (§ 95); — but, in many cases, it is commonly and properly given as *ē* (ĕnd), thus in *jew'el*, *cruc'el*, *cam'el*, *gos'pel*, *fun'nal*, *an'gel*, *chan'cel* In some of these, and in other words of the kind, there is considerable diversity of usage as between these sounds.

§ 93 Authorities differ as to the true character of the obscure unaccented sound of *e* before *n*, *i*, *r* (§§ 90-92), or hesitate to decide upon it Mr Ellis (*Early English Pronunciation*, pp 1161-1163, and *Pronunciation for Singers*, p 139), prefers justly decidedly his equivalent for *ē* (ĕrn) obscured, rather than *ē* (ĕnd), in *in-no-cent*, *pru'dence*, etc., — the same which he gives for the *e* before *r*, as in *read'ĕr*, *rob'ber*, *ev'ĕr*, etc. The *New English Dictionary*, by Dr Murray, gives the *e* in *no'ment*, *sov'er-al* (—*er*), as the "obscure" form of *e* in *yet*, *ten*, and marks the *e* in *en tail*, and also the *e* in *add'ed*, as the "obscure" form of the vowel that is "long" in *fern*, *fir*, *earth*, and "ordinary" in *ev'ĕr* (—*er*) and in *an'tion* (—*on*) Mr Ellis assigns a quite different sound to the *e* in *add'ed*, namely, that of *ē* (ĕnd), or *ē* falling into *ī* (III) These authorities are thus at variance.

§ 94 In the case of words like *pru'dent*, *nov'el*, etc. (§§ 91, 92), because of the difference of opinion as to what the clear sound of the *e* before *n* or *i* should be when prolonged (§ 42), and to avoid misleading such as might not clearly apprehend the sound if *ē* were employed, the vowel will be indicated by a bare ITALIC *e* in the spelling for pronunciation

§ 95 The unaccented vowel of obscure quality before *n* or *i*, as above (§§ 91-94), is sometimes reduced to the attenuated form called the *voice-glides* (§ 17), expressed not only by an *e*, but by an *i* or an *o* vowel letter, — *e* being most frequently written after *i*, — as in *en'ten*, *heav'en*, *o'pen*, *shri'v'el*, *a'ble*, *gen'tle*, *par'ti-cle*, *ba'tin*, *cons'in*, *par'don*, *sea'son*, etc. In some cases, the articulative position for the *n* or *i* is so nearly the same as it is for the preceding consonant that no sound need come between, and the *n* or *i* may serve in place of a vowel for the formation of a separate syllable, as in *en'ten*, *gold'en*, *swol'en*, *cann'dle*, *en'tle*, etc. But, even in these cases, it is allowable to break the contact of the organs for an instant, and interpose the voice-glides When the articulative positions are quite different, the *voice-glides* naturally intervenes in making a separate syllable with the *i* or *n* Thus a sound comes between *b* and *i* in *a'ble*, as not in *a'bler*, *a'blest*, *bless*, *blow*, and between *p* and *i* in *ap'ple*, as not in *ap'ply*, and between *k* and *i* in *trac'kle*, as not between the same sounds in *cloud*, *ac-claim*, etc., and in *o'ven* a sound comes between *v* and *n*, as not in *ev'e'n'ing*

Syllables are also made by *m* with the *voice-glides*, which in that case is more nearly allied to *ū* (ĭp) than to *ē* (ov'ĕr), as in *schism* (elz'm), *chiasm* (kĕz'm), *micro-cosm* (kĕz'm), etc

Syllables thus made with *n*, *i*, or *m*, may be closed by an added consonant, as in *strength'en'd*, *happ'en'd*, *chiasm*, *rea'son's*, *rea'son'd*, *po'ssion'd*, *sett'l'd*, *on fœ'b'l'd*

The *voice-glides* (§ 17) differs from other cases of the neutral vowel by its extreme brevity only — ordinarily the extreme possible, — and, when followed by *n* or *i*, is more nearly related to *ē* (ov'ĕr) than to any other clear vowel sound In slowly repeating the line "Was not spoken of the soul," there are different forms supposable for "spoken." We may dwell on the closing consonant only; but it will sound better to dwell briefly also on the *voice-glides*, and, for the clear vowel to be thus approached (§ 42), *ē* (ov'ĕr) is far preferable to *ū* (ĭp), while *ē* (ĕnd) is least of all to be allowed

In this Dictionary, an APOSTROPHE (') is used in the respelling for pronunciation to indicate the vowel elision or the *voice-glides*, as, *par'd'n*, *n'b'l*, etc

§ 96. (8) The letter *e* silent As annexed to a consonant at the end of a syllable, this letter has no sound of its own, but serves, in accented syllables, to indicate the preceding vowel as long, as in *cĕmo*, *tĕne*; and may be regarded as forming with that vowel a sort of digraph But in some instances the preceding vowel has become short, as in *gĕve*, *hĕve*, *bĕdo*, *dĕno*, *hĕp-o-ĕrĕto*, etc., is short also in *offĕr*, *promĕtĕo*, *ex-amĕne*, etc. It also marks the preceding consonant *e* or *g* as soft, as in *ser'vice*, *rav'age*, *vice*, *o bil'go* In the endings *-ed*, *-ent*, of past tense, and participle of verbs, the *e*, except in the solemn style, is for the most part elided, — unless the verb stem ends in *d* or *t*, as in *add'ed*, *o-mitt'ed*, thus requiring the *-ed* to be fully pronounced

§ 97 The letter *e*, with consonant value Like the short *ī* (§ 105), when unaccented is closely followed by another vowel, it naturally takes on, or falls into, more or less of a consonant *y* sound, and the *e* thus makes, or may make, with the following vowel an impure, or semiconsonantal, diphthong (§ 19 b) In Shakespeare and Milton the words *hideous* and *lineal* make but two syllables, and *Innecent*, three The pronunciation as above described is upheld by Cooley, Smart (*Principles*, 146-7), and Walker After *t*, or *d*, or *g*, or *s*, this *y* sound often coalesces with the consonant and changes its sound, as in *right'eous* (rĕch'us; by some pronounced rĕt'y'us, rĕch'it ūs, etc., § 277), *grand'eur* (grĕn'd'ūr, by some, grĕn'd'y'ēr,

by others gñā'ŋr̥ ɔ̃ lʰ, msi-en cəus (ab) s'eən(ʔab n) and ma:s eus
 (əyab). Even after the sound of the *e* has changed the preceding *g* consonant, it
 may still appear especially when the accent falls upon the following vowel; as
 o're-an'te (ʔab tʰn) mau-a-s'a-tion (t sh ſ b̄), etc. Orthoepists are now
 more generally in fa or f not allowing the vowel to take kamaçant vl
 t all fu en ne-ous (n ſ) hld e-us (-ē) m-e-al (-ēd), mal'te-a-ble
 (-ē-ē) and the like, see §§ 106-104, 123-7 (§ynops).

†

§ 28. This letter has five variations of sound: *Y*; *i*; *Y*; *I*; *Y*; besides its use with consonant *al*us; and besides its significance as a voice-gild (§ 9).

For a part of a digraph or trigraph or of a diphthong see §§ 44, 48, 49, 54, 70, 82, 84, 89, 103, 104, 106, 120, 122, 131, 133.

\$99 (1) I have in the time slight child I in I ghu (I might y in
 if I a ble with the name sound of the letter It is commonly called long I
 Equivalents are yie gulle height aside thy buy hel rye eye ay or aye
 (see) as sometimes b and

§ 102. The sound is diphthongal. The main part is the glide between the initial element and the terminal *i* (III) — see § 19. The initial varies in different localities and as spoken by different persons ranging all the way from *u* (Irra) to *e* (Irid). It varies also somewhat as affected by the preceding component. It falls more commonly between *u* (Iak) and *u* (Iri).

§ 101 (c) *i*: unaccented, as in *idea* 'n *bi-ology* tri-bu-nal bi-car-bon-ate di-am-eter. The quality of the sound is subject to variation; the diphthong being more curtailed as the syllable has less stress and short quantity. *i* words like *em-pire*, *con-trite*, *con-fines* (s), there is actually a secondary accent upon the final syllable, as implied in the *i* li diphthong of the long *i* (*ice*).

\$ 10. (2.) I t as in pyque ma-chine' intrigue' t -- words from all languages, with the foreign or original sound of the letter retained. The sound is the same as that of s (sive \$ 76), by which it is represented in the respelling for pronunciation.

§ 103 (4) Y; as in *pit*, *pit*Y *la'sure* and *un-ʔʔ* etc. Equivalents are *hym*, *gufon*, al. vs. *breed* vs. *been* English; others, as solitary instances, are *bux* vs. *u*. It is the high-front-whistle vowel corresponding to the high-front-narrow ɛ (*we*), Y (*pique*); and is the so-called short ɪ; — see § 10
4 Those to whom the English is not native may learn to give the proper whist sound. I this vowel, but follow their own *v* muscular in a *r* run between Y (*pit*) and Y (*pyune*) — see §§ 13, 23.

§ 104. UNACCENTED SYLLABLES with this vowel are in the greater number of cases

[illegible]

As regard the pronunciation of the I of the ending line IYe in the terminology of chemistry the usage is somewhat as between Y (Ire) and I (III) and Y (pyque). But the Chemical Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1929 passed a vote in favor of the Y (III); and then further voted to drop the final e in the spelling; as, bro'mi'ne, chl'o'ri'ne, io'di'ne, io'di'ne chl'o'ri'te, bro'mi'l, etc. — the spelling offered by Dr. Webster in 1928.

The sound s (iii), unaccented is presented by s in for'ign sur'feit
for't it ure, coun'ter felt etc. by sin in clir'mist etc. by se in his'sis chi f
etc.; by sa in i'a'i'a-nat, ear'riage etc.; by al in tortoise etc.; and is
commonly heard in the final syll of sur'fa c vill'age etc. and of cap'tain,
etc. and of o'berd wick ed etc.

§ 103. (3.) *ī*, *ē* before *r* as in *fir* *vir* *virgin* *serk* *some* etc., is the precise equivalent of *ē* (§§ 103 & 104). The wide variant of the same the equivalent of *ē* (*ē* *ē* *ē*), occurs in *unsec* *ē* *ē* *ē* in *ai* *instance* as in *ai* *vir* *ma* *if* *ē* *ē* *ē*. Both will be represented by *ē* in the respelling *f r* pronunciation. But in some word the sound, before *o* *a* is red *ē* *ē* to the voice-glide as in *ē* *vir* (*ē* *ē*) *ba* *sin* (*ba* *ē*) etc. — see § 105.

[illegible]

ṭā-miṭi kōt iṭ pārahī kūt iṭ kōtōchī-kōt iṭ; and this may be regarded as in most cases the leading manner of pronouncing such words. — See § 9ⁿ and Synopsis § 77

§ 107 This letter has seven sounds: ʒ ʒ̃ ʒ̄ ʒ̅ ʒ̆ ʒ̇ ʒ̈; besides represent merely the voice-glide (§ 95), and besides the exceptional sound in women (§ 103). For *oa* as part of a digraph see §§ 44, 70 71 6, 8, 9^o 99 106 108 113, 118, 1 6 1, 3, 129 131

§ 103. (1) *Ō* is as in 77 *nōtō būne ō ver propōse* *lō co-m'vive* to; with equal rise as in *roam* see *I could r g ov oive seiv yec'man* *beav' hant'boy, door* with the regular long sound (§ 2.) and the name sound of the letter

[illegible][illegible]

Mr A J Ellis remarks (*E. Eng. Phil.*, p. 67). The vowel (oo) — described by him as the form of English ooet, American otou, while — does not occur as a short o in recognised English but *Aote whole* are not unfrequently distinguished as (Hoo) Toot — though long and the short of the same vowel (§ 111. Before r in accented syllables it is long as naturally and we properly have a vowel in (r) tior, instead of oo (§ 109) as in glorioy Ure dūor flour flour. This has led to a change that has prevailed in England to a increasing tent of late years, and so there it has become the rule — repeating the regular long sound by one akin to that in *Orb*, *lō* *Grider* c (113); so that mourning will rhyme fairly well with *morn*, *lōg* *pork* with *fok* and *crral* is clearly dist. related from *rural*. This sound of o has a separate mark in the *New English Dict.* on ryhy D. Murray and in II note a *S' Epigraphical Paction* in the word peculiarity as pointed by Webster. It is said to have arisen since o has been dropped. It is recognised in the present work only by an occasional reference to this strange rh-

§11. (2) \hat{O} is unaccented and usually opens syllable, e.g. English *ash* \hat{O} *boy*
 \hat{O} *back* \hat{O} *hill* \hat{O} *town* \hat{O} *hill* \hat{O} *towns* \hat{O} *crust* \hat{O} *poetic* \hat{O} *city* \hat{O} *man* \hat{O} *my*
trans \hat{O} *very* \hat{O} *it* diff. re from \hat{O} §(1), v. t only by licence if the vanish, but
 by taking a *wh* \hat{O} *rum* \hat{O} *wh* \hat{O} *varies*, inversely accord \hat{O} to degree of stress and
 prolongation. The symbol will so re well if the more common \hat{O} accented as well
 as unaccented in most of the names. See §110

§ 113. (3.) Ō ō only before r; as! Ōri Iō d ōr' ler ab-hōr' ex h'iri
etc. with equivalents, as! extraordinary gen'ic, etc.

The most generally approved pronunciation here represented by this symbol is phonetically identical with that of gall (§ 30) but distinction is made so far as to, either on the one side ward (§ 30) or the other reward (§ 30) as to treat the symbol somewhat differently as an indication of the actual sense. The Imperial Dictionary of Ogilvie marks the variant (§ 30) in all cases of the kind and Stormonth Dictionary does so early in St § 213.

§ 114 The *r* is limited to accented syllables; it is not followed by vowel or another *r* in the same word; the *s* of inflected verbs (*as mō-hōr-ing*) and the cognate nouns (*as mō-hōr-er's*) except where the vowel *i* as in *fōr-eign*, *d'rānge*, *fōr-lū-s* as in *mō-tral tōry*. Co par § 94 § 83. But in many cases which come at this time, *i* before *r* takes a different sound; see in *fū-d'nford*, *pōrt'e impōt* etc.

[illegible]

usually indicated by δ ($\delta\delta$) together with a reference to this paragraph.

§116. In unaccented syllables, δ sometimes has the δ ($\delta\delta$); as in such-tal- δ δ forget-or-dal- δ δ and for $\delta\delta$ for unaccented as well as accented; but in such case hardly needing to be distinguished from δ ($\delta\delta$).

§117. The organic position for δ ($\delta\delta$) lies between δ ($\delta\delta$) and δ ($\delta\delta$). That is, δ ($\delta\delta$). To sound δ ($\delta\delta$) historically sometimes from one side and sometimes from the other. Hence it is that, in the normal spelling, δ has the δ ($\delta\delta$) sound represented both by δ and by δ .

5113. (a) \bar{O} is as in nnt 5dd, etc. the so-called "short \bar{o} " having \bar{a} (in *was*, etc.) as an equivalent, and also *ow* in *know* edge and *ou* in *rough*. This is the low-back wide-open vowel, — so placed, that is, in our scheme, though, in fact, as ordinarily spoken, it is not precisely the wild form of the narrow \bar{a} (all 570), but of a sound that would fall between this and \bar{a} (5104) — see 5115. That is to say the \bar{a} is *hi* *ber* in position than would be the *next* wide (*was* and *ow*) of (a) 511. The *ups* are much less contracted than for (a) 511 but more than they

by others *gr̥n̥ʰt̚ʰ*; § 1.5), *m̥l̥-c̥e̥c̥e̥us* (-*ab̥h̥s̥*) *o̥'e̥an̥* (*ʊ̥ʃan*) and *nan̥ se̥us* (*np̥ʰh̥s̥*). Even after the sound of the *o̥* has changed the preceding consonant it may still appear especially when the *arc̥* *t̚* falls upon the following vowel as in *o̥'e̥an̥ʰt̚* (*ʊ̥ b̥ʰ-ku̥ʰk̚*) *nan̥ se̥ḁn̥* (*np̥ʰh̥t̚-k̚ h̥an̥*) etc. Ortho pists are now more generally in favor of not allowing the *t̚* vowel to take consonant value at

§ 98 This letter has five variations of sound: Y y; Y Y Y; besides it use with consonant val u; and besides its significance as a voice-glide (§ 9)

509. (1) I : a in fee, time eight, child bin I grant might y just
fi-a-ble; with the name sound of the letter It i c name dy called long i
Equivalents are vis height height al le thy buy choi: eye eye ayw eye
(vse) as sometimes heard

§ 100. The sound is diphthongic. The main part is the glide between the initial element and the terminal *i* (III) — see § 19. The initial varies at different localities and as spoken by different persons ranging all the way from *i* (Irra) to *o* (East). It varies also somewhat as affected by the preceding consonant. It falls more commonly between *a* (*ak*) and *u* (*up*).

§101. (—) If it is unaccented; as in *do's* *bi-o-l-o-gy* *tri-bu'tal* *bi-car'b-nate*, *li'am-e'ter*. The quality of the sound is subject to variation; the *dipht* the *g* being more curtailed as the syllable takes to a stress and shorter quantity. In word like *em-pire* *con-ti-nen-tal* *con-fines* (*u*) there is a fully secondary accent upon the final syllable as in *used* in the fall *di* though of the long *i* (*see*).

§ 10⁷ (3) *Y* is as in *pyŋ* *e ma-chi-ŋ* 'in trifling' etc. — word from other languages, with the foreign and original sound of the letter retained. The son *i* is the same as that of *ɔ* (ŋve § 16), by which it is represented in the respelling for pronunciation.

§ 103. (4.) *Y* is in III pit ptiy la'sue ad mlti on ill etc. Equivalents are *hymn* god, *stere* tree *h*; been *E gl* h; others, as solitary location, are *bus y* woman. It is the high-front vowel corresponding to the high-front row *E* (*ve*) (*p*(t)que); and is the so-called *h* rt. — see § 33 22 4 Those to whom the English is not native rarely learn to get the proper wide sound of this *ou* but follow their own vernacular in a *o* m between *y* (pit) and *y* (infuse) — see § 15, 23.

§ 104. I have counted syllables with this vowel as in the greater n number of cases closed by a consonant, as in cab'in, ill'u'mine In l'ab'it. When silent e is annexed to t^e consonant the owl sometimes has the sound of y (III) and some times of i (Idea, § 101) or of i (Icee) as doe'tle g attle; mar'i time pan-to-mime of flee sacri fice; fran chise en ter prise; ex'am ine ex'am ine fe'lone car'bide gran'tie con't lie Upon unaccented syllable also are made like i in pa'cify all vider if named etc. — as in the improper pronunciation like pa'cify dy ds lo'z id name etc. etc. something a heard. But an obscure sound between i (II) and i (IV) — really the neutral vowel sound — is quite commonly given in pa'cify all vider visible hor'ible can-pa'city eter'nity vial bi'lly etc

As regard the pronunciation of the t at the end of fine i se to that rimology of clemency the matter is unsettled a between y (see a d (II)) and y (spite s). But the Ch mical Sect n of th Am rican Association i rit ad an meet of s i since in 1899 passed the following resolution: "whereas the vowel i se drop the t in the spelling a brown/chin white a blue fourfold chloroform brom'id dr — the small x off red by Dr W bid in 1883.

The sound *y* (iii) unaccented is represented by *ei* in foreign, surfelt
forfelt are counterfelt etc.; by *ai* circuit etc.; by *oi* in mistle
etc.; by *ia* in arrangement earlago etc.; by *oi* in tortoise etc.; and
commonly heard in the final *yi* blessing of surface village etc. and of captain
etc. and of ended wicked etc.

§ 108 (3). I I before r as in *fly* bird wh't is vir'gin, lek some etc. is the precise equivalent of *š* (šERU § 85). The mid variant of the same the equi- valent of *š* (š'ER), occur: 1) unaccented syllabi in few instances: as in *ta pu* na'dit a-tix'ir. Both will be represented by *š* in the respelling for pronunciation. B i in some words the sou d before i is reduced to the voice-glide as in *o'el* (š'el) ha sū (ba' sū) etc: —see § 93.

[illegible][illegible]

§ 102. (1) *Ū* as in Old nōie būne ~ ver pre-pūse 15/co-n 7/1ve etc with equi i nts as in rōm the bōld grow owe sew yē/man beas hant/boy door with the regular long sou d (32) and the name sound of the letter

§ 109 This vowel takes *s*, as a peculiarity of the English language, a *d* strictly before plain vowels in *o's* (*so'te*) or sometimes in *o's* (*fō'd*), and in those plural thengs (§ 19). The radical part! the mid-back narrow row *v* does it (§ 11). The lips are sotracted to a peculiar opening, and the *g*'s *v* has deeper and than *r* g. (all § 11) and in retraction *g* (*fō'd*). As the dental case *g* (*sa'te*) has been shown to have a *g* in its nature, and the *g* in its nature, it influences *t*. Yet often a little when unretracted and unknacknowledged. If the Scott's *h* does it *n* than *d*. The *v*ow *i* is otherwise subject to some variation in its quality as in different words, or as spoken by different people.

[illegible]

Mr A J Ellis remarks (*Fairly F* *glitch* *r cutt* *p G*) The owl does
— described by him as the lung of E glisch it American etc whole — “does
not occur as a short row l in recognized English but *hol* whole are not affre-
quently distinguished from (Hoo) Hllo — though long and t short of the same vowel
§ 111 Before r in accented syllables the long o naturally and more so pope l
take a similar i (d firm) instead of oo (§ 109) *sail girth tree dune stir stir*
floor has had no change that has prevailed in England to raise increasing
degrees of late *e* and u were there to be e less, our rule — replacing the regular
long *a* by *o* was akin to thin *b* *so* d *order* c (113) so that mourn-
ing will rhyme fall y w with morning pork with fork and oval is not
I early dated guided from actual This sound of *o* has a separate mark in the
New English Dictionary by Dr Murray and in II *ter* c *Zenycopied* c *Dictionary*
No *a* peculiarity was noticed by Walke and its two *t* *e* arisen at his time
It recognized in the present to me only by an occasional reference to it is
paragraph b.

§ 111. (2) *ō* & *i* unaccented and usually open syllabics in F gl h as in *G hey*
tō l n e c ū b i t l ō w l l ū t ō a, Sō-eratic, pō-etic, eū tō gy a n ū t ō m y
i n e ū l t ō ry. It differs from *ū* (*ū* ū) not only by because of the vowel, but
by taking a wider form which arises inversely a corollary to degree of the *u* and
prolongation. The symbol will be well for the more common *u* accented as well
as unaccented in most other languages. See § 110

§ 113. (3.) \hat{O} is only before r as in *Orb*, *is d* for *ter* as *hōr* ex *i* *ōri*
te. with equivalents, as in *tr* ordinary gen. rel. et

The most generally approved pronunciation here suggested by this symbol is one fully identical with that of β (p) (§ 70) but differing from this in so far as it is on the one side toward δ (§ 61) and on the other toward δ (§ 61) as an indication of the actual usage. The *Imperial Dictionary* of Ogilby marks it like δ (§ 61) in all cases of the kind and Stormonth Dictionary does so nearly all. See § 111.

[illegible]

§ 119. In unaccented syllables, we sometimes have the (d) as in mortal-
ity for-g- in Or-dein etc., and in for no o- in con-tel as well as accented
but in such case hardly needing to be distinguished from the (d) itself.

§ 117. The organic position for a (all) is between t and f for M (Kern) and that
for U (Bild). The sound is developed, historically sometimes from one side and
sometimes from the other. Hence it is that, in the normal spelling, we have the
a (all) sound represented both by a and by o.

§114. (4) *o* as in *mole*, *odd* etc. (the so-called "short *o*") in *top* (as *rough*, etc.) as an equivalent, and also *ow* in *know* (edge and in *rough* length). This is the low-back-wide round vowel — so named, that is, its oral shape, though, in fact, as a soundly spoken, it is not precisely the wide form of the narrow *o* (§113, § 9), but of a round that would fall between this and *i* (§113, § 104) — see § 114. That is to say the *o* is higher in position than would be the *æ* wide form of *o* (§113). The lips are less so retracted than for *o* (§113, § 9) more than they

§ 119 For a certain faulty pronounciation of this vowel, changing it to ã (ask),
see § 62.

see § 62.
 § 120 UNACCENTED SYLLABLES with *š* are naturally closed by a consonant, as in *cūn clude'*, *še-cur'*, *šp press'*, *dis'cūn tent'*, *re'šil-lect'*, *re'cūm mit'*, falling into the neutral sound in very rapid speech. They are rarely final syllables, the *š* (*šōn*) sound (§ 124) being commonly given in final syllables. — See § 89

§ 121 (5) O, o as in do, prove, tomb, etc ; with sound the same as ōō (5 126), and represented by ōō in the respelling for pronunciation.

§ 122 (6) O, o as in wolf, wom'an, bos'om, etc., with sound the same as oo (§ 123), and represented by oo in the respelling for pronunciation.

§ 123 (7.) Ō, ô as in sōn, dōne, ōth'er, wōrm, etc., doubled in flood, blood, etc.,—with sound the same as ū (ūp, § 141), or before r as ū (ūrn, § 139), and, in the respelling for pronunciation, represented by these symbols in accented syllables

§ 124. IN UNACCENTED SYLLABLES the *ö* occurs frequently; as in *ne'tör*, *ni'dm*, *ve'l'öme*, *fel'sön*, *blsh'öp*, *bl'öt*, etc., with sound either as *ü* (*ñp*) or as *ö* (*evör*), or between the two, mainly as influenced by the succeeding and somewhat by the preceding consonant. In the respelling for pronunciation, it will appear before *r* as *ü* (§ 90), and in most other cases as *ü* (§ 142), but sometimes before *n* it represents merely a *vo*-c-glide, as *beck'n* (*bök'n*), *ren'son* (*rē'zn*) — See §§ 33, 93.

Q.

§ 125 The double letter **oo** has two sounds, marked **ōō** and **oo**, besides the **oo** in **door**, and in **flood**, etc (§§ 108, 123).

§ 126. (1) Ōō, ōō as in mōon, fōod, fōol, bōot, etc., with equivalents in do, canoe, group, rude, rue, recruit, rheum, drew, manoeuvre, the double letter oo is the special representative of the sound in English.

§ 127. The sound is that of the high back-narrow-round vowel (§ 11), and is made with the labial opening still more contracted than for *ū* (*ŭ*, § 108). As ordinarily spoken, especially when joined to a preceding consonant, it is not this absolutely simple element, but begins with a very brief sound of *ō*, or one intermediate, gliding quickly from this to the narrow position on which it dwells and rests, and which brings it near to a consonant *v* sound, — compare § 77 — See Fig. 1

§ 128. (2) **Ōo, oo** as in **foot, wōol, gōod, crōol'ed**, etc. Equivalents are **o** (**q** **o** **q**) and **u** (**u** **u**). It is the wide correspondent of the narrow **ōo** (§ 126). Orthoepists do not always agree as to what words shall be marked **ōo** and what **oo**. Thus, in Stormonth's, the *Encyclopædic*, and Smart's Dictionaries we have **hōok**, **soot**, and in the *Imperial Dictionary* of Ogilvie, **hōol**, **soot**, and Walker limits the "shorter" sound of **oo** to the eight words, **wool, wood, good, hood, foot, stood, understood, withstood**. There are local diversities as between these sounds. The **ōo** sound is heard in England before **r**, instead of the **ōo** (**food**) common in America, as in **poor, sure**, etc. — See Fig. 5

Ou, Ow , and Oi, Oy

§ 129 For the analysis of these two diphthongs, see § 19. Examples are *out*, *owl*, etc., and *oil*, *boy*, etc. The *ou* is often mispronounced by giving the initial as *ñ* (ñm) instead of *ñ* (ñst). U^o accented, or only secondarily accented, we have *ou* in *ou* *ra* *geous*, *ou* *ll* *ve*, *ou* *run*, etc.

As digraphs, these combinations of letters take several other sounds, as in
zoupe, route, Zouave ('war or zō-av'), *soul, cou'ple, grievous, know,*
hollow, know'ledge, cham'ois, av'oir-du pois', choir, tor'toise, etc

U

§ 130 This letter has six variations of sound, viz. *α*, *ā*; *μ*, *u*; *Ń*, *ñ*,—besides its use as a silent letter and its use with consonant value,—and besides the exceptional sound, like *Y* (iii), in *busy*, *letuce*, *ferule*.
For *u* as part of a diaphth, or triphth, or diphthong, see §§ 44, 54, 57, 70, 76, 82, 84, 89, 103, 108, 115, 127, 139, 131, 139, 141-144.

§ 131 (1) *Ü, ü* as in *flue, a-büſe', fñ'sion, pñre, mñte, cñbo, tñne*
añ'ty, mñte, jñ'ty, hñ'm in, nñ'mer ous, etc; the so-called "long u,"
 having equivalent's as in *beauty, feudal, fend, powr, ewe, lieu, view, cue*
sult, rule, few, you

§ 132 The general type of the sound is that of a diphthong, which has *eo* (*eōd*) for the terminal and main part, and for the initial a very brief and evanescent element, which is the high mixed vowel (§ 16) nearly related to *i* (*ii*) or *y* (*ye*), and in the greater number of cases there comes in, as a connecting glide, a more or less full-sound of consonant *y*, which in many cases encroaches upon, and either almost or even quite displaces, the initial vowel element. When preceded by certain consonants, the *y* glide has a tendency to be fused with the consonant, thus taking the shape of a sibilant, *sh* or *zh*, glide,—the whole process issuing in what we call the *sibilantization* of the consonant. This tendency, in accented syllables,—to which this fit it is limited,—should be severely restricted. Also, in no case whatever shall the *y* sound be forced in when it will not come in smoothly as a glide.

See §§ 124, 125.

§ 13. There is a lip-reading, not only on the final element *ōō*, but in some degree on the initial *e* element, becoming gradually clearer all the way through. Thus the initial element bears a close resemblance to the French *et* and the German *ich* (see below) with a French *u* and *u* in *ōō* (fifteenth), taking also the intervening *y* glide, we have the exact vowel in the word *eye*. The labialization of the entire *ōō* being in point of invention to be kept in mind. It can be, indeed, naturally

[illegible]

with difficulty, and need not be attempted, as in *sūit*, as *sūme'*, *lūto*, *jū'ry*, *thow*, *en thū'v* *rsu*, and after *t* or *d*, the *ū* may better be given without the *y*, as in *tūne*, *tū'tot*, *due*, *dūke*, *dū'ty*. In all these cases of *y* omitted, the initial vowel element is retained. It would be quite wrong to give an ordinary *ōō* (food) for the entire sound in such words. The *y*, if attempted after *t* or *d*, is apt to degenerate into a sibilant, and produce, with the consonant, a decided *tsh* or *dzh* sound, thus making *due* the *same* as *Jew*. It is better not to allow more prominence to the sibilant sound after *t* or *d* than the slight degree that goes with *y*, as in *pūro*, *o*, as in *cūbo*, and even with *f*, as in *few*. The *y* sound after *d* or *n* is common in England, as in *due*, *new*, etc., but not in America. As exceptional, the *s* in *sure*, *sug'ar*, and their derivatives, is entirely displaced by the *sh* developed from the *y* sound, and the vowel is reduced to a simple *ōō* (food) or *ōō* (foot) sound, — see §§ 136, 137.

§ 135 (2) *Ū*, *ū* representing a modification of the sound of *u* (*ūso*; § 131), in unaccented syllables, as in *ŭ-nīc'ē*, *grād'ŭ nte*, *nē'ŭ-lān*, *cū'ŭ-lānē*, *ŭ-mul'ŭ-ŭs*, *jū-dī'cīn*, *ŭd'jū-tant*, *con'jū gate*, *sŭ-p'rē'mō*, *ŭn'ŭ-lar*, *lū-cid'ī ty*, in *dī'sō ŭ ŭ*, *ŭl'ŭ-ā ŭ ŭ*, *vīr'tūe*, *ŭn'ŭtūe*, *ŭr'dūre*, *ŭn'stūre*, *ŭn'stū-nl*, *is'ŭtūng*, *meas'ūre*, etc. The sound differs from that of *u* (§ 132) by taking for the final element the wide *ō* (*ŭōt*) instead of the narrow *o* (*ŭōd*), and, after *t*, by a partial or entire change of the *ŭ* into a more or less clear *sh*, and usually after *d* into a *zh* glide; as in *ŭn'ŭtūre*, *ŭr'dūre*, etc. A preceding *s*, in a syllable not initial (as in *ŭn'stūre*, *ŭn'stū-nl*, etc.), takes more commonly an *sh* sound, and a *z* or an *s* sonant (as in *az'ūre*, *sol'zūre*, *ŭs'ŭtūre*, *ŭn'stū-nl*, etc.) takes a *zh* sound, and the vowel becomes nearly, if not quite, the same in sound as *u* (*ŭy'ŭl*, § 135). But the preceding *s* remains unchanged in initial, and sometimes also in medial syllables, as in *ŭs'ŭp'rē'mō*, *con'ŭ-lar*, *ŭn'ŭ-lar*, etc. After *j* or *l* in the same syllable, the vowel has nearly or exactly the sound of *u* (*ŭy'ŭl*); as in *jū dī'cīn*, *ŭd'jū-tant*, *lū-cid'ī-ty*, in *dī'sō ŭ ŭ*, etc., — see § 133. Before *r*, in rapid speech, the sound often inclines towards *ō* (*ŭr'ŭr*), as in *ŭr'dūre*, *con'shūre*, etc., — see § 90.

Note — The original sound of the letter *n*, as in the Latin, — and is still retained in the Italian, Spanish, and German, — was the simple sound of *no* (*noo*) or *no* (*noo*). In the time of Chaucer, the pronunciation of this letter in the English, — which was then substantially, if not absolutely, the same as in the French, — may even then have fluctuated between the perfectly simple sound now heard in the French and a sound more or less decidedly diphthongal; as it appears to have done in England, for the leading sound of the letter, down through the seventeenth and far into the eighteenth century. The *z* sound made its way into the diphthong and gained prominence in it by degrees, while the diphthong itself gradually gained a more full development, with greater weight and a tongue position farther back given to the terminal element.

§ 136 (3) U, u only after r, as in *rupdo*, *rup'mor*, *u'u'ra*. The sound does not differ essentially from that of *oo* (*foot*, § 126). It may, however, with propriety take a brief initial in *oo* (*foot*), or nearly thus, somewhat more prominently than does the *oo* after other consonants (§ 127). The sound occurs after *s*, as exceptional, in *sure* and its derivative *es*, the *s* heard as *sh* (§ 131).

§ 137 (4) U, u as in bull, full, put, push, pull, etc., with sound the same as oo (foot, § 128), heard also in sugar after s as in (§ 131)

§ 123 UNACCENTED *z* occurs in the syllable *ful*; as in *joy/ful*, *joy/ful* ness, *ful fill*, etc., also, after *z*, in *fre-gal/i ty* and a few other words (see § 29). The *t* after *s* with an *sh* sound, and after *s* or *z* with a *zh* sound, is reduced nearly or quite to the equivalent of this simple element, as in *con/sure*, *con/su al*, *en/su al*, *pre/sure*, etc., and also after *s* with its proper sound, and after *l* and *j*, as in *sh preme*, *con/su lar*, *in-di-c/t y*, *ad/i tant*, etc. — See § 125

§ 139 (5) Ū, u as in ūrn, ūrge, bŭrn, hŭrl, etc., with equivalents as in worm, journal, etc., before r only. The sound, as more commonly heard, is the narrow form of the mid back mixed vowel (§ 16), corresponding to the wide ū (§ 141). But the pronunciation varies considerably, — the vowel taking sometimes an extreme low back position like that in air or work, as these words are very commonly spoken by the Irish, but often taking the mid front position of ū (ŭrn). The variation is both in different words and in the same words as from different persons. See § 87, and the reference to the dictionaries of Stormonth and Ocellis in § 88.

§ 140. The vowels of the mixed kind (§ 16) are closely allied to the consonant *r*, — those of the back position, *i* (*ir*), *u* (*ur*), and the *r* near the back palate, and the front, *ö* (*ör*), *e* (*er*), to *er* further forward. The curvature of the tongue, in their formation, as similar to that for *r*, is the ground of this relation. These vowels glide on to the *r* in such a way that the point of transition from vowel to consonant is not clearly discernible, — or, when the *r* loses all consonant quality, is absolutely indiscernible. See §§ 250-262.

§ 141. (A) ū, ū as in ūp, būd, tūb, ūs, ūsh'oi, ūn'der, etc., the "short u," with equivalents as in sōn, dōe*, blood, touch, etc. The vowel is the mild back mixed-wide (§ 16) In our scheme, it is placed among the mixed by Mr. Ellis, though real ed not as a mixed but as a back vowel by Mr. Bell — See § 24

§ 142. In *unpleasant* and *once* the vowel occurs in *ei*-*ers*, *sub mlt*, *vol*, *in a py*, *ei*-*ed m stance*, etc., and falls readily into the "neutral vowel". The *ou* in *rythms*, etc., or in *porpoise*, *ou* in *dun*-*con*, etc., usually the *ou* in *bel*-*lows*, etc., and the final element of the *con* in *right*-*eous*, etc., and *on* in *grat*-*ious*, etc., and the *o* in *at*-*om*, *irk*-*sane*, *n*-*ation*, etc (§ 125), have essentially the same sound.

§ 113. (7) *U* silent as part of the silent digraph *ue* in *plague*, *rogue*, *tongue*, *cat-a-logue*, *au-tique*, etc., and of others in *gauche*, *guard*, *suave*, *co-quette*, *guide*, *build*, *plague*, etc. See references in § 130

§ 114 (2). If, with consonantal value, and the sound of *vy*, before another vowel after *g* or *g'* as in *qual'ly*, *quite*, *question*, *gun'no*, *gun'guage*, etc. after *s*, as in *persuade*, *suite*, etc. — forming in these cases the initial element and the consonantal pille of an impure diphthong (§ 113). The *vy* part of the vowel in *quality*, etc. may otherwise be regarded as a compound, or diphthongal, consonant: — see § 112, *NOTE*. The *vy* sound is distinct, of course, from that

original sound of *u* as the eq. l. t. of *fo* (*fōbā*) or *fo* (*fōtā*). So far as *u* gives up a part of its leading modern sound by fusion with a preceding *t* or *d* or *s* -- as in native *ver* *lure* *sure* etc. -- it has in that way consonantal value to that extent.

†

§ 145. This letter a vowel has four sounds: th is, all the sounds of the except Y (pique) viz.: (1) \bar{y} = I as in de-fy sty-le ðÿ; (2) \bar{y} , the equivalent of f

(idea) as in hy-po-thy-si-ology; (3) $\tilde{y} = \tilde{y}$; as in nymph lyric and (u accented) pit \tilde{y} happy; ey final serving thus instead of \tilde{y} as in hon ey monkey ah bey etc.; (4) $\tilde{y} = \tilde{o}$ or \tilde{e} as in myrrh myrrile and (unac cented) \tilde{e}_1 h \tilde{y} r

The UNACCENTED ϕ final does not fall to quite the least accent such as is taken by η a medial η bil; as in wan't η etc.

For y as part of a digraph or trigraph or diphthong see §§ 44, 48, 49, 76, 80, 93.
123. For y as consonant, see § 100.

ANALYTICAL SURVEY OF THE ENGLISH CONSONANT SOUNDS

1. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN VOWEL AND CONSONANT

§ 146. **RESONANT ACTION OBSTRUCTIVE ACTION** Resonance in an unobstructed oral passage is the character of the vowel in the row *ee*, and the peculiar resonance in the case of each vowel is what mainly distinguishes it individually from the others. Obstructive action is the leading feature of the consonants and the kind and manner of the obstruction is what mainly distinguishes one consonant from another.

§ 34 Obstrucliv is, indeed, not absent from the vowel. The vocal cords are set in vibration only as they obstruct the outgoing tree of breath. But this action does not go to differentiate the vowels. There is, too, for the *ow* is, what may in some cases be called an obstrucliv in the oral passage, but only or mainly as involved in the formation of a vowel chamber (§ 7) and thus as *peu* *ci* *g* *t* *teu* *t* obstrucliv *g*th sound and as obstrucliv *t* the resonance *th* imparts the vowel quality. So far as it acts otherwise it gives to the vowel more or less of a consonantal base.

§ 115. Resonance on the other hand is not absent from the consonants. The nasals, *m*, *n*, *ɲ* (§ 207) are marked as such by their peculiar resonance and each has a different resonance to distinguish it from the others. The nasal *ŋ* is the resonant mute, *b*, *d*, *g* (§ 193). But all these are ruled out from the vowel category by the absolute loss of the oral passageway. Except in the nasal *ŋ* the resonant mutes, *wh* or *h* resonance there may be has no *si* are in *f* *r* *m* *l* *g* the characteristic quality of the consonant.

§ 143. In the word *woo*, we have the consonant and the vowel made by nearly similar organic positions, and thus both coming close to the hard *ell* of separation; but, for the consonant, the organ is relaxed so as to act mainly by obstructive friction, while for the vowel they are in the state of condition fitted for resonance in the vocal chamber. For the word *yo* the case is essentially the same.

§ 130. RELATION TO THE SYLLABLE. This respects the relations of vowel and consonant to the syllable as a natural consequence of the difference characterized as above stated. It is thus that vowel and consonant relate to the syllable in continuous and without renewal in of stress, in passing either way from vowel to consonant or from consonant to vowel — close function being made by the glide

§ 101] From the one to the other, I will say it is not a certain case that the consonants can be *u* into *o* and *o* into *u* with no break or sound interposed.

§ 102] *u* and *o* open the mouth wider than *i* and *e* do. *u* and *o* are *u* and *o* in *u* and *o* together with their regular action in the consonant in *u* and *o* the occurrence of *u* and *o* when *u* is employed. Hence in *u* and *o* after syllable *u* and *o* a vowel and a vowel is ordinarily essential under the weak stress. If a slightly accented an unaccented syllable. The only exceptions are made by the consonants *u* and *o* in *u* and *o* when *u* and *o* are either with or without a vowel, the discharge of the vowel form *u* and *o* is to be pronounced in people's speech (in *u* and *o*) and so on. See § 103, 104, 105.

II THE FORMATIVE ELEMENTS OF THE CONSONANTS.

[151.] What we call the elementary sounds of speech, — and I distil the most part by separate alphabetic characters, — are more or less compound in their nature and mode of formation. This is especially true of the consonants, so that in order to study the consonants successfully it becomes necessary to inquire into the way they may call their formative Elements, and the several modes of action which go to the

There are eight modes of action to be noted as follows :—

§ 153. (1) BREATH SOUND. This is produced by the action of the breath impinging upon the organs at the place of obstruction. Thus we have *f* (*fish*), *s*, *sh*, and *th* (*thin*), and the aspirate *h*;—see §§ 151, 152. Of this general kind is the explosive action (§ 154) of the surd mutes, *p*, *t*, *k*, and of the consonantal diphthong *h* as in *chill*.

§ 145. In whispered speech we hear breath sound only. The breath-sound components are precisely the same as in speaking as in whistling. The whisper ed vowels are breath sounds, made by fello of the bre th upon the vocal cords, as set too wid apart for tone vibration, yet th e sound is modified by resonance so that the vowels are individually recognized. The same kind of action upon the vocal cords may also be subje t to tone in whispe log such components (h, x, etc., § 146) as h ve tone to loud speaking. — See § 3.

§ 304. (—) **OBSTRUCTED TONE** By this is meant tone proceeding from the larynx and with r partially suppressed or blotted and weakened, or otherwise obstructively modified.

Thus it is, in one or the other of these ways, in the nasal consonants, m n ŋ in the sonant mutes, b, d hard (§ 196), and in the consonantal diphthong j (§ 211) otherwise written dg or simply g (soft). Thus also in w v th (in thy), z, zh (as in the French words), etc.

§ 13A. (3) MUTE ACTION. I certain are all sound is about of leaving interval of silence, during which the oral passage is closed at some place - certain

(4) **EXPLOSIVE ACTION** The *metan* (§ 184), both *g* and *ng* are characterized by a *g* which is produced by the pressure of the breath confined within the mouth.

the closed oral passage following sudden release of the closure as in pen bec

§ 1.8 When t or l is followed by i as in l at the l dle h urtle b uattle the release of the closure will be only partial that is the sides of the back tongue are released, the tip is not. When t or l is followed by a vowel, as in t e a t t e r, the release is complete.

referred to this - see § 3. When *r* is followed by *n* as in *en* or *en* will *en* there will be an elision of the oral closure and the explosion *n* of the nasal made by breaking, the fact between the soft palatals - the tone of the nasal consonant thus opening abruptly; the *n* of *pharyngeal* from *orphan* with *r* suppressed though not like *en* as sound; the *n* of *trial* of the - see § 43. When *p* or *k* or *g* is followed closely by *l* or *j* as in *open* people *ply* *it* *clay* *by* *the* *sicken* etc. the breaking of contact will be in two places, at nearly the same instant.

NOTE.—An explosive release of the vocal cords produces the abrupt beginning of a vowel. This is the case with the initial *h* of the glottal (*§ 163*).

[illegible]

Note.—An *or* just at the vocal cords produces the abrupt ending of a vowel, or other sonantelment called the check of the glottis (§ 163). A *Screech* is a similar (pneumonic) action of the vocal cords together with a movement of inspiration.

§ 100 (6) GLIDE C onsonants, and lease of consonants, are characterized by certain effects as the lee passae from consonant to w or vowel to consonant will b oth times, though appertal y really to the vowel y t contribute essentially to the character w ac the to the co onsonant nd th le cogniti is in all s b cases cessary to a f ll knowledge of the consonant. They are pecial case f what

are called *glides* (s. 10.).

§161 When a consonant follows a vowel in the same syllable, as in any sawt doe slaw yow row bea go day etc. there is necessarily an interval during which the action passes fr. in the organic position for the consonant to that for the vowel, and during which the sound will not be at any time the same as if the consonant to the vowel. In passing from vowel to consonant the organ, e.g. tongue, on the one hand, has to get to the position in which the described action is read. Thus in the glides to *con* nasal consonant, *—* as in *con* so — there will be sound at least a greater portion of the nasal cavity.

§ 16. The *transitive* — meaning an intermediate so as to connect *g* *tw* *successive* *l* *u* *t* — is properly applicable not only with reference to *q* *ally* of *son* *l* as also *e* *l* *u* *t* — but also with reference to *et* as *gradual* *brupt* *l* the *transitive* from *on* *l* *me* *t* to the other. The *me* *l* *g* with this position is of *son* *h* the greater import not in the discrimination of consonant *q* *ally* *Our* *pre* *t* *p* *ose* accordingly requires *h* *tw* *consil* *l* the different *FORMS* OF *ADSCRIPTIVENESS* with which an element *y* *be* *g* *an* *end*.

NOTE — It is to be remarked by the way that the term glide is, by Mr. Bell applied also to the initial and ending elements of vowel or consonant apart from connection with others preceding or following.

§ 163. One form of *abruptness* is produced as initial, by forcing a passage through between the vocal cords pressed tightly and resistingly together th striking the tone-bristle — *retroterminal* by back — the tone-bristle through the re. re

process. θ in action is called the "catch" or the "glottis," or the "check" of the glottis. The f in θ more properly describes the action as initial; and the latter as terminal. The abruptness may vary in intensity; and in the lowest degree will be hardly perceptible as such at all. The matter here set forth is important for the characterisation of the nasal mute, ν & η (§ 180, 189).

7. The *-a* vowel, itself, may be left red with abruptness of this kind or as final, may be it with a consonant preceding as terminal, with none following. But the abruptness may vary in degree so that it becomes impossible to draw a precise dividing line between the abrupt and the grad. *al* o between what Mr. A. A. Brown calls "the abrupt" and "the grad" is a case in point. *al* o on the other in "track and th, release" of the ovels. In English pronunciation, a marked abruptness of the kind in the ovels, apart from consonant connection, is not usual or apt in some special case of emotional emphasis. But in the *al* o still more in the English, it appears as a characteristic of the normal pronunciation.

§ 161. Another form of *epiphora* initial or terminal, occurs when the breath part of a syllable, or any other breath sound precedes or follows. In the case of initial as in the pronunciation of *emphatic*, the *h* is placed on the breath sound and

As a special kind of inspiration had arrived by Dr. C. H. Mark I read by an upward thrust of the breath to the nostrils, and so the current of the breath is directed upwards.

forcibly and suddenly the instant they are brought together for tone vibration, while in the case of terminal *h*, as in *ah*, the tone ceases abruptly the instant the cords are relaxed and separated for the passage of the toneless breath;—see § 181. For the surd fricatives, *f*, *s*, *sh*, *th* (§ 193), the effect is similar, with the only difference that arises from the less force employed,—as in *foo*, *see*, *show*, *thin*, *off*, *ass*, *ash*, *bath*, etc., as such syllables are commonly uttered.

§ 165 (7) **CLICKING** This is altogether different from breath sound and from laryngeal tone. The sound is produced by the sudden and forcible impact of one surface upon another, or by the sudden and forcible separation of two adherent surfaces. Sounds, we know, can be produced in such ways by the hands, and in some such ways, which are familiar to everybody, by the lips, and by the tongue within the mouth. Action of this general description actually bears a not unimportant part in the articulation of the mute consonants (§§ 186, 189), and, as such, comes under the same general category with the so-called "clicks," which form a striking feature in the languages of some uncivilized peoples.

§ 166 (8) **TRILL** This, in speech, consists in a series of rapidly recurring partial, or perhaps sometimes entire, interruptions of a prolonged sound, as the effect of a current of breath, sonant or toneless, driving some one of the organs away from a position of contact or of proximity with another, to which it constantly returns by elastic or muscular force;—as in the case of the trilled *r*. Such action is possible, not only with the tongue, but with the lips, with the uvula, with the epiglottis, and with the vocal cords. The general process is essentially the same as that by which tone is itself produced—a trill sufficiently rapid would be heard as an untrilled and smooth tone.

NOTE—A trill, in music, differs from a trill of the kind above described, by alternating between two tones of slightly differing degrees in pitch,—and, in singing, is effected, of course, by action of the vocal cords.

III. THE MORE GENERAL CLASSES OF THE CONSONANTS

The consonants may be classified in a general way under the following heads, as they are also exhibited in the Table subjoined (§ 179).

§ 167 (1) **ORAL and NASAL** For the oral consonants, the passage from the larynx through the nose is, or at least should be, entirely cut off, by having the soft palate closed upon the wall of the pharynx, as a valve,—thus leaving open the passage through or into the mouth. For the nasal consonants, *m*, *n*, *ng*, the passage through the nose is open, by depression of the soft palate, thus allowing the stream of vocalized breath to pass, while the way through the mouth is cut off.

§ 168 The nasal consonants are made by breath sound in whispering, but in speaking aloud are not normally so made in any case.

While the oral consonants form a quite general class, the nasal consonants, as a special class, will have further consideration hereafter (§ 207).

§ 169 (2) **SONANT and SURD** The consonants that are made with obstructed tone, as before described (§ 155), are, because of their tone quality, distinguished as "sonant,"—the same term being applied to the vowels, made all with pure tone. The consonants that are made with breath sound only (§ 153) and those made by mute action (§ 156) are denominated "surd," because of the absence of tone. The sonant elements are otherwise called *voiced*, or *vocal*, or *intonated*, or *phthongal*. The surds are otherwise styled *nonsonant*, *nonvocal*, *voiceless*, *unintonated*, *toneless*, and sometimes, less properly, *whispered*. The surds are sometimes distinguished as *sharp*, or, in the case of *p*, *t*, *k*, as *hard*, and the cognate sonants, as *weak*, or *flat*, or *soft*. The substitute for tone, employed in whispered speech for the sonants, was described above (§ 154).

§ 170 All of the sonant consonants have corresponding, or cognate, surds, except *x*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *ng*, *w*, *y*, as shown in the Table below.—See §§ 179, 213, 214.

§ 171 The difference between sonant elements and breath sounds is not the difference between tone and noise. The breath sounds are indeed noise, or such in large part, but it is noise of a special kind. Some of the sonants, and indeed any of them at some times, may have a large admixture of noise, yet without, or apart from, any element of breath sound.

§ 172 The rule that a surd consonant is followed, in the same syllable, by only a surd, and a sonant by only a sonant,—as in *whipped* (*hwɪpt*), *robbed* (*rɒbd*), *locked* (*lɒkt*), *egged* (*egd*), *lashed* (*lɪʃt*), *lodged* (*lɒdʒ*), *hissed* (*hɪst*), *advised* (*ədɪzd*), *whips* (*hwɪps*), *babes* (*bæbz*), *laughs* (*lɔːfs*), *lives* (*lɪvz*, *v*, or *lɪvz*, *n* *pl*), *chintz* (*ʃɪntz*), *apse*, *adz*, etc.—holds in most cases, but does not hold for the sonants *l*, *r*, *m*, *n*, *ng*, *w*, and *y*, as in *help*, *art*, *course*, *hence*, *else*, *smile*, *smite*, *ply*, *try*, *fly*, *ink*, *quill*, *one*,—with *bulb*, *hard*, *Mars* (*-z*), etc.,—except in the case of verb and no in inflections, as in *killed* (*kɪlɪz*), *killed* (*kɪld*), *cure* (*kʏrɪz*), *hens* (*hɛnz*), etc. We have an exception also in the *eth* of *width* and *breadth*. Compare also *lymph*, *strength*, and see § 215.

§ 173 It is not difficult to utter the surds,—that is, the mere breath sounds,—corresponding to the sonants, *l*, *r*, *m*, *n*, *ng*, *w*, and *y*, but, except in whispering, such sounds form no part of the English language, as ordinarily and properly spoken.

§ 174 The preceding statement is subject to the qualification that the surd form of *l*, *r*, *m*, *n*, *ng*, or *y*, may allowably occur as a glide (§ 162), especially after a continuous surd, as in *flow*, *slip*, *free*, *smooth*, *snow*, *swim*, *sumo* (§ 132), and, indeed, sometimes after a mute, as in *play*, *try*, *twine*, etc. But this is merely a transitional sound, though in such the sonant form of the same is quickly reached. The *sh* sound heard, whether properly or improperly, in *tube*, etc. (§ 134), is evolved, as a glide, out of the surd form of *y*.—see § 187. Were the *y* glide to lose sonant quality throughout, we should have, for *tube*, a quite improper pronunciation like *teshoo*.

§ 175 By some authorities, and particularly by Dr. James Rush and others after him,—though by one or two at a much earlier date,—the term *aspirate* has been used as an equivalent for *surd* as here employed, aspiration being taken to signify breath sound simply. The term was originally employed to distinguish the third variety of the mutes in Sanskrit and Greek, namely, *p*, *t*, *k*, as followed by a rough breathing, or *h* sound (*p + h*, *t + h*, *k + h*). As these sounds were finally replaced in the Greek and Latin by the mere breath sounds, like *t*, *th* as in *thin*, and *ch* as in the German, the term "aspirate," or "aspirated mute," was carried on and applied to these. But, aside from this, the term "aspirate," by most grammarians and recent phoneticians, is applied exclusively to the rough breathing or the *h* sound.

The sonant consonants are denominated by Dr. Pisch "subtonics;" for which term, by others, "subvocal" has sometimes been substituted.

§ 176 (3) **MOMENTARY and CONTINUOUS** The mute consonants, whether surd, *p*, *t*, *k*, or sonant, *b*, *d*, *g*, are necessarily brief in duration: they can not, like the continuants, be sustained as long as the breath will hold out. The same is the case with the compound consonants, *ch*, *j*, etc., of which the mutes, *t*, *d*, form a part,—see §§ 210, 211. The *h* sound has (§ 181),—as have also its compounds (§§ 212, 214),—essentially an abrupt character, which brings it properly among the momentary.

All the sonant elements outside of the mutes, and all the breath-sound consonants except the *h*, are continuous, being limited only by the duration of the breath in a single expiration.

§ 177 (4) **PLACE OF ARTICULATION**. The classification of the consonants according to the place of obstruction especially concerned in their formation, is of great importance. The total obstruction may cover much more than the place here referred to, and meant to be designated as the Place of Articulation. Thus, for *t*, *d*, *n*, and *l*, the whole length of the tongue is involved, from the root to the tip, but it is the point, or extreme front part, that is especially concerned in the effect. In the case of *l*, the whole of the tongue is also involved, the contact being made at the tip, and the margin about the front, while it is the sides of the tongue back of this that are more directly concerned in the production of the sound, and this part is, therefore, to be taken as the place of articulation.

§ 178 **LABIALS, DENTAL, PALATALS, GUTTURALS**, etc. With the place of articulation at the lips, we have the *labial* consonants *p*, *b*, *m*, *w*; though the *w* involves obstructive action between the back tongue and the soft palate, as well as at the lips. The *f* and *v*, though sometimes made by the lips alone, yet belong commonly made with the upper teeth against the lower lip, are properly described as *labio-dentals*. The proper articulating position for *t*, *d*, *n*, *s*, *z*, and one variety of *r*, in the English, is taken with the point of the tongue on the hard palate, commonly not far from the front teeth, though sometimes actually on the teeth, or again, the part of the tongue back of the point may be employed, instead of the point. These consonants are classed together under the name of *dentals*. The *th*, *surd* (as in *thin*) and sonant (as in *thy*),—made between the point of the tongue and the teeth,—may be designated as *lingua dental*, though, when the teeth are wanting, the sound may be well produced between the tongue below and the gums and lip above, it is, however, commonly ranked among the *dentals*. The place of articulation for *sh*, *zh*, and the compounds *ch* and *j*, and for one variety of *r*, is on the upper surface or the point of the tongue and the back part of the hard palate, and they are therefore called *palatals*. Also, *y*, and even *i*, may be classed with them under the same name, the place of articulation for these includes a part of the soft palate as well as of the hard palate. The *gutturals* are *k*, *g* hard, and *ng*, the place being on the soft palate and the back part of the tongue. The nasals, *m*, *n*, *ng*, may be discriminated as *labio-nasal*, *lingua-nasal* or *dento-nasal*, and *gutturo nasal*.

All these are sometimes arranged in three classes, namely *gutturals*, and *labials*, as above, with an intermediate class under the name of *linguals* and sometimes with the designation *palatal* substituted for *guttural*.

§ 179 TABLE OF CONSONANT ELEMENTS IN ENGLISH

PLACE OF ARTICULATION	ORAL				NASAL
	Momentary		Continuous		Continuous
	Surd	Sonant	Surd	Sonant	Sonant
Lips	<i>p</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>m</i>
Lip and teeth			<i>th</i> (in)	<i>th</i> (y)	
Tongue and teeth			<i>s</i>	<i>z</i> , <i>r</i>	<i>n</i>
Tongue and hard palate (forward)	<i>t</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>sh</i>	<i>zh</i> ; <i>r</i>	
Tongue and hard palate (back)	<i>ch</i>	<i>j</i>		<i>j</i> , <i>i</i>	
Tongue, hard palate, and soft palate	<i>k</i>	<i>g</i>			<i>ng</i>
Tongue and soft palate	<i>h</i>				
Various places					

§ 180 *Supplement to the Table* For the sake of simplicity, none of the compound, or diphthongal, consonants, except *ch* and *j*, are included in the Table. Others which might have a place in it will be described hereafter (§§ 212-218).

There are some who would insist on a place in the Table for a surd (*wh*) corresponding to the sonant *w*, and for a special surd corresponding to *y*;—see § 183.

IV. SPECIAL CLASSES OF THE CONSONANTS

§ 181 **THE *h* SOUND** The consonant *h* stands by itself as an element *sui generis*. It differs in many respects from the other breath sounds. It has no fixed place of articulation, except that the glottis always has a share in its formation. Its articulating position is various, being always very near to that of the vowel with which it is joined, and differing from it only in being somewhat wider. It differs, too, from other breath sounds in being made with a wider opening and the emission of a greater volume of breath, and in being made with some friction all along the oral passage. But what distinguishes it most of all is its abrupt character, which requires it to be classed as one of the *momentary* elements. It has been usual to describe it as continuous, but if, say in the syllable *haz*, we lengthen out the *h* as a breath sound, we shall have to give a new impulse before we strike the vowel, and such prolongation is not normally employed. The abrupt glide to or from the vowel, as in *haz* or *thz*, is really the essential thing: the breath may be expelled with so little friction as to be quite inaudible, and yet the *h* be perfectly recognized by its abrupt effect in the vowel.—See § 175.

§ 182. The articulative procedure for this element is a movement,—at the outset, in the case of *h* initial, as in *haz*, *ho*, *hny*, *he*, the glottis is wide open, that is, the vocal cords are widely apart, and the position of the organs in the mouth is more open than that required for the following vowel; at the end of the movement, the vocal cords come close together for tone, and at the same instant the organs fall into position for the vowel. In the case of a final *h*, as in *ah*, *oh*, if the *h* is actually sounded, the foregoing process is reversed.—See § 164.

§ 183. The *h* sound is capable of preceding or succeeding any voiced consonant, though in such case liable to run into the voiceless form of the consonant. In the

ancient Greek, as *h* a rough breathing it often preceded *r* as *w* as the vowels. In the Welsh language it sometimes precedes *l*, and makes also the *l* itself into a breath-sound, either wholly or in part. In English it precedes *a* and is compounded with *w* in *when* to (*h* *l*), a *dy* in *thus* *l* *mid* etc (*h* *l*); though in these cases a brief vowel sound actually intervenes before the consonant part of the *w* or *y*. There

brief vowel sound actually a diphthong because the tongue or lips move from one position to another. Example: *is* is a vowel sound in the diphthong made with *i* - *ash* ch *gh* *i* *h* *th*; -see #233, #134, *THE MUTES*. There are the chief portion of the monosyllabic consonants. The *y* comprises two subclasses, namely the *hard mutes* - other wise called pure mutes - *p* *t* *k* to which belongs the term "mute" is strictly applicable and the *sonant* *mut* *s* or *impure* *mut* *b* *d* *g*. These are sometimes called *stops* or *backs* and sometimes *explosives* and by some *cl* *tes* are *ss*.

§ 185. THE SOUND MUTES. These with *h* (§ 181) and *ch* (§ 10), occupy the first column of the Table (§ 1 2) — as the first relation of the Metricry. The surd mutes, *p*, *t*, *k* are to be studied as they occur in three different situations namely — at the beginning of a syllable at the end of a syllable and in the middle between the end of one and the beginning of another syllable.

the onset and the beginning or sudden synthesis of the glottal (2) which is the main part of the syllable. In *in* pre-pole the force of the breath is directed to the glottis (2) and the glottis is closed. The glottis is then opened and the breath accumulates and compressed within the distended walls of the whole or part of the oral cavity. They also give (3) as co-instantaneous with this an abrupt beginning of the vowel, such as *a*, a forcible utterance of the syllable amounting to a decided degree of the explosion: a collision between the cat and the glottis (3) (103). The preparatory step are the accumulated breath in the oral cavity and the force of the glottis. Then comes the simultaneous explosion of the glottis and the force of the vowel. The glottis is then closed and the force of the vowel is separated from the different surfaces of the lips or of the tongue or palate that will contribute somewhat to the effect.

To have the breath explosion with an *h* sound actually precedes the utterance of the vowel is not the proper English mode; cf. glottal ejection in *the* *diŋ* *re* *t* from the abrupt beginning of a vowel made by an *h* sound (cf. 304). Yet when the interposed *h* is so slight & very brief the deviation from the more usual mode will be unperceived by ordinary ears, or noticed only as a somewhat softer style of enunciation; — an *h* deviation may be regarded as unimportant.

By the combined simultaneous actions above described a clearly distinguished impression is made upon the ear and the mind though not easily or ordinarily reduced into its component elements.

§ 197 The total action as also a vocal one the same with certain modifications; when the *a* is not less after it is doubled *ant* instead of *awel*. With *r* as usual in prey they grow to the actuals essentially to form *n* in case of a vowel *un*, *leed*, the suprad form of the *r* enter one (§ 14) as a glide. It is essentially the same also, with *f* or *p* in play place etc With *l* after it sound as *ll* in clay eling etc the attempt at simultaneous action will make the *l* as if written *ll* till *g* comes. The gliss from pure nasal tone to you *u* tends to be illiberal, the loss of a vibrant quality as tune cube pure *na* tune etc
—see §§ 138, 174.

A surd note never takes after it in modern Engl. h a nasal co-sonant as was done
note-ly in the original of the word know and in the Gr ek from which we deri-
the word times in title

§ 189. An initial mute is never in English except in one instance followed by or compounded with a consonant element. An English syllable can not begin, as may be done in some other languages with a *ps* *ts*, or *ks* or with a *pt* *tt* or *kt* *c* with a *gn* or a *ch*. The compound or dipthongal *ch* (*tsʰ*) as in *in* forms the [g] exception to the general rule. — See § 210

[illegible]

§ 100 The third rule joins the preceding element more closely in some cases than in others. It brings out more decidedly the effect as above described. They come out fully and at once when in an accented syllable, as in a word (§ 93) before open precedes, — as in *tip, hat, let, sit, but sick, etc.* — and less so with a narrow long *se* or a diphthong, — as in *hope late seat make suite* — *rite out to* — or with an unaccented short vowel, as in *truly exult rustic* — See § 23.

§ 121. When the off cts are described as dim. they brought on, no further act is needed to make the amount clearly recognizable. But, even in such case it is commonly so with (d) and so with (g) of breath (§ 157). In the case of a vowel, the vowel is taken as the amount, and the vowel becomes important or absolutely essential. When the rd note is followed by a vowel, the vowel is taken as the amount and being nearly syllabic, the breath is placed in the vowel. In the case of a consonant, the consonant is taken as the amount and being nearly syllabic, the breath is placed in the consonant. In the case of a vowel, the vowel is taken as the amount and being nearly syllabic, the breath is placed in the vowel. In the case of a consonant, the consonant is taken as the amount and being nearly syllabic, the breath is placed in the consonant.

§ 132. With vowel *r* surd in to precede *g* as in *ayt*, met — a situatⁿ taken only by *t*, — the breath part in the only use of indication. With a confluent breath sound precede *g* there will be, beside the terminal part of the note, nothing more than a very abrupt end of the breath sound; as in *ca t, r k, tump*. Left *wa r ed* (wəht), *hushred* (hūht). Cases like *camp, ent, sink* with nasal precede *g* will be found plain *d* bel = (§ 135).

[illegible]

§ 134. When two syllables thus connected by a word-mute the first being accented, the second is unaccented and has an *i* or *u* serving to lead of a vowel—as in *eat* *en* 'open *alk* 'en little etc. the explosive action of the mute is modified in the manner already described (§ 10).

NOTE.—Mr A. J. Ellis confines the surd mute consonant as limited to the interval of silent *e* & *d* relegates to the on and off glides all that formerly truly precede and follow this interval. The first of his description assigns to it wider limits, and treats what pertains to the junctions with preceding and following elements as in part an overlap by the consonant.

§ 123. THE SOVANT MUTES In these consonants namely b & d hard g we have instead of the terminal of silence that occurs in the case of the surds a modified one caused by a current of vocal breath injected in to the closed cavity and taking the place of the voiceless breath that is injected in to the other case (§ 126).

[36]. When the sonant mute begins a syllable — as in buy day go blow bray dry glow grow — it opens a syllable up to the following element; b t the vocal r n t i t uous through the glottis is altered x in volume and hence its pressure and i t comes e t loses e eff r t will be comparatively slight. As the tone vibration of the glottis o t uous uninterrupted pending on to the following element, this concludes another like the clotted catch. (§ 136) of ti needs.

In the same manner, at the end of a syllable the percussive action which we have in the case of the words is usually and naturally absorbed and the terminal explosion is feeble when it is at all. — sec 8 199

The *w* is sibilant in the onants, is marked by less abruptness than in the urda. Hence the sonant in *tea* or sometimes as described as "k" or "soft," in contrast with the *urd* as sharp or "hard."

When occurring in the middle between two syllables — as in *reñder* and *lody rider* beg'g'g begin enger — the *son* is mute like the *surd* (§ 123), is divided between the syllables. When the second syllable is stressed and

(y) *yo* is divided between the syllable *yo* and the second syllable *yo* and is uttered and made by *y*, *l*, *o* as in *mallo* a *blle* and *le* *engle* — the tone rises with hardly a trace of a position but with a distinct syllabic impulse on the *yo* or *yo*. — See §§ 9, 103, 124.

§ 197. FRICATIVES This term might be applied to all the continuant consonants (§ 176), except nasals and the sibilant included also friction produces some part of all of them. It has been commonly limited to a portion.—and

by diff'rent authorities. It may well be used as it will be here for all of the continuants except the basals.

§ 108. **BUILD FRIGATIVES** These are of the (in thin), small (55 230 261
(33) They all require considerable force of breath and great force of breath.

of one than is produced in the cognate sonants. The glide to or from a vowel is characterised by more or less abruptness;—see § 161. The breath at these different kinds of obstructions is at the several places of articulation, and thus gives the different sounds.

§ 199 SONANT FRICATIVES. These are *th* (in *thy*) *z* *rh* (the *z* in *azure*) besides *s* and *r* and *w* only. The organ positions of four of these correspond respectively to those of the above-mentioned guards — see §§ 103-170.

§ 900 The nasals *n* and *ɲ* are sometimes described as humming sounds but the *ɲ* and *ɲ* sound so described I never heard of in a detailed and explained. Besides the damping and dulling of the tone the sound is otherwise affected in a peculiar

w y The role of the place of articulation, a vibration of the elastic tissue that can be felt and will probably be perceived to vary rapidly as the pitch of the tone from the larynx is higher or lower. This resonant and secondary vibration — to which the *transference* may be said to be applied — modifies the primary tone and will differ as the mass of the vocal cords of this class.

§ 701 There are in this case three kinds of effects supposable and all of them perhaps may be tally combined mainly — (1) a slight tremor effect; (2) the conversion of a part of the tone into noise by the reaction of the obstructing reeds; (3) the modification of the tone without disturbance if the proper musical conditions are observed.

quality due to the irregularity of the liberation.

Quality 2. A vocal /rrent from the /r/ rym has not affricate /t/ of me and force to produce a breath-sound eff ctaj—the /r/ of the /r/ current has to be distinguished from the /f/ of the vocal sound—the /r/ and /d/ oth onant /rrent/ are not to be regarded as characterised by an /r/ termi giving of breath sound with /r/. If in this case /r/, or of the /r/ sound as in /r/, anything of an actually actually quality (/r/) be perceptible, it probably is to be attributed to the initial or the va inling /r/ and not to the body of the consonant.

§ 493. **EMILANTS.** This rule is applicable to such of the inflections as have a final *g* or *nd*, especially *a* and *ab*; and is also applied to the cognate nouns, *x* and *abx*; — § 202.

We have the sh sound not only represented by sh but also resulting and developed from s or soft ç and a f flowing y sound -- as in sure Asia or an, et -- and from a t first changed to a ç as in the Fr. original and f flowed in Lk

manner — as in *hail*, *partial* etc. — *W* here the *sh* sound is developed from *x* or *ss* and *s* and a following *y* sound — as in *azure*, *pl* *asure* etc. — *W* here the *sh* sound is part of the *ti* in *havel* etc. — *ti* of the *h* sound is dropped from a *t* and a following *y* sound — as in *tr* *er* *y* *estion* etc. *A* *ti* — as *sh* as part of the compound *f* *o* *dic* — as in *judge* etc. — and of the *ss* sound as developed from *d* and *s* sound, — as in *verdure*, etc. — *the* *ff* *or* *100*, *174* *133* *10*.
 The breath sounds — such as *y* *etc.* — *sh* *r* *l* *ss* *bl* *is* in *y* the *de* *clar* *quish*

§ 304. **SPIRANTS.** This term has been variously applied — by some as covering all the fricatives, sord and nasant, with inclusion of *w* and *y*. It is limited by Prof. Whitney to *f* and *v* thal *th* and *th* in *thy* and the German *h* with the cognat *son* *t*. It might well be employed to denote all the mere breath sounds except the *r* *l* *loaves* and the aspirate *h*.

§ 204. SEMI-VOWELS. The vowel *ü* (§ 196, § 1), or *i* (§ 193, § 103), or the nearly related high-named vowel (§ 19), and the vowel *u* (§ 194, § 104), or *o* (§ 195, § 105), in certain cases pass readily over the semivowel *y* (§ 197, § 107), and

the other 12 to 16 (§ 267); -ness § 193. [Hence those consonants are called "nasal vowels." The term is also sometimes applied to *i*, *u*, *r*, *ya*, as they in no case make a syllable the office of a vowel in the making of a syllable.]

§ 268. LIQUIDS. The consonants *l*, *r*, *l*, *r*, *ya*, are *liquids*. Unlike because they flow into other consonants and others into them so imperceptibly. I never saw any consonant and vowel as to which many men are of the same mind.

hand, smite, snow, etc. The quality belongs more fully to l and r than to m and n, the former being so employed in a greater number of cases than the latter

§ 207 NASAL CONSONANTS The general mode of formation for these has been already described (§ 167) The sound consists of tone from the larynx modified mainly by resonance and partly by friction For m and n (§§ 242, 243), communication with the oral passage is open, but exit by that channel is cut off by closure of the lips, and by closure of the tongue against the hard palate We thus have resonance in an oral chamber and in the nasal passage at the same time, and together with some friction in the latter For ng (§ 246), only the pharynx and the nasal passage are concerned, the soft palate closing down upon the back tongue so as to cut off the oral cavity forward of this point Friction may be increased by the muscular action of the nostrils, and of the lips and cheeks as connected with them Too much friction will produce a disagreeable nasal twang

The ng can not in English begin a syllable An n or m, — but not an ng, — may be preceded by s sharp at the beginning of a syllable, as in snow, smile, etc., an n, but not an m or ng, may take the s sound after it at the close of a syllable, as in hence, dance, wine, etc., all three may take a z sound after them, as in hams, comes, wins, tons, hangs, wings, etc

During the glide (§ 161) from a nasal consonant to a vowel, as in my, no, etc., or to an s or z as above, the previously depressed soft palate will be in movement toward contact with the pharyngeal wall, and not yet actually in contact with it, while at the same time the lips, or the tongue and palate, are changing from their positions of contact The glide sets in at the beginning of these movements, thus somewhat of the quality of the nasal consonant will be carried on into the following element A similar effect will ensue in the glide from a vowel or an s to a nasal consonant, as in an, am, snow, etc In the case of a vowel between two nasal consonants, as in man, name, etc., there will be a twofold effect of the kind But, in this as in all cases, the nasal quality, in well spoken English, will be limited to the brief gliding portions of the vowel — See § 161

§ 208 For the way in which the nasals are joined to a preceding explosive consonant, as in enter, open, Whitney, Stepney, brickney, brickman, etc., see above (§§ 95, 158, 191), and for the peculiar form which they take in the compound consonants mp, nt, nk, etc., as in jump, sent, ink, etc., see below (§ 216) For m or n as filling the place of a vowel, see § 95

§ 209 COMPOUND, or DIPHTHONGAL, CONSONANTS Certain consonant sounds are composed of more simple consonant elements so blended that the product is properly described as diphthongal Only two of this kind were presented in the Table given above (§ 179) These and others will here be explained

§ 210 (1) The ch, or tsh, as in church, watch, has for the initial element what is essentially t, though a t made somewhat further back on the tongue than an ordinary t, — or rather, the contact, while inclusive of the point, covers a part of the tongue back of the point With this is combined an abrupt sh sound, made by a position somewhat further forward and more open than an ordinary sh, and replacing the puff of simple breath that is characteristic of t (§ 186) It is to be noted, however, that, when opening upon a vowel in the same syllable, this sh sound wholly precedes the vowel, and is not, like the explosive breath of a simple t, simultaneous with the beginning of the vowel sound (§ 186) While sh by itself is a continuous consonant, the compound (tsh) is to be classed as momentary (§ 176)

The ch sound is followed in the same syllable by no consonant sound except only by t, as in watched (wɔcht), etc. — See §§ 172, 229

In most cases the ch sound has been developed from an original Anglo-Saxon or Latin k sound, as in church, chin, hatch, charity, etc. It is also made by the fusion of a t with a following j sound, as in question, righteous, picture, nature, etc. — See §§ 97, 106, 134, 135, 187, 208

§ 211 (2) The j, or dg, or soft g, — as in jar, edge, judge, gem, — is compounded of a d and a zh (the z in azure) sound, with the same conditions and qualifications as those above stated for ch. It is throughout the sonant correlative, or cognate, of the surd ch

§ 212 (3) Concerning the wh as in when, what, why, etc., there has been a difference of opinion, especially as between American and English authorities, the former contending for an h sound preceding a proper w, while Messrs. Bell, Ellis, Sweet, and others insist that the wh represents simply the surd correlative of the ordinary sonant w. Either way, and at all events, one thing is clear: the sound is abrupt and momentary (§ 176), instead of being continuous like the sonant w

As a matter of fact, this wh, by the greater part of even the well educated people in England, is actually spoken precisely like w, the word when not differing at all from wen. Now, the customary w of the English language begins with a brief sound of ɔ (foot), — this is the main part of the difference between an English and a German w. A proper h sound prefixed to this produces the sound represented by wh in when, etc., as commonly heard in America, and as pronounced by some, if not by most, of the well educated people in England, when they speak in what

they themselves regard as the correct way. The word wen, with an h sound prefixed, gives us when. The word who, with the vowel struck very lightly and followed by a long i, makes the word why

It is, indeed, not difficult to utter the surd, or nonvocal, correlative of the sonant w, and to pronounce the word when with such a sound prefixed to the vowel. This will give to the vowel the same abrupt beginning it has in hen. In this way, the vocal quality comes in not till the vowel is struck. The other theory brings in the vocal quality, or sonant quality, before the vowel is reached. This is the essential point of difference between the two conflicting views

§ 213 The kw sound in quite, quality, etc., and the tw in twine, etc., are compound and momentary sounds, analogous to the wh as above, the case is the same even with the gw sound in guano

NOTE All the instances here adduced were referred to, in a previous paragraph (19b), as containing an impure vowel diphthong made by the w sound as a connecting glide. This view may be taken with some advantage. Yet, since the preceding mute, t or k, as in twine, quite, or the aspirate h, as in when, can not be prolonged, as can the s in swim, but combines with the w in an abrupt momentary sound, it is more exact to treat the w in these cases as part of a compound consonant.

§ 214 (1) In regard to the initial sound in hue, humid, huge, etc., there is the same difference of opinion as in the case above noted of the wh, some regarding it as the surd correlative of the sonant y, and others, as an h sound preceding the y part of the vowel

The consonant y always begins with a brief vowel sound (§§ 205, 272), — which, in the y part of the vowel ū (rise), is the high-mixed (§ 164) vowel element nearly related to i (ill). An h sound preceding and combined with this y makes the compound and momentary consonant which, in hue, etc., is followed by the vowel ɔ (foot) or ɔ (foot)

What would otherwise be regarded as part of the impure diphthong ū (rise, § 19b) is here viewed as detached from the vowel and combined with the preceding h in a compound consonant, just as was done in the case of wh (§ 212), as explained in the Note after § 213

§ 215 (5) The mp in jump, presumption, etc., with the mpt in exempt, etc., the nt in sent, the rd in hand, etc., the nk in ink, etc., the ng in sing, etc., and the nch in bench, inch, lunch, etc., are peculiar compounds

In the mp in jump, etc., the nasality sets in, — by depression of the soft palate, — while the lips are approaching for closure, and continues till they close, and thus gives the impression of an m. The lip closure is abrupt and forcible, and made with the percussive, occlusive, and implosive action before described (§ 189), and thus gives the effect of a p, even without the help of the breath explosion (§ 191), which will ordinarily be added at the close. In a word like exempt, we have the first part of a p, given as above described, and the last part of a t, thus the total combination mpt will not be simply m followed by t. These compounds are momentary consonant sounds, while m by itself is a continuous consonant, and may actually be prolonged for emphasis, — as, for instance, in lame, — this cannot properly be done with the m in jump, jump, etc. The m, in such cases, represents merely the glide (§ 161) from the vowel to the position for an m

§ 216 The compounds nt in sent, etc., and nk in ink, etc., are to be explained in a similar manner. So also is the nch (ntsh, § 210), in bench, etc. Somewhat of a similar character appertains to the rd in hand, etc., also to the ng at the end of a word, as in sing, etc. (§ 246) The pronunciation of bench, inch, etc., is not properly represented in the way in which it is done by Walker and others, as bensch, insh, etc.

§ 217 (6) In a (ka), as in box, etc., an abrupt s sound trenches upon the simple breath explosion of the surd mute k, and the compound is momentary. The same is to be said of ps and ts, as in cups, its, etc., and of nx in anxious, etc. In mps, nts (jumps, cents), the s is in the same way combined with the compounds explained above

§ 218 There is a difference between cents and sense, although in the abrupt transition from the n to the breath sound of the s, it is not easy to avoid entirely an explosive sound like the ramsh of a t. But in cents the t is distinctly given, while the n is more fully brought out in sense, and the s is not so abrupt. Also, handsome may be made to differ slightly from hansom

§ 219 DOUBLE CONSONANTS All of the diphthongal consonants, as above, have two or more components closely blended, of which one, as a separate element, would be momentary, and at least one other would be continuous, and the compound product becomes a momentary sound. The case thus differs from that of a mere junction of two or more consonants under one stress impulse, as simply successive one to the other, — such as we have in play, sky, hold, harm, glow, strive, cast, canst, etc., all which are double, or triple, but not diphthongal

THE CONSONANTS OF THE ALPHABET (WITH THE CONSONANT DIGRAPHS) IN DETAIL.

B.

§ 220 This is a labial sonant mute (§§ 178, 195), as in boy, crab, ebb, rob/ber, beauty, bring, blow, able, herb, bulb, rhomb, robbed (rɔbd), robs, cup/bearer, etc. It is usually silent after m in the same syllable, as in bomb, climb, tomb, also before t, as in debt, doubt, subtle, also in bdel/ium

For b in Spanish, see § 220, p. lxxxviii

C.

Of t is letter there are two kinds of sound —
§ 221 (1) The so-called "soft c" has a labial sound (§ 203) of three varieties — (a) One like a sharp (§ 256), marked C, c, and represented by s in the respelling for pronunciation, this sound is taken before e, i, or y, as in cede, civil, cypress, celd, glance, force, vice, etc. — (b) In a few words the letter has the z sound, as in sacrifice, suffice, discern — (c) When ce or ci is followed by another vowel in the same syllable, the sh sound is taken, either by the c alone, — as in oceanic, veloc/ity — or by the ce or ci together, — as in ocean, vicious, etc. (§§ 1, 106, 261). For c in Spanish, see § 221, p. lxxxviii

§ 222 (2) The so-called "hard c," marked C, c, has the sound of k, and is

represented by k in the respelling. This sound is taken before a, o, or u, or a consonant, and at the end of a syllable if not followed by i or e, as in call, cave, cold, picture, act, ethics, ac/rid, cry, clay, arc, tale, sanc/tion, dice, amn/ace, scan, ac/cord, vac/ill-nate, and before o in sceptic, and before i in scir/ous, etc. — See § 232

§ 223 C is silent in czar, victuals, indiet, and in muscle, corpuscle, etc.

CH.

This digraph has three sounds, as follows —

§ 224 (1) The more frequent sound is diphthongal, and is approximately described as tsh (§ 210), as in chin, child, choose, church, much, beech, arch, etc., the digraph with this sound has sometimes for an equivalent the trigraph tch at the end of a syllable, as in hatch, watch, fetch, ditch, scotch, stretch, and is the same as the German tsch, as in Deutsch. It takes a j sound in spinach

§ 225 The sound is otherwise represented by ti in bastion, question, Christ, tian, digestion, etc., by te in righteous, and by t with a part of n in texture, nature, etc. — See §§ 97, 106, 135

NG.

§ 246 This digraph represents a simple sound, namely, that of the guttural-nasal consonant, which is made, like the surd *ŋ* and the oral sonant hard *g*, by contact between the soft palate and the back tongue, but, unlike them, with a free passage between the soft palate and the pharyngeal wall, — see §§ 167, 207. It occurs only at the end of syllables, as in *long*, *wing*, *hang*, *sing*, *song*, *stress* or with *uo* added at the end, as in *tongue*. An added inflection causes no change, as in *sing'er*, *wing'ed*, etc., except that in the comparatives and superlatives of *long*, *young*, etc., the *g* goes with a proper hard *g* sound to the inflection, while the *n* takes to itself the *ng* sound; as, *lon'ger*, *lon'gest*.

The *ng* at the end of a word is really diphthongal and momentary, as in *long*, etc. (§ 216), the sound is thus abrupt, and does not admit of prolongation, it stops suddenly with the organs in position for a nonnasal hard *g* sound. But when another syllable is added, it does not take this abrupt character, and can be prolonged for emphasis or any other purpose, as in *lon'ger*, *sin'gle*, etc.

It is a common fault in some quarters, and on the part of some people, to give the *n* instead of the *ng* sound, in the inflection of the present participle, as, *livin'*, *bringin'*, instead of *living*, *bringing*. In words like *sicken*, *quicken*, the *n* sound preceded by *k*, if the *ng* sound be substituted for the *n*, the mispronunciation will ordinarily fail to be noticed by even the most careful observers.

P.

§ 247 This is the labial surd mute (§ 185), as in *pen*, *pay*, *cup*, *cape*, *pray*, *play*, *harp*, *help*, *spy*, *spread*, *oppress*, *upper*, *happy*, etc. It is silent as initial before *n*, *s*, *sh*, and *t*, as in *pneumatics*, *psalm*, *pslaw*, *ptarmigan*, also in *raspberry*, *receipt*, *semptress*, *accompit*, *corps*, and their derivatives. For the diphthongal *mp* in *lamp*, etc., *mpt* and *mpis* in *tempt*, *temptis*, etc., see §§ 215, 217.

PH.

§ 248 This digraph occurs chiefly in words of Greek derivation, and has usually the sound of *f*, as in *phantom*, *sylph*, *philosophy*, etc. It has the sound of *v* in *Stephen*; and, according to most orthoepists, in *nephew*, though in America it has commonly its regular sound of *f* in the latter word. In diphthongs, triphthongs, ophthalmia, naphtha, and other allied words, and their derivatives, the *ph* is sometimes sounded as *p*.

Q.

§ 249 *Q* is in all cases followed by *u*, and the two together have commonly the sound of *kw* (§ 213), as in *queen*, *conquest*, etc., but have that of *k* in a few words from the French, as in *coquette*, etc., as has also the ending *que* in *antique*, *burlesque*, etc.

R.

§ 250 The *r*, when pronounced as an actual consonant, is a sonant fricative element, and belongs to the palatal, or else to what is called the dental, class of consonants (§ 178). Its several varieties all bear a close relation to vowels of the mixed order (§ 16), namely, *ü* (*ü*), *ü* (*ü*), *ü* (*ü*), *ü* (*ü*), and a glide of this kind naturally intervenes between a vowel not of this class and a following *r*. These vowels are made with an approximately cylindrical passage between tongue and palate taking this position, and simply raising the point of the tongue, for friction of the breath against the edge, gives by this means the *r* sound, while raising the point of the tongue still higher and into contact with the palate gives the position for the nasal *n*, and for the surd and sonant mutes, *t* and *d*. In the words *fürn*, *fürn*, *hürt*, *bird*, etc., we have actually these three positions in succession, in just this order; and, by interposing an *s* on the way, we get after the vowel the triple consonant *rst*, as in *first*, *burst*. — See § 140.

There are two leading varieties of the consonant *r* to be noticed, — besides also the vowelized *r*, as a third variety, which is not really a consonant, and besides a substitute that is sometimes used, made by a trill (§ 166) of the uvula, or of the epiglottis. Reference will here be had, when not otherwise stated, to the pronunciation of those who speak the *r* always as a consonant.

§ 251 (1) The so-called dental (§ 178) *r*, having the same place of articulation as *s*, *z*, *t*, *d*, and *n*, — that is, between the point of the tongue and the hard palate not far back from the front teeth, — is employed before a vowel; as in *rise*, *try*, *drill*, *array*. It is so used by those who do, and by those who do not, employ the vowelized *r* in other situations. The dental variety is also favored, rather than the palatal, by conjunction with front vowels (§ 10), and with labial or dental consonants (§ 178); as in *fern*, *fern*, *preach*, *trace*, *bring*, *harp*, *hurt*, etc. It is usually trilled (§ 166) somewhat, but not strongly so.

The *rh* in *rhetoric*, *rheum*, *myrrh*, etc., is sounded simply as *r*.

§ 252 (2) The palatal *r*, made between the point of the tongue and the palate at a place near the junction of the hard palate with the soft palate, is the *r* that naturally goes before or after the vowel *a* (*ä*) or any of the back vowels (§ 11), and before or after a guttural consonant, as in *firm*, *firm*, *war*, *raw*, *rear*, *cry*, *grow*, etc. In some parts of the United States, the point of the tongue is curled back, in such a way as to bring the *r* under the class of elements sometimes called "cerebrals." The palatal *r* is less apt to be trilled than the dental *r*.

NOTE. — When an *r* comes between a vowel and a consonant, or between two different vowels, one favoring the palatal and the other the dental variety, no general rule can be laid down determining which shall prevail, but the one that precedes has rather the advantage over the other.

§ 253. (3.) The vowel like, or vowelized, *r*, which prevails at present in London and the South of England, is employed in all situations, except when a vowel sound immediately precedes it, in the same or in a following word, — in which case the form of the *r* as an actual consonant sound is given. The vowelized *r* is heard either as a vowel of the mixed order (§ 16), *ü* (*ü*), *ü* (*ü*), *ü* (*ü*), or as a mere prolongation of the vowel preceding, as in *war*, *far*, *more*, *here*, *where*,

care, *carve*, *cart*, *heard*, *harp*, *hard*, *worm*, *warn*, *worn*, *farm*, *farther*, *turn*, *fern*, *western*, etc.

In New England, a usage has prevailed, not approved or much used by well-educated people, which simply dropped, or elided, the *r* in the situations above noted, not giving it representation in sound at all. But the *r* takes generally, in the United States, a more or less clear sound as a consonant in all situations.

NOTE. — According to Mr. A. J. Ellis, it is permissible, even in London, to sound the *r* as a smooth consonant in all cases in which it commonly takes the vowelized form. There would, therefore, seem to be no good reason for not doing so, and thereby avoiding the multiplication of what are really local, if not provincial, homonyms and the liability to ambiguity and mistake arising from the factitious similarity in sound of western and Weston, manner and manna, fern and fun; birds, bards, and buds, sore and saw, loro, lower, and law, and the like in other instances. Besides this objection, there is the naturally resulting habit of adding a consonant *r* to words ending in *a* when the following word begins with a vowel, as *Minerva(r)* is . . the idea(r) of, etc.

§ 254 In the case of words in which *r* occurs between two vowels of which the first is long and accented, such as *he'ro*, *se'rious*, *wir'y*, *de'sir'ous*, there is a style of pronunciation prevalent in England, but not much in vogue in America, which doubles the *r*, making it smooth or else merely vowelized at the end of the first syllable, and rough and trilled at the beginning of the second, as *he'r(r)ro*, *de'sir'r(r)ous*, etc. In America, it is more frequently used in words formed with an inflection or suffix after the *r* than in other cases, as in *se-cür(r)ing*, *poor(r)er*, etc.

S.

§ 255 This letter has four different sounds, all of them sibilant (§ 203), two surd and two sonant (§§ 169, 179), as follows —

§ 256 (1) The proper sound of *s* as a surd sibilant (§ 203), is made by breath forced through a contracted channel between the tongue and the hard palate near the front teeth, and impinging upon the edges of the upper or the lower teeth, as in *see*, *so*, *kiss*, *yes*, *scorn*, *sky*, *sly*, *smile*, *snow*, *spy*, *square*, *stay*, *swim*, *cuffs*, *picks*, *cups*, *cuts*, *sense*, *curse*, *best*, *message*, *display*, *lip*, *gipsy*, *absurd*, *morsel*, *absolve*, *basis*, *nuisance*, *practise*, *false*, etc. The point of the tongue may be raised to the upper gums, or it may be depressed behind the lower teeth, making the contracted channel not so near the point of the tongue. Equivalents are — *c* soft, as in *cell*, *civil*, *vice*; *sc*, as in *scene*, *science*, etc.; *sch*, as in *schism*, *schedule* (as some in England pronounce, § 277), *ps*, as in *psalm*, *psychology*, etc.

§ 257 (2) The sonant *s* (§§ 199, 202), — marked *g*, — corresponding to the surd, as above, is made by the same articulative position, except that the tongue is pressed somewhat closer to the palate. The sound is precisely like that of *z*; as in *is*, *has*, *rib*, *rides*, *eggs*, *ill*, *aims*, *rung*, *lives*, *easy*, *palsy*, *prangy*, *damsel*, *observe*, *pleasant*, *accuse*, *position*, *dismal*, *disgust*, *husband*, *grigly*, *resolute*, *preside*, etc. The *s* is sonant as the final sound of some verbs and surd as the final sound of the cognate nouns or adjectives, as *use*, *abuse*, *diffuse*, *rise* [*n* & *t* often alike sonant], *house*, etc. Notice close, with *s* as *z* in verb and noun, and *s* sharp in the adjective. Compare *advise* (*v*), *advice* (*r*), etc.

§ 258 There is a diversity of opinion among orthoepists as to whether the *z* or the sharp *s* sound should be employed in some of the words formed with the prefix *dis-* (Walker, etc., favoring *diz-*, late orthoepists, *diz-*), as *disarm*, *disburse*, etc., also in the case of the termination *-ese* of gentile nouns, as in *Chinese*, *Japanese*, etc.

§ 259 (3) *S* takes sometimes the sound of *sh* (§ 203), by fusion with a following *y* sound (§ 272), with consequent vowel change, as in *version*, *mansion*, *convulsion*, *censure*, *sonant*, *suro*, *sugar*, etc., in the case of *s* doubled, the first is assimilated to the second, as in *passion* (*plah'shun*), *issue* (*ish'ü*). In a few words *s* takes the *sh* sound while leaving the following vowel unchanged, as in *Asiatic*, *nausea*, etc. — See §§ 97, 106, 135, 221.

§ 260 (4) *S* takes the sound (*zh*) of *z* in *azure* (§ 274), by fusion with a following *y* sound, when it is preceded by a vowel in an accented syllable; as in *vigil*, *decision*, *ad-he'sion*, *sun'sion*, *ex-pla'sion*, *con-fu'sion*, *pleng'ure*, *let-gure*, *vis'u al*, *u'gu ry*, etc., also in *sci'sion*, *ab-sci'sion*, *re-sci'sion*.

SH.

§ 261 This digraph, — as in *sharp*, *shine*, *rash*, *usher*, — represents a surd sibilant (§ 203) made between tongue and palate at a place farther back than the *s*. It is commonly reckoned as a simple element. But the description by Brücke seems more accurate, which makes it to be a composite element, consisting of an *s* sound made at the point or front edge of the tongue and, as simultaneous therewith, a breath sound made farther back, and like the German *ch* in *ich*. The *s* part of the articulation must, however, be more open than for an ordinary *s*. The *sh* in English takes also more commonly a slightly diphthongal character, with the *s* constituent more prominent in the initial and the simple breath sound in the terminal portion.

The sound is otherwise represented by *c* or *s* with or before *e* or *i*, and by *t* or *st* with or before *i* (§§ 97, 106), by *s*, sometimes, before *u* (§§ 134, 135, 259); as in *involved* in the *x* in *anxious*, *luxury*, etc., by *ch* in *chaise*, etc., by *chs* in *fuchsia*, and by *sch* in *schori*, *schottische*, from the German.

T.

§ 262 This is the dental surd mute (§§ 178, 185), as in *tie*, *it*, *note*, *try*, *tune*, *twine*, *stay*, *stray*, *art*, *last*, *npt*, *sent*, *aff*, *act*, *salt*, *next*, *at*, *tend*, etc. For the sound of *t* in different situations, see *SOUND METRIS*, §§ 185-194. For *t* sounded as *sh* in *nation*, etc., and as *ch* in *question*, see § 103.

The sound is represented by *ht*, *ct*, *th*, *cht*, *ght*, *phth*, as in *doubt*, *indict*, *thyme*, *recht*, *night*, *phthisis*, etc., also by the verb inflection *-ed* after surd elements other than *t* (§§ 96, 229). The *t* is silent in *Matthew*, *mortgage*, *haughty*, *chasten*, *hasten*, *often*, *listen*, etc., but in *chasten*, etc., causes an abrupt beginning of the *n* (§ 158).

III

§ 263. This digraph is used to represent two linguo-dental fricative sounds (§§ 181, 190, 198, 199) a sord and a sonant; both made with the same articulation — the sord, as in this thing thrive enthusiasm breadth length birth width etc.; the sonant marked Th, th as in the this thy them with a gentle, rather father northern, etc.

§ 24. In the following nouns, as exceptional cases, the th is sord in the s; gales and sord in the plural — bath, cloath lath mouth oath path, wreath moth; pl baths cloaths etc. A rb and can forms differ: — the verb sord, the noun sord as, breathe the breath wreath e wreath; bathic bath; mouth mouth.

It has the sound of t in thyme Thomas Thames, Esther; and with ph. in phthisic; it is commonly silent in isthmus and asthma.

§ 45. This is a labio-dental *f* leative lament (§§ 1 & 199) the sonant correlation of the surd *f*; as in vain vivid, ever live lived move moves, valise volve & etc. The sound is taken by *f* in of (§ 220) but in pronouncing it co-sonant, hence *f* etc. usage is divided between *v* and *f*.

The sound can well enough be produced by the lips alone and is quite commonly given in this way by Germans, as it is so in their language represented by w.

5

§ 500. This is a labial nascent fricative (§§ 178, 190) ; as in we wet worse
in word always twelve twin was thwart to. When not at the
beginning of a word by a vowel in the same syllable. It is sometimes represented by u
before another vowel as in query acquire language persuade

Preceded by *u*, the *w* may be regarded as forming in conjunction with the following vowel an impure diphthong (§ 13 b) as in *swan* *pe* *stade*; *b. t.*, preceded by a *t* or *k*, or hard *g* or an *h* sound, it forms in conjunction with the consonant a compound or diphthongal, element (§§ 12-15).

§ 27. We called a semi-vowel (§ 203) from its close relation to the vowel *ö* (food § 14) *o* *no* (note § 148). It always actually begins with a brief *ö* or *o* sound. The position of the organ is the same for both the vowel and the consonant; the true condition for the *o* *w* *l* *m* *k* *g* the chief *ö* *u* *reue* -- as may be tested in the

won't you, was also a *st* in for *th* (not a contraction of the lips, but there is a contraction between the back tongue and the soft palate) while *as* occurred if the nasals are in for the *vow* *l*. So *th* is a guttural as well as a labial emic. In this respect, as well as in the brief vowel initial, it differs from the *W* of German. In the German *W* it also differs from *l* and agrees with the *O* of *o* in being nasal with some protrusion of the lips; so that the vocal current is driven through a *labio* tube, instead of *linguolabial* upon the *alveolae*.

[illegible][illegible]

6 *03 This letter has two sounds: hard (ks) and a soft (gz).

\$ §70 (L) The word, -as in box vex ex cute exit exodus, ex-and-
indign explain exist exte excel excellent exhibition ex horiation
ex -I to be regarded as a diathetical element - see § 6. I X, as preceding
in sec used yllable (§ 70), is cepitively add (ks) in all ex-and-aux-tive,
ex-Win ex-tro-muney ex-or-hate ex-ercent ex-ude h-xam-e-
ex-or ex-als and f-oeth-r words. I w-d such as unxious, xolous,
xusury the s-unpen n of the x-bec uses ght by gadon with a flowing y.
mount - See §§ 14, 12, 23

27- For x in spatial as 52-1 p. 18 xvii

[illegible]

At the beginning of words, x has the sound tx as in xanille xebec xylography. It retains this sound in certain compounds as in paraxanthin, meta-xylene et

3

[illegible]

X as a consonant, occurs only at the beginning of a syllable at the end of the syllable. It is very rare in any final syllable. It is used in the following words: the pronunciation of some foreign words, as the foreign word *camarilla*, etc. and in such cases is not restricted to the beginning of a syllable.

Z.

§ 73. The end carry is a nasal fricative (§ 197), and I ranked as a subEant (§ 40, 33) as its dual power, made as a mixed phoneme, has *v* like *y* also but of the sound is often represented by *a*, as in easy 11 *va*, *va*, *va* (§ 22) sometimes by *e* as in off 11 *et* (§ 67). It is the sound core time of the sound (§ 5-C). The sound is not compound except that, when final in a syllable, it not followed immediately by row *i* or other accent element, it take a table as a sound a sound.

1. Mr. J. H. Jones, owner, 1234 Main St., Anytown, Pa.

§ 24. In some words, a tak sound (ʔh) which is the consonant correlated of the ʔh; as in a v e s brat' graal d e oped by f i o n c l' p r o p r i a with a following y o n d (§§ 100 101 of § 793). Th sound is represented by si in fu lion etc. by i l' optionally i r a n f i t i o n (cf i o s t i t u t i o n) e n t b r i n g i n g u n n e c e s s a r y m i n a n c e s and other words from the French.

§ 275 SYLLABICATION

[illegible][illegible]

There is, in fact, another way in which we may conceive the connection between two consecutive syllables to be marked. If one syllable is strongly and the other weakly accented the tempo change from weak to strong or strong to weak as the case may be, would seem to be indicated for the purpose. Yet it may be doubted whether this ground is thus actually to serve independently of the other as shown

Vowels are naturally bearers of stress. If one finds that a vowel, or a diphthong forms as a rule the core of a syllable, it is likely by consonants on one or both sides, when the vowel does not make the whole by itself — see § 3 f.

[illegible]

The article divides the possibilities into between and within of a word or even one of them. Also, we mention of each part of it is brought at more or less prominently after dig to the attention has in the place of the word.

LOOK AT DIRECTION (NOT DIRECTION) When the article divides comes, by resolution of the as, between or all about a work they is a good enough to explain of it. Look at system as opposed to the clear system by which the element to a system are fixed. There is but one system for the system. Another word, applying suitable system, is not known to have been used.

There is a word, ground of, which is not used.

MEDICAL PERSONNEL The reduction of stress and of emotional conflict within the organization is a necessary condition for the maintenance of the health of the organization, whether through physical disability or represented by a single failure in some system. This results in a loss of efficiency and a loss of morale. The reduction of stress and of emotional conflict within the organization is a necessary condition for the maintenance of the health of the organization, whether through physical disability or represented by a single failure in some system. This results in a loss of efficiency and a loss of morale. The reduction of stress and of emotional conflict within the organization is a necessary condition for the maintenance of the health of the organization, whether through physical disability or represented by a single failure in some system. This results in a loss of efficiency and a loss of morale.

WEEK JUNE 1964. I was in the office of the Director of the FBI in Washington D.C. on June 1, 1964. I was in the office of the Director of the FBI in Washington D.C. on June 1, 1964. I was in the office of the Director of the FBI in Washington D.C. on June 1, 1964.

2. A consonant (t, s, z, c, d), which wholly or partially attacks a following vowel or diphthong, and thus takes on or has the sound of sh or zh or ch or j, as in *con-sultation, an-ti-cipal, epé-cial, vi-sious, cru-cious, U-shak*.

conscience gi zler vi-alon evi-alon transition; question ad
mixtion; religion pi-geon ontia-long, a-zi-dier

EXCEPTIONS Right-con and later etc. (see Rule I Fac 4). ~ F
 fixation etc. see Rule IV. F — For omission of effluent, acq-
 tious, etc. and see Rule VII. VIII Note — For passion etc. see Rule
 II Fac and VIII Note.

[illegible]

R. Certain consonants are NOT TO BEGIN a syllable :-

2 It preceded by A (or an equivalent): *aa*, parent be-*tr*-er *st*-est; or by B (or an equivalent): *aa*, *av*-er-er *gen*-eral *st*-imor-ous, *lig* or *lee*.

3. A single letter or syllable by itself with the sound of consonant y as, füllo
 äiten peclilar car: ilän gũnũs ũñion cœn nĩnt sũvlo
 behãivlo; rãññant spã; lard bil lous; ævñion inñion õñion. =
 For rebel-lion pãn nler rãññan etc. see 1. VII

Rule V Prefaces and such as are in certain cases, to be separated from the body.

of the word without regard to this general rule 17 VII VIII. The accents are —

1 When the separ. tion will not represent the pronunciation, as, sweet (ish) sweet-er sweet-en sweet-en-ing counter-act trans-act load-er board-ing re-lat-ing visit-ing jun-i-er di-ri-ct-er con-vert-er heart-ily heart-ily re-lish eat-able When the syllabl. final consonant doubling of the final component of the stem the added consonant goes with the syllable, as, sweet-er sweet-en sweet-en-ing counter-act trans-act load-er board-ing re-lat-ing visit-ing jun-i-er di-ri-ct-er con-vert-er heart-ily heart-ily re-lish eat-able

2 When the suffix displaces *t* also element of the stem; as, milk or writing
hāling desir'ing pro nōt or overruling overrūl'ed baptiz'ing

[illegible]

3 Double suff. s may be separated as logically magical spherical theologic-al mystic-al logical heathen-is-l y b t when they ou w l the above limit thou, the yll b'ic d'ial must be d'ar'ined by the gen'ral Rul (11 11st., etc.). Th s we have ma. I-a-cal (cf ma n'ia) M'ild-I-an-i-t'ish (from M'ild-I-an'it) I'a'-ra-el-i-t'ish (from I'a'-ra-el'ite), etc.

Rule VI. When a single consonant (a digraph or trigraph; Rule II) comes between two sounded vowels (or one vowel and a silent *h*; Rule II), it naturally joins the first vowel; as in *fa-ther* *fa-ther* *re-cess* *po-son* *beau-tiful* *in-hibition* (Rule IV) in all date *in-voice* *an-ter-napole-ian* *fe-lo-nious* *fe-lo-ny* *nomi-nal* *no-tify* *no-tifi-cation* *ro-ta-to-ry* *plea-guy* *dis-silly* *re-guish*.

Exception: When the preceding vowel is short and u is nearer to it than i is habitually, as in prophet, Hyll, lively, while among themselves a kindred does not change position. For example, will not become wail; ill, all and ill.

EXCEPTION 2. In a prefix *r* an initial syllable, a short vowel though unaccented in *y* takes the following consonant; as, In *Argine* *Ab-der* *con* *Arre*, in *augur* to *En Amor* *dilectum* *mis-anthropy* *sūb-ā* *trial*

the other short or obse vowels (ä, i, ä, e,) especially in an u accented root syllable may take the following consonant; as: vision äry (Rai V i), e is tön-ä y symptomatology system ätic in iškät-er visit ätlo circuit-er Mier nön li voman-ä maedumize nov ät.

EXCEPTION 4. A long vowel u may take the following consonant according to the vowel.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Rule VII. When two or more consonants, capable of beginning a syllable, come between two accented vowels, —

A. ALL may be joined to the FOLLOWING one(s) (see B below) —

1. When the preceding vowel is long and accented or is capable of ending a
 unaccented syllable (9" B) as, ena'biling Hi'brow rg bric cȳ clone
 aŋ cred 1 ter hȳ tra triser, bŋ gl'er tress, pŋo'ple Å prii prē
 script hā tred neŋ tral in-te-gral terri'bly

2 When the following owl has an accented syllable as, oblige' vil' ra-
tion cy-clop'ic so-cie'tie a-chro-ma'tic m-a-cro'sis hy-dra'tic re-
spect re-frain ana-glyphic emigra'tion re-plot'tion re-equat'ion
[kw] l'gu-noden [kw] re-proof re-scrip'tion re-spect re-
speci'dent, be-stride be-stow'al be-twixt

B. ONE of them may be joined to the PRECEDING vowel:—

1 When this vowel is short as, thā-1 Aglet as-Atheistic Aphlogia
 1 Erienn en 1y [kw] liqūd fication fīper Astal ven
 1ge dāteeri anōdriy illūstration, registratiōn prētratiōn
 1dilatatiōn dīlatatiōn nōrēlogi al pōrēlatiōn alēi rōmāntic
 1māllay ālās, Pārtī k r' ēvo blēc it, mūd-ker dē-mān dē-
 1lām dēpē-1 lū-rit-1 āmāntment pōrtly Islāmī m, omni-
 1clent.—For ap-1cal vīsiōn see Rule 1 A.—For trō-1 ble dōū-1 ble
 1 to see Rū 1 A.—F āhān lo, āhān lo etc see Rū 1 A.

[illegible]

U CONDUCTIONS like at which are capable of ending as well as of beginning a syllable may be joined etymologically to the PRECEDING & well according to R. 16 V. 24, hāst-ed wā (tū), ſā-tā : wāst-ern lāst-ed cōst-er ; ſōst-er wān-lāh lāst-er bārd-er ask-er

Rule VIII. W) a two r more consonants, not pable of beginning a syllable, come between two so called w) a, one c more b) not the wh) of them i) f) of to the precedi g) ovel) with this o) b) lo g) or t) al) s) a, n) g) e) changing can b) l) e) f) t) i) c) a) t) i) v) e) s) y) l) l) a) b) l) e) m) i) n) i) s) t) r) o) l) m) t) g) a) g) e) i) j) u) r) c) o) n) p) u) n) d) e) r) o) n) s) a) t) i) o) n) a) r) c) h) i) l) o) t) i) c) c) o) n) s) u) l) s) i) v) e) c) o) n) t) e) n) p) t) i) b) l) e) i) n) c) i) d) e) n) t) a) l) t) r) i) m) p) h) a) n) t) d) i) p) h) t) h) o) u) g) h) for mility

NOTE.—This Rule particularly exemplified when a consonant is doubled as the syllable division is then usually made between the two letters; as, *bat-bat*, *stab-ling* (Rule 1), *rol-her*, *be-lding*, *red-der*, *diff-er*, *ruff-fan*, *al-ling*, *met-al*, *ex-ling*, *seel-n*, *e*, *ex-pe-lable*, *man-tle*, *li*, *in-flat-tion*, *reb-til*, *a*, *mil-lion*, *me-tal-lot*, *hal-lard*, *brill-iant*, *sur-re-lise*, *pan-nic*, *ban-ner*, *to*, *mon-ite*, *dap-her*, *bar-ren*, *har-ing*, *ce-ry*, *pas-sion*, *ses-sion*, *mis-sion*, *at*, *tack*, *at*, *tic*, *diz-zy*—See R. 11, 12.

EXCEPTION This R to give way to R to V when the derivative retains the spelling and context and meaning of the root or the original word as, bank or banished cart con; sack, dresses adding ebb; in; distiller; coarse lpting conflict; g north; ern; er; tempted, taller; tall; g.

[illegible]

B S:m and infle ti pon s h words d; not make separate rⁿlⁿ as when
th y begi with a consonant aa, a bl n hiest troubled troubling; tr-
ling f eily etc. sa-h el mitted sa-l ring, m-l ring, mass-tow
to [cf hat tle-ment i lleness supple-lr as before]

Rule X Certain letter combinations in foreign words, like which are
of common tendency, to propylize it together in the same article as in the
in se Aglio inabrūkli ū gila gra [ny] in hāgā-ka cō-gat, etc., p. 7
H (in English), see Gal VIII, Note.

Rule XI. I write a capital letter to the first letter of a word, and a vowel. The same holds for the first letter of a word, and a vowel.

§277 SYNOPSIS OF WORDS DIFFERENTIALLY PRONOUNCED BY DIFFERENT
ORTHOPEDISTS

This Synopsis is digitally prepared f r o m two abridgm t s of W l e n e ' s Dic-
 tionary in 1920 revised for this exam. In 1947 re lead again and transferred t o
 Unabridged Dictionary 1964 has been again revised and adapted to present con-
 ditions in its selective f o r words and authorities and in the representation of the locu-
 tions. The new text has been revised and the new edition of 1964 has been revised and
 as in the edition of 1964 but many changes have been made in the list to increase the
 interest and value. Recent authorities have been substituted for those that were
 formerly given. The plan of this Synopsis is not simply to gratify curiosity but
 to give information and to give information in important words - whose presen-
 tation is given in a list of words and authorities.

[illegible]

early life he was an actor, and familiarly acquainted with Garrick and other theatrical celebrities who trod the stage at a time when it was universally considered the model of correct speech. Subsequently, he established himself as a teacher of elocution in London, Oxford, and various provincial towns in England, as well as in Scotland and Ireland; and becoming highly distinguished in that capacity, was patronized by many of the British nobility and gentry. In 1791, he published the first edition of his "Critical Pronouncing Dictionary and Expositor of the English Language." This work, which embodied the results of much careful observation and long-continued study of "the analogies of the language," became at once the popular standard of pronunciation, and ran through many editions, both in England and America. And even now, after the lapse of more than fourscore years since the issue of the last of the four editions revised by Walker himself, though custom has much enlarged in regard to many words, and though more recent and very meritorious works are taken up by him, Walker's opinion and authority are too important to justify any material alterations. The edition cited in this Synopsis, under the name of Walker, is the *seventh* edition, published in London in 1859 under the editorship of Dr. John Murray, who had long been intimately acquainted both with Walker personally and with his system, and was recommended for this special work by Walker himself at a considerable time before the decease of the latter in 1837.

For many years the proprietors of Walker's Dictionary held the English market exclusively, and in 1856 they published the title of "Walker Remodelled," and afterwards "Walker's French and English Dictionary of the English Language adapted to the Present State of Literature and Science," an excellent and elaborate Pronouncing Dictionary by H. H. Smith, Esq., an "enlarged" edition published in three days of March, 1861, and printed in the oral usage of English such as it is at present among the aristocracy and the educated in the British metropolis, and I am now to state what my opportunities have been of learning that usage. I am a Londoner, the son of a Londoner, and have lived nearly all my life in London. My early days were spent in preparation for a literary profession, and a "Practical Grammar of French, Proper and Improper," which I published thirty years ago, is an evidence of the result of this course of training, and it has been fixed on the subject in view. It has been so that the exercise of pronunciation should be taken not exclusively from the French, but more only in the highest class, and not yet from those who devote all their time to learning. I have been able to observe the usage of all classes. As a teacher of the French language in a liberal school, I have been admitted into some of the first families in the Kingdom, as a special to look, I have come much into contact with the high society of the day, as a public reader and lecturer, I have been obliged to fashion my own pronunciation to the taste of the day. It is supposed, I am not unreasonably to have had my opportunity to have come into contact with those who seek the opinion of others to reach a better pronunciation. In this Synopsis, the eighth edition of the above mentioned Dictionary, issued in 1871, with a Supplement, &c., is quoted as the basis of Smith.

The Program by Dictation of Dr. Joseph H. Worcester give evidence of long-continued and considerable attention to the subject of pronunciation. His quarto edition of 1773, with a Supplement first in 1782, is here quoted under the name of Worcester.

The Rev. Henry C. Rev. James Stewart, in one of the three new dioceses cited in the document. Mr. Stewart himself was a Scotchman, and died in 1842, but the position of his diocese has been filled by Rev. Philip Henry Phelps, D.D., and the diocese of D. A. and M. A. as St. John's C. Cong., Cambridge, Mass., and it is not so truly as that of a first representative of English conservative progress, and also of the War in the general system of the nation.

In the present Synod's then meeting, under the name of Gill, the "Compendium English Dictionary" of Dr. John Gillies, of Aberdeen, Scotland, in which

the pronunciation is professedly "adapted to the best modern usage," by *Richard Cull*, Esq., of London, one of the contributors to the *Penny Cyclopædia*, and well known as an enthusiastic and learned phonologist. "The best modern usage," however, is assumed to be that of educated society in the city of London, and the assertion is made that "no system of pronunciation can be regarded as correct unless it be in strict conformity" with this standard. It must be added, that though both *Smart* and *Cull* claimed to exhibit the most approved London usage, they differed widely and often as to what that usage is. But the above named Dictionary has been superseded in this Synopsis by another, also bearing *Dr. Ogilvie's* name, but not *Mr. Cull's*, "*The Imperial Dictionary of the English Language*," issued in 1853, as "carefully revised and greatly augmented," under the editorship of *Charles Anderson*, M. A., LL. D., *Dr. Ogilvie* having died in 1851.

"The *Encyclopædic Dictionary*," edited by Rev. Robert Hunter, M. A., LL. D., and issued in fourteen parts, 1874-1888, is the most recent dictionary which is cited in this Synopses, and the most copious in its list of words. The Preface, in the last part, says: "The work has been carried on under the personal supervision of Mr. John H. Hunter, M. A., late scholar of Trinity College, Oxford [Eng.], who has revised and signed every page for press, and who is responsible for the general arrangement of the work, especially as regards matters of style, pronunciation, etc." This dictionary is more nearly allied than are the others, in its system of pronunciation, to the long promised, but still incomplete, "*New English Dictionary on Historical Principles*," which is edited by James A. H. Murray, LL. D., sometime President of the Philological Society, though it is far more simple than the latter in its notation of sounds. The *Encyclopædic Dictionary* has *a* in *a*, *æp*, is not like *a* in *æ* (ä) — which is thus given by Walker, Smart, Stormonth, and the Imperial Dictionary — but the *a* in *father* (ä), and its *a* in *a-tend*, *com'ma*, is, in distinction from either of the preceding, marked as the obscure *a* in *a-mid*, and in this agrees with Smart and Webster. Unlike Walker, it distinguishes the *ä* in *fä*le from the *a* in *fä*ret; the *ä* in *trä* from the *e* in *here*, the *i* in *pine* from the *i* in *sure*; the *ü* in *gö* from the *o* in *score*, the *ü* in *müt* from the *u* in *cür*. More than Smart's or Stormonth's, or even the Imperial Dictionary, it revolts from Walker's systematic disregard of etymology in the pronunciation of derivatives and compounds. Thus, instead of Walker's *Up-pär-tile*, *hër'o-ism*, *Plät'o-nist*, thus pronounced *Up-pär'tile*, *hër'o-ism*, *Plät'st-nist*, the meanings of which are readily understood from their likeness to *pär'tile* (or *part*), *hër'o*, and *Plät'o*

The diverse systems of notation employed by the orthoepists whose modes of pronunciation are here reported are of necessity represented by that which is used in this Dictionary, and although, as a consequence, the precise shade of sound intended may not in all cases be expressed with minute accuracy, yet it is believed that very few, if any, important discrepancies will be found to exist. It should be noticed, however, that Stormonth and the Imperial, as well as Walker, ascribe the sound of *a* in *am* (our *ä*) to the *a* in such words as *cal*, *synopa-hy*, *a-men-ti*, *com-ic*, for which this Dictionary has *a*, that Walker makes no distinction between the *e* in *herd* (our *ö*) and the *e* (ë) in *erd* or *in-her-it*, that Worcester's obscure sounds—*a* as in *ab-ab-tin-ent*, *a-men-ti*, *li-ar*, *cou-ge*, *e* in *br'er*, *fu-ri*, *i* in *ra-in*, *i* in *ol-ol*, *con-fess*, *u* in *er-c*, *de-pu-ty*, etc.—are represented here, as in the revision of this Synonym, made in 1854, by unmarked vowels; that Smart's apostrophe is used if his pronunciation, as he used it, to mark "the sound as of a partially suppressed *e*," and that the number of words for which two modes of pronunciation are used is considerably increased, for reasons which will be obvious to those who carefully study this Synonym.

[T] In this Synopsi, brackets [] indicate the pronunciation of kindred words taken to serve in place of the Synoptical words, when the latter are not found in the particular dictionaries thus represented.

[illegible]

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

	WEBSTER.	WALKER.	SMART.	WORCESTER.	STORMONT.	IMPERIAL DICTIONARY.
NATIONAL	nāsh'ūn al	nāsh'ūn-āl	nāsh'ūn al	nāsh'un-al	nāsh'ūn āl	nāsh'ūn āl
NATROLITE	nā'trō lit		nā'trō-lit	nā'trō-lit	nā'trō-lit	nā'trō-lit
NAUSEOUS	nā'shūs	nā'shūs	nā'sh'ūs	nā'sh'ūs	nā'sh'ūs	nā'sh'ūs
NAZARITISM	nāz'a-rī-tiz'm		nāz'a-rī-tiz'm	nāz'a-rī-tiz'm	nāz'a-rī-tiz'm	nāz'a-rī-tiz'm
NEITHER	nē'thēr or nī'	nē'thūr	nē'thēr	nē'ther	nē'thēr or nī'	nē'thēr or nī'
NEMEAN	nē'mē-an		nē'mē-an	nē'mē-an	nē'mē-an	nē'mē-an
NEPHEW	nē'pū, in Eng nōv'ū	nēv'ū	nē'pū	nē'pū or nē'fū	nē'pū	nē'pū
NEPHRITIS	nē'frit		nē'frit	nē'frit	nē'frit	nē'frit
NEPOTISM	nē'pō-tiz'm	nēp'ō-tiz'm	nē'pō-tiz'm	nē'pō-tiz'm	nē'pō-tiz'm	nē'pō-tiz'm
NERITE	nēr'it or nēr'it		nēr'it	nēr'it	nēr'it	nēr'it
NERVINE	nēr'vīn		nēr'vīn	nēr'vīn	nēr'vīn	nēr'vīn
NICEVE	nī'sēn or nī'sēn'		nī'sēn	nī'sēn	nī'sēn	nī'sēn
NOBLESS, NOBLESS	nō blēs'	nō-blēs'	nō-blēs'	nō-blēs'	nō-blēs'	nō-blēs'
NOBAM	nōm'ad		nōm'ad	nōm'ad	nōm'ad	nōm'ad
NOBILITATE	nō'mēn klā'tūr, 135	nōm-ēn klā'tshūr	nō'mēn-klā'tūr	nō'mēn klā't-yur	nō'mēn-klā'tūr	nō'mēn klā'tūr
NOBJUROR	nōn jūr'er	nōn jūr-rēr	nōn jūr'rēr	nōn jūr'ror, nōn jūr'	nōn-jūr'rēr	nōn-jūr'rēr
NOOK	nōōk	nōōk	nōōk	nōōk or nōōk	nōōk	nōōk
NOOSE, n	nōōs or nōōz	nōōs	nōōs	nōōz or nōōs	nōōz	nōōz
NUNCHION	nūn'chūn	nūn'chūn	nūn'chūn	nūn'shūn	nūn'shūn	nūn'shūn
NUNCUPATIVE	nūn-kū'pā-tīv or nūn'kū-pā-tīv	nūn-kū'pā-tīv	nūn'kū pā-tīv	nūn kū'pā-tīv	nūn-kū'pā-tīv	nūn'kū pā-tīv
NYLONAU, NYLGAU	nīl'gā		nīl'gā	nīl'gā	nīl'gā	nīl'gā
OASIS	ō'a-sīs or t'ā-sīs		ō'a-sīs	ō'a-sīs	ō'a-sīs	ō'a-sīs
OBDRACRY	ōb'drā rā sē	ōb-jūr-rā-sē, ōb-dūr'	ōb'drā-rā-sē	ōb'drā-rā-sē	ōb'drā-rā-sē	ōb'drā-rā sē
OBESANCE	ō b'eans or ō-bā'	ō-bā'sāns	ō-bā'sāns	ō-bā'sāns or ō-bē'	ō-bā'sāns	ō-bā'sāns
OBIT	ōb'it or ōb'it	ōb'it	ōb'it	ōb'it	ōb'it	ōb'it
OBULATE, a & n	ōb-lāt' or ōb-lāt	ōb-lāt', a	ōb-lāt', a	ōb-lāt', a	ōb-lāt', a	ōb-lāt', a
OBLIGATORY	ōb-lī-gā-tē rī	ōb-lī-gā-tūr-ē	ōb-lī-gā-tēr-ē	ōb-lī-gā-tō-rō	ōb-lī-gā-tēr-ī	ōb-lī-gā-tūr-ē
OBLOGE	ōb-lēk' or ōb-līk'	ōb-līk'	ōb-līk'	ōb-līk'	ōb-līk'	ōb-līk'
OBLOQUE	ōk-tōj' nā rī or ōk-tōj-tē		ōk-tōj' nā-rē	ōk-tōj' nā-rē or ōk-tōj-ē	ōk-tōj' nā-rē	ōk-tōj' nā-rē
OCTOGENARY	ōk-tōj' nā rī or ōk-tōj-tē		ōk-tōj' nā-rē	ōk-tōj' nā-rē or ōk-tōj-ē	ōk-tōj' nā-rē	ōk-tōj' nā-rē
ODIOUS	ōd'ūs	ōd'ūs or ōd'ūs	ōd'ūs or ōd'ūs	ōd'ūs or ōd'ūs	ōd'ūs	ōd'ūs
ODOCTALOG	ōdōn-tāl'ōg	ōdōn-tāl'ōg	ōdōn-tāl'ōg	ōdōn-tāl'ōg	ōdōn-tāl'ōg	ōdōn-tāl'ōg
ODOCTOLOG	ōdōn-tāl'ōg	ōdōn-tāl'ōg	ōdōn-tāl'ōg	ōdōn-tāl'ōg	ōdōn-tāl'ōg	ōdōn-tāl'ōg
OFFICIAL	ōf-fī'sī-nāl or ōf-fī-sī-nāl	ōf-fī'sī-nāl	ōf-fī'sī-nāl	ōf-fī'sī-nāl	ōf-fī'sī-nāl	ōf-fī'sī-nāl
OLEFANT	ō-lē-fānt	ō-lē-fānt	ō-lē-fānt	ō-lē-fānt	ō-lē-fānt	ō-lē-fānt
OLEIC	ō-lē-ik	ōm'būr	ōm'būr	ōm'būr	ōm'būr	ōm'būr
OMBER, OMBER	ōm'bēr	ōm'bēr	ōm'bēr	ōm'bēr	ōm'bēr	ōm'bēr
OMEGA	ō-mē-gā or ō-mē-gā	ō-mē-gā	ō-mē-gā	ō-mē-gā	ō-mē-gā	ō-mē-gā
OMILET	ōm'it-lēt or ōm'it-lēt	ōm'it-lēt	ōm'it-lēt	ōm'it-lēt	ōm'it-lēt	ōm'it-lēt
OMNISCIENCE	ōm-nīsh'ēns	ōm-nīsh'ēns	ōm-nīsh'ēns	ōm-nīsh'ēns or ōm-nīsh'ēns	ōm-nīsh'ēns	ōm-nīsh'ēns
ONYX	ōn'iks or ōn'iks	ōn'iks	ōn'iks	ōn'iks	ōn'iks	ōn'iks
ORINOLOGY	ōr'ī-nō-lōj		ōr'ī-nō-lōj	ōr'ī-nō-lōj	ōr'ī-nō-lōj	ōr'ī-nō-lōj
ORINITE	ōr'īt		ōr'īt	ōr'īt	ōr'īt	ōr'īt
ORITHALMIS	ōr-thāl'mīk	ōp-thāl'mīk	ōp-thāl'mīk	ōp-thāl'mīk	ōr-thāl'mīk	ōr-thāl'mīk
ORCHESTRA	ōr-kēs-trā	ōr-kēs-trā	ōr-kēs-trā	ōr-kēs-trā	ōr-kēs-trā	ōr-kēs-trā
ORCHESTRAL	ōr-kēs-trāl, ōr-kēs-trāl	ōr-kēs-trāl	ōr-kēs-trāl	ōr-kēs-trāl	ōr-kēs-trāl	ōr-kēs-trāl
ORATE, a & n	ōr-āt'	ōr-nāt'	ōr-nāt'	ōr-nāt'	ōr-nāt'	ōr-nāt'
ORBITAL	ōr-nā'th-āl	ōr-nā'th-āl	ōr-nā'th-āl	ōr-nā'th-āl	ōr-nā'th-āl	ōr-nā'th-āl
ORTHODROMY	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī
ORTHODROMY	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī
ORTHODROMY	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī
ORTHODROMY	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī
ORTHODROMY	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī
ORTHODROMY	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī
ORTHODROMY	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī
ORTHODROMY	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī
ORTHODROMY	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī
ORTHODROMY	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī
ORTHODROMY	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī
ORTHODROMY	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī
ORTHODROMY	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī
ORTHODROMY	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī
ORTHODROMY	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī
ORTHODROMY	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī
ORTHODROMY	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī
ORTHODROMY	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī
ORTHODROMY	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī
ORTHODROMY	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī
ORTHODROMY	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī
ORTHODROMY	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī
ORTHODROMY	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī
ORTHODROMY	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī
ORTHODROMY	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī
ORTHODROMY	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī
ORTHODROMY	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī
ORTHODROMY	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī
ORTHODROMY	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī
ORTHODROMY	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī
ORTHODROMY	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī
ORTHODROMY	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī
ORTHODROMY	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī
ORTHODROMY	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī
ORTHODROMY	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī
ORTHODROMY	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī
ORTHODROMY	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī
ORTHODROMY	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī
ORTHODROMY	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī
ORTHODROMY	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī
ORTHODROMY	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī
ORTHODROMY	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī
ORTHODROMY	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī
ORTHODROMY	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī
ORTHODROMY	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī
ORTHODROMY	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī	ōr-thō-drōm'ī

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	WEBSTER	WALKER.	SMART.	WORCLSTER.	STORMONTH	IMPERIAL DICT	ENCYC DICT
STATOMATOUS	stə'tā tōm'ā tūs or stə'tā-tō'mā tūs	stē a tōm'n-tūs	stə'tā tō'mā-tūs	stē t-ā-tōm'/t-l-tūs	stē-t-ā-tōm'ā-tūs
STEELTAP	stēl'tāp, stēl'y'erd	stēl'y'ard, coll stēl'	stēl'y'ard, coll stēl'	stēl'y'ard, coll stēl'	stēl'y'ard	stēl'y'ard	stēl'y'ard
STELLION	stēl'yūn	stēl'yūn	stēl'yūn	stēl'yūn	stēl'yūn	stēl'yūn
STRACHROMY	strā'tr-ōk'rō-my or strā'tr-ō-k'rō'my	strā'tr-ō-k'rō me	strā'tr-ō k-iō'my	strā'tr-ō-k'rō-my or strā'tr-ō-k'rō'my	strā'tr-ō-k'rō-my or strā'tr-ō-k'rō'my
STEPHANOGRAPHY	stēp'r-ōg'rā-fy or stēp'r-ō-g'rā-fy	stēp'r-ōg'rāf-tō	stēp'r-ōg'rā-fē	stēp'r-ōg'rā fo	stēp'r-ōg'rā fī	stēp'r-ōg'rā-fī	stēp'r-ōg'rā fy or stēp'r-ōg'rā fy
STEREOTYPE	stēr'ē-ō-tip, stēr'ē-	stēr'ē-ō tip	stēr'ē-ō tip	stēr'ē-o tip	stēr'ē-ō tip	stēr'ē-ō tip	stēr'ē-ō tip, stēr'ē-
STIRUP	stēr'rūp or stēr'-	stūr'rūp	stēr'rūp	stēr'rup or stūr'-	stēr'rūp	stēr'rūp	stēr'rūp
STOLOCHEROUS	stō'lō-nī'er-ūs or stō'lōn-lī'er-ūs	stō'lūn-lī'er-ūs	stōl o nī'er-ūs	stō'lūn lī'er-ūs	stō'lūn-lī'er-ūs	stō'lūn-lī'er ūs
STOMPOD	stōm'a-pōd, stōm'ā-	stōm'a-pōd	stōm'a pod	stōm'ā pōd	stōm'ā-pōd	stōm'ā-pōd
STOPE	stōp'jē or stōp'gē	stōp'gē	stōp'je or stōp'jē	stōp'gē	stōp'gē	stōp'gē
STRABISMUS	strā bīz'mūs, -bīz-	strā bīs'muas	strā bīz'mūs	strā bīz'mūs	strā bīz'mūs
STRATEGIC	strā-tēj'ik, -tēj'ik	stra-tēj'ik	strā-tēj'ik	strā-tēj'ik	strā-tēj'ik
STREW	strē or strō	strō	strō	strē or strō	strō or strō	strō or strō	strō
STROPH	strōf'it	strōf'it	strōf'it	strōf'e	strōf'e	strōf'e	strōf'e
STROPHIC	strōf'ik	strōf'ik	strōf'ik	strōf'ik	strōf'ik	strōf'ik
STROPHOLATE	strōf'i-ō-lāt	strōf'it-ō-lāt	strōf'e-o-lāt	strōf'i-ō-lāt	strōf'i-ō-lāt	strōf'i-ō-lāt
STRUOSE	stru-mōs, strēm'ūs	stru mōs	strū mōs	strōm'ōz	strōm'ōz	strū mōs
SUBALTYN	sūb-al'tēr-n	sūb'al tēr-n	sūb'al tēr-n	sūb'al tēr-n, sūb-al-	sūb'al-tēr-n	sūb'al tēr-n, sūb-al-	sūb'al tēr-n, sūb qf-
SUBSULTORY	sūb-sūl'tō-rē	sūb'sūl-tūr-ō	sūb'sūl-tēr-t	sūb-sūl-tūr e or sūb-sūl'tūr-o	sūb-sūl'tūr Y	sūb-sūl'tūr-rī	sūb-sūl'tūr Y
SUBTILE	sūb'til or sūb'tī	sūb'til	sūb'til	sūb'til	sūb'til or sūb'tī	sūb'til or sūb'tī	sūb'til or sūb'tī
SUCCESSOR	sūk sēs'sēr	sūk'sēs-sūr or sūk-sēs'	sūk sēs'sēr	suk-sēs'sur	sūk-sēs'sēr	sūk-sēs'sēr	sūk-sēs'sēr
SUCCEDE	sūk-kūmb' or -kūmb'	sūk-kūmb'	sūk-kūmb'	sūk kūmb'	sūk-kūmb'	sūk-kūmb'	sūk kūmb'
SUFFICE	sūf'is	sūf'is	sūf'is	suf-fis	sūf-fis	sūf-fis	sūf-fis
SUGGEST	sūg-jēs't or sūd-jēs't	sūg-jēs't	sūg-jēs't	sug-jest' or sud-	sūj jēs't	sūj-jēs't, sūd-, sug-	sūj jēs't
SUGILLATION	sūg-jil-lā'shūn or sūd'	sūg-jil-lā'shūn	sūd-jil-lā'shūn	sūg jil-lā'shun	sūg-jil-lā'shun	sūg-jil-lā'shūn	sūg-jil-lā'shūn
SULPHURATE, a.	sūl'fūr-āt	sūl'fūr āt	sūl'fu rat	sūl'fūr rēt	sūl'fūr-rāt	sūl'fūr-rāt
SULPHURIC	sūl'fūr'ik	sūl'fūr'ik	sūl'fūr'rik	sūl'fūr'rik	sūl'fūr'rik	sūl'fūr'rik
SULTANA	sūl'tā'nā or -tā'nā	sūl tā'nā	sūl tā'nā	sūl tā'nā or sul-tā-	sūl tā'nā	sūl tā'nā	sūl-tā'nā
SUMMAC, SUMACH	sūm'āk, coll shōo'	sūm'āk, coll shōo'	sūm'āk, coll shōo'	sūm'āk, coll shōo'	sūm'āk	sūm'āk	sūm'āk
SUPERBILIOUS	sū-per-sil'yūs	sū-pēr-sil'yūs	sū-pēr-sil'yūs	sū per-sil-yus or sū-per-sil'yus	sū-pēr-sil'yūs	sū-pēr-sil'yūs	sū-pēr-sil'yūs
SUPERFICIAL	sū-pēr-fish'ēz or sū-pēr-fish'ēz	sū pēr-fish'ēz	sū-pēr-fish'ē-z	sū-per-fish'ez	sū pēr-fish'ē z	sū-pēr fish'ēz	sū pēr-fish'ē-z
SURGICAL	sūr-sing-gl	sūr-sing-gl	sūr-sing-gl	sūr-sing-gl	sūr-sing-gl	sūr-sing-gl	sūr-sing-gl
SURNAM, i	sūr-nām or sūr-nām'	sūr-nām'	sūr-nām'	sūr-nām	sūr-nām	sūr-nām	sūr-nām
SURTOUT	sūr-tōot'	sūr tōot'	sūr-tōot'	sur-tōot'	sūr tōot'	sūr tōot'	sūr-tōot'
SCYRELLANCE	sūr-vāl'yans or sūr-vāl'ans	sūr-vāl'y ans'	sūr-vāl'y āns	sūr-vāl'y āns	sūr-vāl'y āns or -yāns
SUPPLY, n	sūr-vā or sūr-vā'	sūr-vū or sūr-vū	sūr-vā	sūr-vā or sur-vū'	sūr-vā	sūr-vā or sūr-vū'	sūr-vā
SWATH	swāth	swāth	swāth, IIS	swāth	swāth	swāth	swāth
SUMPOSIO	sūm-pō-zī-k	sūm-pō-zhē-k	sūm-pō-zē-k, -zhē-	sim-pō-ze-kk, -zhe-	[sūm-pō-zī-k]	sūm-pō-zī-k	sūm-pō-zī-k
SYMBIOSIS	sīm-bī-ō-sis	sīm-bī-ō-sis	sim-bī-e sis	sīm-bī-ō-sis	sīm-bī-ō-sis	sīm-bī-ō-sis
SYMPHONY	sīm-kōr'tik	sīm-kōr'tik	sīm-kōr'tik	sīm-kōr'tik	sīm-kōr'tik	sīm-kōr'tik	sīm-kōr'tik
SYNGONIA	sīm-gōn-ia	sīm-gōn-ia	sīm-gōn-ia	sīm-gōn-ia	sīm-gōn-ia	sīm-gōn-ia	sīm-gōn-ia
SYNGONIA	sīm-gōn-ia	sīm-gōn-ia	sīm-gōn-ia	sīm-gōn-ia	sīm-gōn-ia	sīm-gōn-ia	sīm-gōn-ia
TABERNACLE	tāb'ēr-nā-k'l	tāb'ēr-nā-k'l	tāb'ēr-nā-k'l	tāb'ēr-na-k'l	tāb'ēr-nā-k'l	tāb'ēr-nā-k'l	tāb'ēr-nā-k'l
TABOU	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'
TABOU	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'
TABOU	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'
TABOU	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'
TABOU	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'
TABOU	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'
TABOU	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'
TABOU	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'
TABOU	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'
TABOU	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'
TABOU	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'
TABOU	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'
TABOU	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'
TABOU	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'
TABOU	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'
TABOU	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'
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TABOU	tāb'ōo'	tāb'ōo'	tāb'				

[illegible]

	WEBSTER	WALKER	SMART	WORCESTER.	STORMONTH	IMPERIAL DICT	ENCYC. DICT.
WAYLAY	wā'li/	wā-lā'	wā'li	wā'li or wā lā'	wā-lā'	wā lā' or wā'li	wā lā' or wā'li
WEALDE	wēld'n		wēld'n	wēld'n	wēld'n	wēld'n	wēld'n
WEAPON	wēp'n	wēp'n	wēp'n	wēp'n	wēp'n	wēp'n	wēp'n
WEAL, n., <i>weir</i>	wēr	wēr	wēr	wēr or wēr	wēr	wēr	wēr
WERE, <i>imp. of Be</i>	wēr	wēr	wēr	wēr	wēr	wēr	wēr
WHITUNDAY	hwīt'n-dā or hwīt'sūn'dā			whīt'sūn da	hwīt'sūn-dā	whīt'sūn'dā	whīt'sūn'dā
WHORE	hwōrl or hwōrl		hwōrl	hwōrl	hwōrl or hwōrl	whōrl	whōrl
WHORTLEBERRY	hwōrt'l bē-rī	hwōrt'l bē-rū	hōrt'l-bē-rē	hwōrt'l-bēr-o	hwōrt'l bē-rī	hwōrt'l bē-rī	hwōrt'l bē-rī
WIGWAM	wīg'wām		wīg'wām	wīg'wām	wīg'wām	wīg'wām	wīg'wām
WIND, n., <i>air</i>	wīnd	wīnd or wīnd	wīnd	wīnd	wīnd, <i>poet</i>	wīnd, <i>poet often</i>	wīnd, <i>poet often</i>
WINDFIFT	wīnd'pīp'	wīnd'pīp or wīnd'	wīnd'pīp	wīnd'pīp or wīnd'	wīnd pīp	wīnd'pīp	wīnd'pīp
WINDROW	wīnd'rō			wīnd'rō		wīnd'rō	wīnd'rō
WINDSOT	wīnzēr			wīnd'zōr		wīnd'zōr	wīnd'zōr
WITENAGEMOTE	wīt'n-gē mōt'		wīt'n gē mōt'	wīt'e na-gē mōt'	[wīt'n-gē mōt']	[wīt'n-gē mōt']	wīt'n-gē mōt'
WITTH	wītth	wītth	wītth	wītth	wītth	wītth or wītth	wītth
WOLFPAM	wōl'frām, wūl'frām		wōl'frām	wōl'frām	wōl'frām	wōl'frām	wōl'frām
WONPAT	wōm'bāt		wōm'bāt	wōm'bāt	wōm'bāt	wōm'bāt	wōm'bāt
WONSTED	wōnst'ēd, wūnst'ēd	wōnst'ēd	wōnst'ēd	wōnst'ēd	wōnst'ēd, wōnst'ēd	wōnst'ēd	wōnst'ēd
WOUND	wōund or wōund	wōund or wōund	wōund	wōund or wōund	wōund	wōund, <i>archaic</i>	wōund
WRATH	rāth	rūth or rāth	rāth	rāth or rāth	rāth	rāth or rāth	rāth
WEATH, n	rēth	rūth or rāth	rēth	rēth	rēth	rēth	rēth
ZIPHOID	zīf'oid		zīf'oid	zīf'oid or zīf'oid	zīf'oid	zīf'oid	zīf'oid
ZAGRA	zā'grā or zā'grē		zā'grē	zā'grē	zā'grē	zā'grē	zā'grē
ZAFRA	zā'pūk			zā'p'ok		zā'p'ok	zā'p'ok
ZAPOT	zā'pōn or zā'pōn			zā'p'ōn		zā'pōn or zā'pōn	zā'pōn
ZEA	zā or zē	zē	zā	zā or zē	zā	zā	zā
YEZDEGERDIA	zēz'dē-jēr'dī-an		zēz'dē-jēr'dē-an	zēz de-gēr'de-an		zēz-dē-gēr'dī-an	zēz-dē-gēr'dī-an
ZOLK	zōlk or zōk	yōk	zōk	zōk	zōk	zōk	zōk
ZAIM	zīm		zīm			zā'im	zā'im
ZATAT	zā'zāt or zā'		zā'zāt	zā'zāt		zā'zāt	zā'zāt
ZPALOUS	zā'lūs	zā'lūs or zā'lūs	zā'lūs	zā'lūs	zā'lūs	zā'lūs	zā'lūs
ZACUIN	zā'kūn	zā'kūn	zā'kūn	zā'kūn or zā'kūn	zā'kūn	zā'kūn	zā'kūn
ZACITH	zā'nīth	zā'nīth	zā'nīth	zā'nīth	zā'nīth	zā'nīth	zā'nīth
ZACKL	zā'kl		zā'kl	zā'kl		zā'kl	zā'kl
ZOONITTOLOGY	zōn'it-tō-lō-jī or zōn'it-tō-lō-jī		zōn'it-tō-lō-jī	zōn'it-tō-lō-jī	zōn'it-tō-lō-jī	zōn'it-tō-lō-jī	zōn'it-tō-lō-jī
ZOCANT	zōk'ant or zōk'ant			zōk'ant	zōk'ant or zōk'ant	zōk'ant	zōk'ant
ZOUCH	zōch		zōch	zōch		zōch	zōch
ZUFOLO	zūf'ō-lō		zūf'ō-lō	zūf'ō-lō		zūf'ō-lō	zūf'ō-lō
ZYGOCTYLOUS	zīg'ō-dīk'tīlūs or zīg'ō-dīk'tīlūs		zīg'ō-dīk'tīlūs	zīg'ō-dīk'tīlūs		zīg'ō-dīk'tīlūs	zīg'ō-dīk'tīlūs
ZYGOMATIC	zīg'ō-māt'īk		zīg'ō-māt'īk	zīg'ō-māt'īk	zīg'ō-māt'īk	zīg'ō-māt'īk	zīg'ō-māt'īk

GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION.

ADDITIONS

B.

§ 220 [Add] B in Spanish between two vowels, as in *enban* (kā-van?), *Juba* (hūb'vā), *zoun* is like English *v*, but it is a bilabial rather than a labiodental, that is, it is formed with the lips alone, and not with the lower lip and upper teeth. It is like the sound of *v* in the middle and south of Germany and of modern Greek *β*. The sound is made with a loose, or feeble, contact of the lips. Cf. § 265

C

§ 221 [Add] C in Castilian Spanish (which is meant by the abbreviation *Sp.* in the spelling for pronunciation) before *e* and *i* is pronounced like English *th* in *this*, but in Spanish American and in parts of Spain (esp. in Andalusia), it is commonly pronounced like *v* in *even*, although the Castilian sound is often taught in the schools, as, *noquina* (hō'kīnā), *capa* (kā'pā), *canoso* (kā'nōsō or kā'nōsō). Cf. § 273, below.

CH.

§ 222 [Add] CH has two sounds in German, one, resembling a hawking or clearing of the throat, a strong aspirated *ch* with the back of the tongue raised toward the hard palate, as in *Chach* (chā'ch), and represented in the spelling for pronunciation by *ch*, as *Koch* (kō'ch), the other, heard after any other vowel or a consonant, is a weaker *ch* further forward in the mouth, the middle of the tongue being raised toward the hard palate. This latter sound is somewhat best represented by *ch* in *Chach* (chā'ch), as in *Chach* (chā'ch), as in *Chach* (chā'ch). These two sounds of *ch* occur also in the German *Chach* (chā'ch), as in *Chach* (chā'ch), as in *Chach* (chā'ch). In many Oriental words, as *Chach* (chā'ch), as in *Chach* (chā'ch), as in *Chach* (chā'ch).

D

§ 223 [Add] D in Spanish between two vowels, as in *enban* (kā-van?), *Juba* (hūb'vā), *zoun* is like English *v*, but it is a bilabial rather than a labiodental, that is, it is formed with the lips alone, and not with the lower lip and upper teeth. It is like the sound of *v* in the middle and south of Germany and of modern Greek *β*. The sound is made with a loose, or feeble, contact of the lips. Cf. § 265

but is very weak, some authorities regarding it as nearer the *th* in *this*. In other positions it is more nearly like English *d*, but the contact of the tongue is further down on the upper teeth, or often touching their edges, and is not so firm as in English. D is often dropped, or pronounced very faintly, both in Spain and in Spanish America, esp. in the endings *ndo*, *ido*, etc., and when final.

G.

§ 231 [Add] G final in German and in most positions in Dutch sounds like German *ch* (see § 227, above), as in *thun* (tū'n), *lang* (lā'ng), *lang* (lā'ng), *lang* (lā'ng). G in Spanish before *e* and *i* is like Spanish *j* (see § 229, below), as in *gita* (hē'tā).

GH.

§ 232 [Add] GH in Scotch and Irish words is nearly like German *ch* (see § 227, above), but in the English pronunciation of these words it is sometimes dropped or pronounced as *k* or *f*, as in *currigh* (kūr'rā or kūr'rāk), *baugh* (bā'k or bā'f).

J.

§ 233 [Add] J in Spanish is a strong aspirated sound somewhat resembling German *ch*, as in *Jornada* (hōr'nā'dā), *Loja* (lō'jā). In the Southwestern U. S. J (as before *e* and *i*) in Spanish and American Spanish words is nearly identical with English *j*, strongly aspirated, but it is sometimes pronounced with but slight aspiration or dropped entirely.

X.

§ 234 [Add] X in Spanish is now usually equal to English *x* (kx), but is occasionally found for the sound of Spanish *j* or *g* described in § 229, above, as in *caja* (kā'hā), *caja* (kā'hā).

Z.

§ 235 [Add] Z in Castilian Spanish (which is meant by the abbreviation *Sp.* in the spelling for pronunciation) before *e*, *o*, *u*, and at the end of syllables, is pronounced like *th* in *this*, but in Spanish American and in parts of Spain it is commonly pronounced like *v* in *even*, although the Castilian sound is often taught in the schools, as, *noquina* (hō'kīnā), *capa* (kā'pā), *canoso* (kā'nōsō or kā'nōsō).

orthography, especially in the United States. These alterations were proposed by him chiefly on the ground of etymology and of analogy, from a desire, on the one hand, to make the words correspond, as far as practicable, with their primitive forms, so as to reveal more clearly their etymological affinities, and on the other to reduce as much as possible the number of anomalies and exceptional cases. Of the words whose orthography had been changed for the former reason, many were restored to their ordinary forms by Dr Webster himself in the second edition of his work, published in 1841, and others still were restored in subsequent editions. The alterations of the second class have been received with favor and adopted by a large portion of the writers in the United States, and by some authors also in England.

It is to be observed that many of Dr Webster's deviations from the usage of his time were not innovations, but restorations of older forms which were once very generally employed. The most important points in which his orthography differs from

that of most other modern lexicographers, and in reference to which there is still difference of usage among scholars, are stated in the following list, in which the more refer to the sections of the Rules for Spelling Certain Classes of Words (see below) where the cases are mentioned particularly. The *are*, the *not* doubling the final consonant in derivatives of words like *travel*, *worship*, etc. (§ 5), doubling the final *l* in *installment*, *enrollment*, etc. (§ 9); doubling the final letter in such words as *fall*, *instill*, etc. (§ 11), retaining the *l* in derivatives of *villain* (§ 27), writing *defense*, *offense*, etc., for *defence*, *offence*, etc., and *practise* for *practice* (§ 27); writing the termination *-er* for *-re* in words like *center*, *number*, etc. (§ 31); writing *rich* and *rich* without *u* (§ 34). It may be remarked further with regard to words often written with the termination *-re*, but which in this book are spelled with two syllables, *-er* and *-re*, that the use of *-er*, as in *meter*, etc., is but a restoration of the older spelling, and the same is true of the substitution of the termination *-er* for *-ore*.

RULES FOR SPELLING CERTAIN CLASSES OF WORDS,

FOUNDED ON THE ORTHOGRAPHY OF DR WEBSTER, AS EXHIBITED IN THIS VOLUME

§ 1. The letters *f* and *l*, at the end of monosyllables, and standing immediately after single vowels, are generally doubled as in *staff*, *cliff*, *doff*, *puff*, *all*, *bell*, *hill*, *toll*, *null*. The words *clef*, *of*, *pal*, *nil*, and *sol*, are the most important exceptions.

§ 2. The letter *s*, at the end of a monosyllable, and standing immediately after a single vowel, is generally doubled, except when — *c*, *g*, in *o's*, *spade's*, *toes*, *foes*, *has*, *is*, *was*, etc. — it is used to form the possessive case or plural of a noun, or the third person singular of a verb, as in *glass*, *press*, *hiss*, *more*, *truss*. The only important exceptions are *as*, *gas*, *yes*, *gris*, *his*, *this*, *pue*, *plus*, *bus* (for *omnibus*), *thive*, and *us*.

§ 3. Besides *f*, *l*, and *s*, the only consonants that are ever doubled at the end of a word are *b*, *d*, *g*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *r*, *t*, and *c*. The following list contains nearly all the words in which these letters are doubled, including some which are spelled more or less with a single consonant — namely, *ebb*, *ebb*, *add*, *odd*, *dodd*, *wadd* (*Min*), *radd*, *jagg*, *egg*, *bing* (*n* & *i*), *smogg*, *tugg*, *lamm*, *seomm*, *mimm* (to mask), *Ann*, *ann* (*Lan*), *inn*, *Ann*, *inn*, *ycynn*, *duinn*, *suinn* (*Bot*), *Lapp*, *vapp*, *gnarr*, *parr*, *err*, *lirr*, *thirr*, *stirr*, *dorr*, *mihorr*, *burr*, *hurr*, *murr*, *purr*, *brell*, *freth*, *bull* (*Naut*), *mull*, *plill*, *smill*, *poll* (*paper*), *butt*, *fizz*, *frazz*, *buzz*, *juzz*, *huzz*.

NOTE. — The words *let*, *net*, and *set* are sometimes incorrectly spelled *lest*, *nest*, and *sell*, and some other words which should have the final letter single are spelled, by some writers, with it doubled.

§ 4. A consonant standing at the end of a word immediately after a diphthong or double vowel is rarely doubled. The words *ail*, *psal*, *haul*, *door*, and *maim*, are exceptions. The words *jeoff*, *enseoff*, *gneiss*, *speiss*, *houss* (*obs*) are exceptions. The word *guess* is only an apparent exception, as the *u* does not strictly form a diphthong with the *e*, but serves merely to render the *g* hard.

§ 5. Monosyllables ending, as pronounced, with the sound of *l*, and in which *c* follows the vowel, have usually *l* added after the *c*, as in *black*, *stork*, *elict*, *knock*, and *buck*. The words *bac*, *lac*, *sac*, *lac*, *tal*, *zinc*, *ploc*, *roc*, *soc*, *are*, *mare*, *ore*, *tore*, *dise*, and *fisc*, are exceptions.

Words of more than one syllable, ending in *-ic* or *-iac*, which formerly ended in *l*, also words derived from the Latin or Greek, or from other sources, and similar to these, or formed in an analogous manner, are now written without the *l*, as, *maniac*, *elegiac*, *zodiac*, *cubic*, *music*, *public*. The word *deriel* is an exception. Words of more than one syllable, in which *c* is preceded by other vowels than *a* or *o*, commonly end in *cl*, as, *arrac*, *barrac*, *hammock*, *hillocl*, *redocl*. The words *almanac*, *carac*, *sandarac*, *limbec*, *rebec*, *varec*, *zebec*, *manioc* or *manioce*, *hatoc*, are exceptions. *Almanac*, *limbec*, *rebec*, and *hatoc*, however, are sometimes written with *l* after the *c*, especially in England, and *carac* is oftener written *caracel* or *carracl*.

§ 6. In derivatives formed from words ending in *c*, by adding a termination beginning with *e*, *i*, or *y*, the letter *l* is inserted after the *c*, in order that the latter may not be inaccurately pronounced like *s* before the following vowel, as, *colic*, *colicky*, *traffic*, *trafficed*, *trafficker*, *physic*, *physicked*, *physicking*, *zinc*, *zincled*, *zincing*, *zinky*. We find also *zinc'ing*, *zinc'le*, *zinc'y* (as from *zink*), etc., not conformed to this rule.

§ 7. In derivatives formed by adding a termination beginning with a vowel to monosyllables and words accented on the last syllable, when these words end in a single consonant (except *h* and *x*) preceded by a single vowel, that consonant is doubled, as, *clan*, *clan'ish*, *plan*, *planned*, *plan'ing*, *plan'ner*, *bag*, *bag'gage*, *hot*, *hotter*, *hottest*, *whit*, *whit'y*, *cabal*, *cabal'ler*, *abcl*, *abellied*, *abell'ing*, *abell'or*, *begin*, *begin'ing*, *begin'ner*, *infer*, *infer'ed*, *infer'ing*. The consonant is doubled in these words in order to preserve the short sound of the vowel, as otherwise the latter would be liable to be pronounced long. Thus, *planned*, *hottest*, and *abellied*, would naturally be pronounced *plāned*, *hōtest*, and *abellēd*, if the consonant were not doubled. Words of this class, in which the final consonant is preceded by *qu*, followed by a single vowel, form no exception to the rule, since the *u* performs the office of the consonant *u*, as, *agrab*, *agrab'ish*, *agrab'ing*, *agrab'ler*, *quilt*, *quilt'ed*, *quilt'ing*, *acquit*, *acquit'ed*, *acquit'ing*.

The derivatives of the word *gas* (except *gas'ing* and *gas'sy*) are written with but one *s*, as, *gaseous*, *gase'ity*, *gas'ify*. *Excellence*, as being from the Latin *excellens*, retains the double *l*, though one *l* has been dropped from the termination of *excell'*. Besides these, the chief exceptions to the rule are those derivatives in which the accent of the primitive is thrown back upon another syllable, as, *cabal*, *cabal'ism*, *cabal'ist*, *prefer'*, *preference*; *refer'*, *reference*, *defer'*, *deference*. But *infer'able*, *infer'able*, are common exceptions. It is no exception to this rule that *chancellor*, and the derivatives of *metal* and *crystal*, as *metallous*, *metallurgy*, *crystalline*, *crystal'ize*, and the like, are written with the *l* doubled, since they are derived respectively from the Latin *cancellarius* (through the French), and *metallum*, and the Greek *μεταλλος*. So also the word *tranquillity* retains the double *l*, as being from the Latin

tranquillitas, while the English derivatives of *tranquil*, though often written with two *l's*, are more properly written with only one, as *tranquillize*, *tranquillizer*, and the like.

§ 8. When a diphthong, or a digraph representing a vowel sound, precedes the final consonant of a word, or the accent of a word ending in a single consonant falls on any other syllable than the last, or when the word ends in two different consonants, the final consonant is not doubled in derivatives formed by the addition of a termination beginning with a vowel, as, *daub*, *daub'ed*, *daub'ing*, *neil*, *neil'y*, *brief*, *brief'ed*, *brief'ing*, *travail*, *travail'ed*, *travail'ing*; *revel*, *revel'ed*, *revel'ing*, *travel*, *travel'ed*, *travel'ing*, *profut*, *profut'ed*, *act*, *act'ed*, *act'ing*; *perform*, *perform'ed*, *stand*, *stand'ing*.

The final consonant is doubled in the derivatives of a few words ending in *g* in order to diminish the liability to its being pronounced like *j*, before *r* or *t*, as, *hurl'*, *hurl'ed*, *hurl'ing*; *hurled*, *hurled'ing*; *peril'*, *peril'ed*, *peril'ing*. The derivatives of *kidnap*, which properly has a second *y* accent on the final syllable, are spelled with or without the *p* doubled, as, *kidnap'ed* or *kidnap'ped*, *kidnap'ing* or *kidnap'ping*, *kidnap'ler* or *kidnap'per*. The word *woollen* is more generally thus written in the United States, with one *l*; but in England it is written *wool'en*.

NOTE. — There is a large class of words ending in a single consonant, and accented on some other syllable than the last, the final consonants of which are, by very many writers and lexicographers, doubled in their derivatives, unnecessarily and contrarily to analogy. These words are chiefly those ending in *l*, with also a few of other terminations. The following list, the words in which are chiefly verbs, includes the most important of those in regard to which usage varies, namely, *apparel*, *barrel*, *barrel*, *bas*, *basel* and its compounds, *cancel*, *carburet* and all similar words ending in *el*, *evil*, *carol*, *channel*, *chisel*, *counsel*, *enduel*, *dial*, *dithel*, *dowel*, *drivel*, *duel*, *empanel*, *emamel*, *equal*, *funnel*, *gemmel*, *gravel*, *grovel*, *hensel*, *hichel*, *in*, *peril*, *revel*, *lunnel*, *kidnap*, *label*, *laurel*, *lebel*, *label*, *marshal*, *marcel*, *me'el* (see § 1), *medal*, *model*, *panel*, *parallel*, *parel*, *penel*, *peril*, *pistol*, *pommel*, *quarrel*, *ravel*, *revel*, *rival*, *rouel*, *shovel*, *shruel*, *snivel*, *tassel*, *tinzel*, *tra nnel*, *tranel*, *tunnel*, *vavel*, *vial*, *vichal*, *worship*. Worcester doubles the final letters of all these words, except *parallel*, in forming derivatives by the addition of terminations beginning with vowels, though he remarks, with respect to those ending in *l*, that "it better accords with the analogy of the language" to spell their derivatives with but one *l*. Smart retains the double consonant in this class of words solely on the ground that usage favors it, but remarks that "the double *p* in *worshipped*, *worshipper*, etc., the second *l* in *travelling*, *traveller*, etc., are quite unnecessary on any other score than to satisfy the prejudices of the eye." Cooley doubles the consonant in a majority of the derivatives of words of this class, but writes a single consonant in many, as in those of *apparel*, *barrel*, *basel*, *channel*, *drivel*, *gambol*, etc. Stormonth doubles the final consonant in this class, except in the derivatives of *channel*, *dial*, *parallel*, *pistol*, and in some of those from *equal*, *peril*, *quarrel*, *vichal*, *worship*. The Imperial agrees with Stormonth in respect to derivatives of *dial*, *equal*, *parallel*, *peril*, *pistol*, *vichal*, and most derivatives of *worship*, doubles the *l* in derivatives of *channel*, gives *caroling* or *carolling* as a noun, *duellist* and *duellist*, *enameler* and *enamellar*, and so *-er* and *-ist*, has *quarrellous* and *quarrelous* — Stormonth giving only the latter, but both agreeing in *quarrelled*, *quarrelling*, *quarreller*, — while the Imperial increases the breach with *trammeler* and *trammeller*, *worshipper* and *worshipper*, *gamboler* or *gambolled*, *gambolling* or *gambolling*, etc. The *Encyclopædic Dictionary* gives both ways for derivatives of *bas*, *channel* (except *channelize*), *drivel*, *ravel*, etc.; but marks *betied* and *beteling* as rare, and *ivorshiper* as obsolete, generally omits the participles, except in citations; and appears to favor the use of the double *l*, etc., in most of these derivatives. Perry wrote the derivatives of these words with but one *l*, according to the rule, and the same practice was advocated by Walker. Conformity to the regular rule has been advocated also by other eminent scholars, but, for the accommodation of the whole English speaking public, both of the prevalent spellings are usually given in this Dictionary, that with the single consonant having the first place. See "A List of Words," after § 36.

§ 9. Derivatives formed from words ending in a double consonant, by adding one or more syllables, commonly retain both consonants, as, *ebb*, *ebbing*, *odd*, *oddl'y*, *stiff*, *stiffness*, *felt*, *fellable*, *stiff*, *stiff'ful*, *skillfulness*; *will*, *will'ful*, *willfulness*, *dull*, *dullness*, *full*, *fullness*. So also the double *l* is retained in the words *installment*, *enrollment*, *thrall*, and *enrollment* (from *install*, *thrall*, and *enroll*), in order to prevent a false pronunciation if spelled with one *l*. Many writers and lexicographers, especially in England, omit one *l* in these words, as also in the derivatives of *stiff*, *will*, *dull*, and *full*, formed by adding the syllables *-ly* and *-ness*. See § 16, 17.

The derivatives of *pontiff* are exceptions to the rule, being written with only one *f*, as, *pontific*, *pontifical*, *pontifical*, and the like. One *l* is also dropped in a few words